





THE ANTIQUARY.



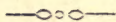
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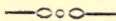
THE ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXVI.

JULY—DECEMBER.

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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1892.

Notes of the Month.

THE arrangements for the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, on July 20 and 21, are approaching completion, and promise well. Mr. Payne, F.S.A., will read a paper on Local Museums and their Arrangement, Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., will discourse on the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., will make a brief statement on Parish Maps and Local Names. Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., president of the Society of Antiquaries, will give a reception at Burlington House after the annual dinner to meet the fellows of the society. It is proposed to have an excursion to Silchester on the 21st.



Our amusing contemporary, the *Idler*, has an entertaining article ("Dr. Smyle") in the June issue, which we cordially recommend for the perusal of both vandals and antiquaries. "I wish to remark," says the author, "before commencing, that there are plenty of men, and they are easily replaced, but that a venerable work of art once destroyed is irreplaceable." The Rev. Dr. Smyle's method to secure the salvation of historic monuments was thoroughly drastic, involving, in fact, the beheading of culprits bent on such mischief, whether architects or peers, such as "Lord Felltimber de Razeby," whose tragic end is graphically told. But why does Mr. J. F. Sullivan disfigure the story by committing the vulgarity of calling an "antiquary" an "antiquarian"?

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With regard to the long-discussed question as to the treatment of the west front of the cathedral church of Rochester, the matter has at last been decided in favour of Pearsonesque sham Norman. So another of our great historic fabrics is to be further grimthorped! It does not matter that the affair is but this time a small one, it is the whole spirit and tone of the proceedings that are so deplorable. It makes us almost long to find a "Dr. Smyle" in the flesh, and not merely in fiction! The following are the wise remarks of our contemporary, the *Athenæum*, on this subject: "The committee who have in hand the 'restoration' of Rochester Cathedral have, after much discussion, resolved to follow the advice of Mr. Pearson, and 'restore' the later turrets of the west front into imitation Norman work. The matter is in itself a comparatively small one, but it has been strongly contested, because upon it turns the whole question whether the old church is to be made into a new model of what Mr. Pearson thinks it was originally intended to be, or its old history is to be kept in it and continued, where need is, by modern work which makes no pretence to be of any date but our own. Mr. Leveson Gower and Mr. St. John Hope, whose presence on the committee gave confidence that the church would be well treated, have withdrawn from it rather than be parties to the doings of the majority. We hope that the public, who are being asked for subscriptions, will take the hint."



On June 10 the Lord Chancellor opened an exhibition of saddlery, harness, and accoutrements in the Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside. This exhibition, which remained open for ten days, comprised a remarkable and noteworthy collection. Two of the greatest treasures of the Armoury at the Tower were shown. One formed of wood, covered with hide and canvas, is one of the only five German tilting saddles of the fifteenth century in existence, and the other, dated about 1470, is of bone carved with ornaments of dragons, foliage, and inscribed labels. The tilting saddle has a curious arrangement, not unlike stocks, into which the knight's legs were thrust so that he might not topple over when his horse wheeled about suddenly or a

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spear-point struck with full force against his armour-plated ribs. The English historic saddles were numerous. Mr. Myddleton Biddulph contributed a large plain-flapped saddle, heavy and cumbrous, that belonged to Oliver Cromwell; whilst Sir Henry Halford sent the velvet saddles which were used respectively on Naseby field by Charles I. and Prince Rupert. Among the saddles of later history were Tippoo Sahib's war-saddle, one used by Blucher at Waterloo, and another, tawdry with crimson velvet and gilt, upon which sat Napoleon III. at the surrender of Sedan.



Nor was the exhibition confined to saddles; all that pertained to the equipment of horses was represented. Examples of the iron horse-shoes—or, rather, sandals—used by the Roman legionaries were the earliest of the exhibits. Horse-armour belonging to Henry II. was also shown. The horse-trappings (in blue velvet and gold) used by the unhappy Duke of Monmouth were lent by the Duke of Buccleuch. The trappings of red velvet in which Sir Edward Seymour rode to meet William of Orange when he landed at Torbay were shown; an earlier set of war-horse accoutrements, lent by Colonel Somerville, are said to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell. The Saddlers' Company is to be congratulated upon the exceptionally complete and interesting collection that they gathered together for the instruction of the intelligent public.



During the first week of June the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries was engaged in uncovering and clearing out a recently discovered wall-turret of the great Roman Wall where it passes through the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. The position of this turret is peculiar, as it stands in a right angle made by a turn in the Wall; at other places where the Wall makes a turn it is at an obtuse angle. The Wall itself thus forms two sides of the turret, of which eleven courses of masonry are left standing. It is 7 feet high, and a little over 10 feet square, inside the walls being about 3 feet thick. The Wall-turrets, from the commanding position in which they are found, were doubtless used as watch-towers. Probably they had some

small engine of war, for throwing darts or javelins, upon their upper story. They would be much too small to serve as a platform for the catapults, or engines used for throwing large stones, and which, like modern artillery, required substantial platforms to work upon. Traces of three periods of occupation were found during the excavation, confirming the usual experience of explorers on the station, which tends to show that the Wall had apparently been twice deserted by the Romans under circumstances of disaster, and twice re-occupied. Mr. Teilford, who has been employed in unearthing all the existing Wall-turrets, is of opinion that this is by far the best, both in the quality of its masonry and in the quantity of it left unbroken. Among the *débris* in the bottom of the turret were found one whole and two broken querns, a small stone trough, the remains of a large amphora over 2 feet high, many fragments of Samian and other ware, a small copper coin of Valens, and a bronze buckle and stud.



On June 10 a permanent exhibition of great value to the county of Durham was opened by Sir J. W. Pease, M.P. The Bowes Museum at Barnard Castle was begun some twenty years ago by the Countess Montalbo and Mr. John Bowes, her husband, of Streatham Castle. It was then intended as a resting-place for Mr. Bowes' collections of paintings, books, and china, which had a narrow escape in Paris, first during the siege, and later during the Commune. The buildings of the museum itself, with the park surrounding, are a gift to the nation, free and for all time. They cost over £100,000. The museum, in addition, is endowed under Mr. Bowes' will with a legacy of £135,000. The gray old town of Barnard Castle, where this fine national treasure-house has its home, stands on the river Tees, hard by the Rokeby of Sir Walter Scott's stirring lay. The venerable towers of Barnard Castle, now in ruin, in the shadow of which in times gone by the town grew up, were founded as a great border stronghold by the Baliols, not long after the Norman Conquest. The Nevilles, of the family of Warwick, the famous "King-maker" of the Wars of the Roses, acquired it afterwards, and thence it passed into the possession of

the Vanes. The name of the castle came prominently into public notice a few weeks ago when the romantic story of the Barnard peirage case was before the House of Peers—it is, indeed, from this very castle that Baron Barnard derives his title.



Towards the end of May what has been erroneously described as the largest “find” in Wales of Roman coins was made at Coedy-Clorian, Llanedarne, St. Mellon’s. A crock turned up by the plough was found to contain nearly 800 coins of Roman emperors of the second and third centuries; but the find at Aberkenfig in 1878 was much larger. Most of the coins are common examples, but a few would be specially prized by collectors. About 300 of them are said to be in thoroughly good preservation. Arrangements, we are glad to learn, have been already made by which the find will be secured for the Cardiff Museum.



At a meeting of the Corporation of Colchester, held on Wednesday, May 4, the Mayor mentioned, in connection with the proposed public park for Colchester, that Mr. Councillor Laver, F.S.A., had promised to erect a memorial on the spot where, on August 27, 1648, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, the two Royalist captains, were shot, by order of Sir Thomas Fairfax, on the same day that the town surrendered. Up to the present the only memorial of the event has been a small lump of Kentish ragstone fixed in the turf, but now, as the locality will be included in the public park and there will probably be more visitors, a more distinct marking of this historical spot will be of interest. The offer was cordially accepted, with an intimation from the Mayor that the Council would, on some suitable occasion, desire to mark their sense of Mr. Laver’s liberality and public spirit.



At the last meeting of the Corporation of Colchester it was decided to purchase Mr. Jarmin’s collection of Roman antiquities and add them to the already rich collection belonging to the Corporation and that of the Essex Archæological Society in the museum at the castle. Mr. Jarmin has employed his spare time in searching for Roman pottery

and other remains of this period in and around the town, and has been very active in visiting wherever excavations have been proceeding and purchasing whatever has been turned up. He has consequently got together a good collection of pottery, glass, coins, and other interesting specimens of Roman art, and the purchase of these by the Corporation will make a valuable addition to the castle collection.

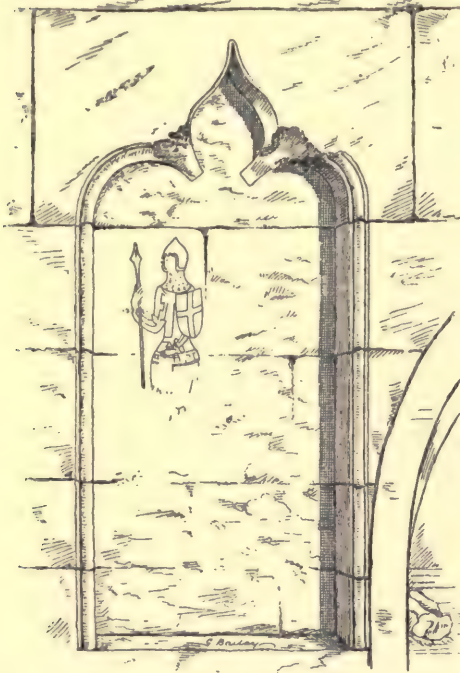


During last month, as some workmen were digging gravel on Mr. P. Smith’s farm at Bull Hill, Great Clacton, Essex, they found four vases about 3 feet from the surface. Unfortunately the workmen were not aware of the value of their discovery, and took no pains to get them out without injury or to save the pieces. On Mr. Smith coming on the spot he managed to save the least injured, and has presented it to the Colchester Museum. No note was taken as to their position or contents, but it appears to have been a Celtic burial of the usual character. A large vase, accompanied by smaller drinking and food vessels, was found, but there are no indications of a tumulus. The vase sent to the museum is 6 inches high, and 4½ inches wide at the mouth, ornamented by numerous depressed rings formed by a twisted thong. The inside is very smooth, and the fragments of flint in the composition of the paste are rather smaller than usual. It is well burnt, and is of a red colour.



A bit of wall-painting has come to light in the church of Barrow-on-Trent, Derbyshire of which Mr. George Bailey gives the accompanying drawing. This fragment of wall-painting is within a shallow recess in the eastern bay of the south wall of the south aisle, which has probably served as a sedile, with a bench in front of it. The recess measures 3 feet 10 inches by 20 inches, and is 2½ inches deep. Robert de Bakepuze gave the church of Barrow to the Knights Hospitallers, in whose gift it remained till the dissolution of the Order *temp.* Henry VIII. Within the parish, too, at Arleston, the Hospitallers had a preceptory house, of which there are still considerable remains. Mr. Bailey considers that this painting of a knight has some connection with the Order,

a supposition that seems highly probable. Can it have been monumental? The paint-



ing is only in black outline, and is painted on the plaster.

Four more triple vases of Roman date are in the Guildhall Museum, London, and were found in that city, but they differ materially from the six already mentioned (see *Antiquary* for June). Each set of these six triple vases consists of three little vases standing upon their own respective bottoms, side by side, and united at points in their broadest diameters. The Guildhall instances stand upon, and are part of, a ring or base of the same earthenware as that of which the vases are made; this ring or base is probably hollow, and in communication with the vases at their respective bases. In three of the Guildhall examples the vases are exactly like the Carlisle and York examples, *i.e.*, their greatest diameter is midway up their height, and they contract to their mouths; in the other Guildhall examples the greatest diameter is at the mouths.

In a case of Minton ware in the Guildhall Museum is a modern reproduction of the Guildhall type of triple vases; in this case the mouths are so narrow that the article could only be used for keeping three single flowers or three small button-holes in water. It has been suggested that these triple vases stood on a Roman lady's toilette-table as a repository for her rings, studs, and small trinkets; but a girl of the present period, on hearing this, put her rings and trinkets into one of the examples, and found great difficulty in getting them out without turning the whole thing upside down. That they were for holding small bouquets, mere button-holes of flowers, or single blooms or blossoms, is most probable.



Under the Saxon kings Cricklade enjoyed the privilege (shared probably by only three other places in Wilts) of coining money, the other fortified towns enjoying this privilege being Old Sarum, Malmesbury, and Wilton. The coins of the Cricklade mint found in England, Denmark, Sweden, etc., cover a period of about 120 years, and include the reigns of Ethelred, Canute, Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror. The only remaining relics, however, except the coins, of Saxon Cricklade are two stones till the other day built into the wall of the north porch of St. Sanson's Church on the ground-level, in such a position that the congregation might conveniently use them to kick the dirt off their shoes upon before going into church. The vicar (Rev. H. J. Morton) has just had these stones taken out with a view to refixing them higher up in the wall out of harm's way. It was found that about one-third of their length was buried in the ground. One measuring 21 inches in length by 15½ inches in breadth is about half of a coped sepulchral stone, with cable moulding running round the edges and up the centre, and dividing into two branches, which run out to the corners. The side-panels are filled with much shallow and carelessly executed interlacing work without any admixture of animal forms. The triangular panel at the head is filled with lines which do not *interlace*, but take much of the form of a rough fleur-de-lys.

The other stone looks as if it might have formed part of a cross, though it has only one face, the other sides being rough and shapeless; it measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 inches. The whole face forms a panel enclosed within a plain border, and filled with interlaced work of irregular rounded forms without any animal sculpture. These stones have been photographed, and it is hoped that illustrations of them may appear shortly in the Wiltshire Archaeological Society's Magazine. With the exception of those recently discovered at Ramsbury and a single fragment at Colerne, they are probably the only existing remains of the kind in North Wilts.

With regard to Mr. J. Romilly Allen's article on archæology and photography, and Mr. Bailey's comment of last month, we have received the following communication from the former gentleman: "In my article on photography and archæology I took it for granted that the permanent processes of printing by means of blocks or otherwise, and not silver prints, would be employed. Whatever may be said as to the prints fading, the negatives are imperishable if properly kept. A platinotype or a plate from a photo-block will last as long as any printed book, and if after four or five hundred years there are any signs of deterioration it will be a nice little amusement for a future generation to have the plates reproduced again by some of the new processes of the year A.D. 2400."

Another communication on the same subject has also reached us from Mr. C. Leeson Prince, F.R.A.S., of the Observatory, Crowborough: "If your photographic correspondent (Mr. Bailey, of Derby) is really 'well acquainted with every process,' he ought to know that a photograph must have been very inefficiently printed to last only a few years. I have some positives which I printed forty years since, and they are as fresh to-day as ever. I must entirely endorse Mr. Allen's article in the May number of the *Antiquary* with respect to the invaluable aid which can be given by photography in the faithful representation of objects of antiquarian interest whatever they may be. With respect to the permanency of photo-

graphs, I imagine that prints taken by the beautiful bromide paper of the Eastman Company may be considered capable of standing the test of light and time. Again, it is a very inexpensive process to have an electrotype taken of any photograph, from which an impression could be obtained a century or two hence as well as at present."

A small piece of thin sandstone has been recently discovered at Chesters (*Cilurnum*), having a portion of the alphabet ("D E F G H I K") scratched upon it in a kind of semi-cursive letters. This is a discovery of much interest.

The fine and interesting tower of the church of Lambourn, Berkshire, has now been put into satisfactory repair. The tower is a good specimen of the transition from Norman to Early English, but owes its irregular beauty, and at the same time the danger to which it was so long exposed, to the addition of a fifteenth-century upper story. For upwards of a hundred years the alarming condition of the tower has been realized, having been clumsily bound round with iron at the end of last century. The church itself has undergone terrible treatment at the hands of architects, being shamefully disfigured in 1849-50, the old lead being stripped off the roofs and common slates substituted, with flaring red ridge-tiles. Almost equally bad was the "restoration," some ten years later, of the Early English chancel. The tower has now been put into substantial repair by Mr. W. J. Thompson, of Peterborough, under the guidance of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and the work has been done well, although there is room for a decided difference of opinion as to the scraping of the nave walls and other details of the restoration.

With reference to the brasses in the new church of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, mentioned in our last issue, Mr. Thomas Wareing, of Birmingham, writes to say that the curious brass to George Box and wife, dated 1640, was fixed, in 1891, to the east wall of the south aisle, rather high up. He also comments further upon the stupidity that was shown in the refixing of the brasses after they had been removed from the old church.

A small marble slab, 20 inches by 14 inches, let into the east wall of the Saxon church of St. Peter, Monkwearmouth, has hitherto escaped notice. Across the base of it, in low relief, is a representation of the departed lying on her back in the stiff dress of the period. The inscription is :

^E
 HEERE VNDER LVETH Y BODDYE OF MARY LEE
 DAUGHTER TO PETER DELAVLE LATE OF
 TINMOVTH GENT SHEE DIED IN CHYLDREED
 23 OF MAY 1617
^T ^T
 HAPIE IS Y SOVLE Y HEERE
 ON EARTH DID LIVE A HARMLESS LVFE
^T
 & HAPPIE MAYD Y MADE
 SO CHAST AN HONNEST WIFE.

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We much regret to have to chronicle the death of the Rev. Greville J. Chester; he died on May 23, in his sixty-first year. He was the author of *Transatlantic Sketches*, published in 1869, and various tales and volumes of verse; but he was better known in more recent years as an able antiquary, and more especially as an Egyptologist. He spent several winters in Egypt, and took an active interest in the ancient monuments of that country. He compiled the Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum, and did much other generous service for his University. Mr. Chester took an active part in the affairs of the Archæological Institute, and wrote many papers for their journal; he had been recently placed upon the Council. He was often present at the annual meetings of the institute, and was much interested in the gathering last August at Edinburgh, though then in obviously failing health. He supported Dr. Cox in his motion that the institute should endeavour ere long to hold their annual meetings in Ireland. Mr. Chester was of an exceptionally kind and generous nature; the last time we saw him he was on the crowded platform of the Waverley railway station, Edinburgh, turning out all his pockets to obtain Egyptian stamps off letters for a lad, and making him happy by presenting him with a variety of unused ones from his pocket-book. He was of real help to the *Antiquary* under its present editorship; we shall miss him sorely. R.I.P.

Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE great archæological event in Rome since last we went to press has been the opening, on May 11, of the Museo Nazionale Romano at Villa Giulia. In this famous villa, built by Julius III. in the Borghese Gardens, outside the Porta del Popolo, a museum of antiquities was established three years ago by the Minister Boselli, and the new Minister Villari has quite doubled its archæological value, and arranged it on new and scientific principles. The first nucleus consisted of funereal remains from tombs of ancient Faleria, discovered in the neighbourhood of Civita Castellana. These tombs are of three kinds, the most ancient being *tombe a pozzo*; the next in age, *tombe a fossa*; and lastly, *tombe a camera*. In the first room are the oldest tombs, dating from the first age of the city down to the time when the commerce of painted Greek vases first appears in Italy, about the sixth century before our era. The second room is reserved for antiquities from tombs *a camera*, containing vases of pure Greek art, some of which are of extraordinary artistic beauty and absolutely unique. The third room comprises funereal objects from the latest tombs, of a period when commerce with Greece ceased, and we come to painted vases of local art. Of this art, which extends from the fourth to the third century B.C., examples had been hitherto wanting. A fourth room contains the marvellous fragments of fictile sculpture which ornamented the fronts of two temples, one of the fourth and the other of the third century. The various objects found at Civita Castellana comprise all that was used in the life of ancient Faleria down to its destruction in the third century B.C.

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Leaving Faleria, and following the course of the Aniene, at a certain point vestiges of another settlement were found, where formerly lived the aboriginal founders of Faleria, as is proved by the character of the vases and funereal deposits, and by the form of the tombs *a pozzo* or *a inumazione*, which betokens a period of lesser development than that which reigned at the time of the de-

struction of Faleria. To this place has been given the name of Narce, from the hill on which it is situated.

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To the left of an elegant portico is an Italic temple, built exactly from the remains found at Faleria by Count Cozza. When first seen in the cortile, this *tempio di Faleria* has all the appearance of an elegant pavilion of modern times. The altar is in the centre of the pronaos, and a cornice runs round the roof of the building representing deities worshipped by the Etruscans. Architectural fragments found at Faleria, and the measurements recorded by ancient authors, especially Vitruvius, have made possible this reconstruction *in integrum* of a model, unique in its nature, of Italic art, and of a building of admirable proportions and of striking harmony in its polychrome decoration.

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At Mainz, on excavating in Schiller-strasse, there was found at 4 mètres depth a votive altar in gray sandstone of Roman times. At the two sides are inscriptions, in part still legible, from which it results that it was dedicated to Jove and Fortuna, family gods of L. Sallustius Sedatus, the person who erected it *ex voto*.

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Not far from Gumbshheim, on the road to Wöllstein, a cemetery of mixed Romano-Germanic character of great interest for archæologists has also come to light. At 2 mètres depth arms, urns, earthenware and glass vessels were found, and some well-preserved skeletons.

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At Cologne a Roman stone grave has been found, containing amongst other things a black cup with the inscription "AMO TE." The tomb was closed with a bas-relief representing genii and victories, and beneath ran the words: "*Diis manibus, bonæ memoriæ perpetuæ securitati Antonie Galeneti Aba(ni)us Leontius et Eusychi(us) filii pientissimi* . . ." the dedicatory formula having perished by decay.

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At Nenniger and at Wiltingen, on the Saar, remains of Roman villas, with water conduits,

hypocausts, and very fine pavements in mosaic, have been disinterred. Near Kreimbach, in the Western Palatinate, not far from the ruins of a Roman tower, a fine iron standard (*vexillum*), 80 centimètres long, and terminating in a pointed lance-head, has been discovered. This rare and precious object has been placed in the Museum of Spires.

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Not far from the military Roman road between Cologne and Bonn, and near the site of a legionary camp at Vichelshof, two sepulchral stones have been discovered, in form quadrangular, 2 to 3 mètres long, and about 1 mètre in width. The first bears the following inscription:

VONATORIX DVCONIS F. EQVES ALA
LONGINIANA ANNORVM XIV STIPENDIO-
RVM XVII. H. S. E.

The second has the inscription:

VELLAVNVS NONNI F. BITVRIX.
EQVES LONGINIANA TVRMA. L. IVLI
REGVLI AN. XXXVIII STIPENDIORVM XVIII
H. S. E. EX. TESTAMENTO. FACTV
CVRARVNT L. IVLIVS REGVLVS.
DECVRIO. ET. MACER. ASPADI F. EIVSDE
. . . TVRMA.

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In the excavations made at Welschbillig, under the directions of the Provincial Museum, fifteen heads of Hermes, one of a satyr, and one of Mars, have been disinterred.

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Near Saalburg the remains have been traced of a castle and of private Roman edifices, within which were found various utensils, arms, ornaments in bronze, glass vessels, silver and bronze coins, amongst which is a very fine head of Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus, colleague of Marcus Aurelius in 169.

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At Nied, 7 kilomètres from Francfort, bricks have been found bearing the distinctive stamps of four different legions, and especially of the fourteenth. The fort which it seems must have stood there may be the often-sought-for *Castrum Traiani*, built to defend the Roman military road running along the

right bank of the Rhine. At 3 kilomètres from Nied the remains of a bridge were found in the bed of the river—viz., piles belonging to the kind of bridges called *pontes longi*.

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The excavations made by order of the Museum of Bonn at Neuss, Prussia, the Novæsium of the ancient Romans, have revealed fortifications such as belong to *castra stativa*. One after another were brought to view the *prætentura*, then the remains of the *Scamnum tribunorum præfectorumque*, of the *Via Principalis*, and the *Schola legionis*. This last was surrounded by a square wall, in length 220 mètres, and 90 wide. It contains an edifice 55 mètres long and 33 wide, within the middle an *impluvium*, surrounded by a colonnade.

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In the caverns Dei Balzi Rossi, near Ventimiglia, where a little time ago Dr. Rivière found objects of the palæolithic age, some skeletons and stone weapons were discovered last winter.

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Near S. Donato di Lamon tombs of the Imperial Roman age, with a coin of Gordian Pius, came to light, while other tombs of Roman times were found at Brescello.

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In the necropolis called of the Tarquini, at Corneto Tarquinia, a short distance from the *secondi archi*, a chambered fallen-in tomb was examined, in which mirrors and other bronze objects were found. Another tomb *a fossa*, discovered near the Arcatelle, yielded amongst other funereal objects some fibulæ of bronze of a type not commonly found; while in another tomb *a fossa*, to the north of the Tiro a segno, were found some Corinthian vases bearing animal figures. Moreover, two chambered tombs, near the painted tomb called Del Pulcinella, were reopened, and here were found gold earrings and a bronze bracelet. But a *psykter*, one of those larger vases which served for cooling liquids by means of cold water and ice, is the chief find. It is decorated with black figures, and is the second of the *psykteres* hitherto discovered bearing this kind of decoration: all the other known examples—about ten in

number—are decorated with red figures. This is also the only *psykter* from the excavations of Corneto Tarquinia. Of special importance, amongst smaller objects, are two incised stones of the usual form of *scarabei*. One of these bears on its flat face an *eros* or *amorino* in the act of bending the bow and prepared to shoot the arrow; the other contains a representation of Ulysses engaged in tearing an animal, to be offered in sacrifice to the manes before entering Hades. Around the figure runs an Etruscan inscription giving the name of the hero.

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Many fragments of Latin inscriptions and architectural pieces of marble were disinterred in the works at the Palazzo della Cassa di risparmio, on the site of the ancient church of S. Giorgio, in Ravenna.

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At Todi, on the farm in Contrada S. Raffaele, an ancient wall was found in the midst of the necropolis.

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On the property called Agostini, at Sant' Arcangelo, vases of bronze and cups were found, the first of the latter the necropolis of the Tudertines has hitherto yielded.

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The Italian Ministry has begun excavating at the necropolis on the hill of Cardeto in Ancona, near where, in 1885, were found six tombs, of which the contents belonged to between the third and the second century before our era.

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In Montecastello Vibio, in the province of Perugia, under the hill on which rises the village, funereal objects were found, some of which belong to the period styled Di Villanova.

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In Rome a fragment of inscribed stone has come to light in a substructure between Via Cavour and S. Pietro in Vincoli. Pieces of statues in *peperino*, probably decorations of some villa of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, were found in demolishing the ancient edifices in the prolongation of Via Montebello.

In Via Salara, in the works for the new church of the Sisters of S. Vincenzo di Paola, a small marble wing was found, with a votive inscription to Hercules. And on the same Via Salara, in the area of the cemetery of Priscilla, was disinterred a remarkable *tabula lusoria*.

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In the researches recently made in the Platonia, near the cemetery of S. Sebastiano, on the Appian Way, some fragments of Christian inscriptions came to light, and the statue of a youth in a *toga*, wanting only the left arm. Judging from the style, it belongs to the third century of our era, to which age must also be attributed the ancient buildings seen there so far. It would appear that in the third century the bodies of the Apostles Peter and Paul were brought thither during the tremendous persecution of the Christians under Valerian, A.D. 258.

* * *

In the Via Flaminia, a little distant from the site of the remains of the imperial villa of Prima Porta, and where was discovered the famous statue of Augustus, preserved in the Braccio Nuovo Vaticano, various pavements in mosaics have come to light. Some are of a simple geometric design, others with borders and birds, with a Gorgon head in the centre, another displaying in the centre a picture representing a scene of sacrifice and an Egyptian divinity.

* * *

In the Via Portuensis, near the Vigna Jacobini, in the works for connecting the new railway-station of Trastevere with that of Porta Cavalleggeri, some tombs, constructed on the system known under the name of *forma*, belonging to the fourth century A.D., have been found. They are so called from their resemblance to the caverns of aqueducts, and more than a hundred bodies could be laid in a very small space.

* * *

Tombs of the Roman age have been found in Naples, on the hill of S. Agnello, and an inscription in Latin on the Piazzetta di Porto, together with a marble statue (or rather torso) and mosaic pavement.

In the excavations at Pompeii, isola 2^a, Region V., in the house where the painted lararium of Hercules was found, some twenty-eight entire amphoræ have been recovered and their inscriptions read.

* * *

A funereal Latin inscription comes to us from the necropolis of ancient Sulmona in Contrada Zappannotte, and another in Greek from the necropolis of Brindisi. Other discoveries are: Near Mentana, two inscribed stones belonging to the *acta arvalica*; near Tivoli, on the slopes of Monte Ripoli, a cippus of the *Aqua Marcia*; remains of the acropolis of Ariccia on Monte Gentile, near Ariccia; an honorary title to one of the Antonines, near Terracina, and a marble sarcophagus containing bones; epigraphical fragments at Fondi; remains of thermæ belonging to *Aquæ Cutiliæ*, explored in the Commune di Castel S. Angelo, at Cittaducale; a funereal inscription at Massa d'Albe, the Alba Fucensis of the *Æqui*; at Sulmona nei Peligni, a new tomb in the necropolis outside the Porta Napoli; and a pavement in mosaic, with geometric decorations, found in the middle of Sambiasi.

* * *

A rare Latin inscription from the necropolis of ancient Olbia, near Terranova Pausania, in the province of Sassari, affords some historic information, as it records a C. Cassius Blesianus, *Decurio cohortis Ligurum* and *princeps equitum*, and was set up by a libertus of Acte, the concubine of Nero, who is already known to have had possessions in Sardegna.

* * *

Objects found in the tombs of the district of Turixeddu have gone to increase the museum at Cagliari, and other ancient remains have been examined at Torpè di Nuoro in Sardegna.

* * *

Monsieur J. Toutain, of the French School of Rome, has discovered at Chemtou, in Tunis, a Roman stone millary, with the inscription: "*Domini nostri Imperator Caesar Flavius Valerius Constantius Pius Felix Invictus Augustus Pontifex Maximus tribunicia potestate XIV consul VI Pater Patriæ Pro-*

consul et . . ." This stone must have belonged to the road which ran between Thuburbo majus and Tunis, or else Carthage, passing by Onellana and Uthina.

* * *

Amongst the ruins now called Bab-Khaled, in Tunis, the same Monsieur Toutain has discovered a regular system of cisterns and basins destined to furnish with water the small Roman city which occupied that site.



Discovery of a Romano-British Church at Silchester.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

IN February, 1890, Mr. George E. Fox and myself communicated a paper to the Society of Antiquaries "On the Desirability of the Complete and Systematic Excavation of the Site of Silchester."

It is not necessary to remind the readers of the *Antiquary* that our scheme was adopted, or of the discoveries that were made in 1890 and 1891; but I will venture to quote a passage in our paper above referred to:

"If Calleva, as would seem likely, had a continuous existence down to and even beyond the date of the withdrawal of the Roman government from this island, there might be some chance of discovering the remains of buildings dedicated to Christian rites."*

It is a matter of some satisfaction to be able now to announce that the excavations of this our third season have brought to light the foundations of a building which competent authorities agree in identifying as a small Christian church!

It is situated in the very centre of the site, close to the south-east corner of the great square block containing the *basilica* and the *forum*, and in an angle formed by the crossing of two of the principal streets.

It is of the basilican type, with its principal front to the west, and not the east, and its plan shows that it consisted of a nave and chancel 10 feet wide and 29 feet long, with an apse at the west end, narrow aisles only 5 feet wide, rudimentary transepts about 7 feet square, and an eastern *narthex* about 7 feet deep across the whole width of the building. The total length externally is only 42 feet.

The central part alone retains its pavement of coarse red tile *tesserae*, with, just in front of the apse, in the centre of the chancel, a panel, 5 feet square, of finer mosaic of an ordinary geometrical pattern, on which doubtless stood the wooden altar. A fragment of coarse red tessellation also remains at one end of the *narthex*.

The destruction of the walls by the plough has, unfortunately, been great, but enough has been left to enable the arrangements to be fairly well established.

About 11 feet east of the building, in the court or *atrium*, is the base of a tile platform 4 feet square, on which doubtless stood the fountain, and a small pit in front of this seems to have been made to carry off the water.

Close to the opposite or western end of the church is a large well carefully lined with wood, but no remains of a baptistery have yet been uncovered. The examination of the site is not, however, completed, and further discoveries may be expected.

The small size of the building is particularly interesting, since it leads to the expectation that other such churches may come to light during the examination of further portions of the site, which contains the large area of 100 acres.

In the absence of any architectural remains, it is difficult to fix a date for the building, but it is possibly as early as the middle, and probably not later than the end, of the fourth century. Even if it be of early fifth-century date, it may still be fairly claimed to be the oldest Christian church that has yet come to light in this country.



* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd series, xiii. 91.

Funeral Baked Meats.

By VISCOUNT DILLON, F.S.A.



WHEN Hamlet, with as much sarcasm as sadness, remarks with reference to the marriage of his mother with his uncle, following so closely on the death of his father,

The funeral baked meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables,

one is apt to attach more importance to the contrast of the slight and often necessary refreshment offered on the occasion of these melancholy functions, with the extensive and luxurious banquets associated with the ceremony of marriage, rather than to the different character of the two ceremonies. It is true that in some classes of society a funeral counts as an outing, and is made the most of as such by all but the immediate mourners ; but generally speaking there is a very great difference between the so-called breakfast (nowadays often indulged in late in the afternoon), and the slight repast which the presence of friends from a long distance renders necessary after the last duties have been paid to the subject of the occasion. Such a contrast could hardly have existed in olden days when an important funeral took place ; at least, it is difficult to imagine how entertainments more luxurious as to quantity could have accompanied the joyous marriage ceremony, than those which were given on the occasion of an obit dinner. Perhaps the absence of meat on these occasions gave a Lenten aspect to the entertainment, but the variety of the fish, etc., on the board almost made up for that.

It appears that it was in the sixteenth century, and probably before then also, the custom, on the occasion of the death of a foreign and friendly monarch or prince of high degree, to hold a memorial service or "obbet," generally in St. Paul's Cathedral, soon after the decease of the said monarch. This was followed by a dinner or dinners, which were the "baked meats" referred to by Hamlet. Baked must here be taken in a liberal sense, for there were stews, and fries, and roasts as well. In the Public Record Office are the accounts for some of these

obsequies celebrated in the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, and besides giving a curious insight into some of the customs of England of that day, we learn somewhat of the prices of certain articles of food at that time. It has been considered by some that, in order to appreciate the values given in accounts of those days, the sums should be, roughly speaking, multiplied by ten to obtain the modern equivalents. This is only a rough calculation, for the increased facilities for conveyance of food from its cheapest source to London, and the larger consumption, owing to an extraordinary increase in population, must with many other influences be taken into consideration.

Before proceeding to describe one of these obit dinners in detail, we may take an example rather later in time. On August 18, 1557, the obsequies of John, King of Portugal, were celebrated at St. Paul's, London. Among the good things provided for the assembled mourners were fruits as well as fishes. The prices of these will probably make the reader regret that he did not live under Philip and Mary. 500 pears at 6d. per 100, 100 peaches at 2s. per 100, bunches of grapes 1d. apiece, all sound delightfully cheap. Then there were 40 bushels of damsons for 1s. 10d., 1½ pecks of barberries for 3s., and even dates, which must have travelled far, were supplied at 4d. per lb. ; 2½ lb. of byketts and carawes for 3s. 4d. were the biscuits and seed-cakes of the day. The 4 marchpanes or cakes cost 24s., and 2 lb. of prunes were 4d. A gallon of rose-water sounds cheap at 9s. ; cream at 1s. per gallon, and milk and furnety at 9d., were certainly not dear. Then there were 8 grene-fishes for 12s., 7 couple of soles for 7s., carp at 2s. each, barbel at 1s., 300 smelts for 5s., a panier of shrimps for 1s. 8d., 50 roach for 3s. 4d., and 1 bushell of oysters, no doubt natives, for 1s.

The above are items from what was no doubt a very good dinner, but we will now go back thirty-eight years, to the days when Henry VIII. was still a young man and had not lost his figure.

On February 11, 1519, my Lord of Norfolk, as principal mourner ; my Lord Marquis and seven other noblemen and knights with Garter Norroy and Somerset,

kings-of-arms; Carlisle and York, heralds; and the pursuivants named Caley, Guynes Rougecroix, and Rouge Dragon, assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral to assist at the obsequies for the "hye and myghty Emperor Maximilian, late Emperor of Almayne." There were present also the Lord Cardinal Legate and Chancellor of England, and my Lord Legate of Rome. All these, with the ambassadors, who appear to have worn crowns of the modest value of 4s. 4d. each, made their offerings, which, by the way, were not anything very excessive, ranging from 13s. 4d. down to 1s. Next day, Friday, the 12th, the same company, or some of them, assembled at Baynard's Castle, where, under the direction of Mr. Robert Knollys, Gentleman Usher to the King, "the baked meats" had been prepared. My Lord Cardinal's cook, no doubt a *chef* of the highest order, had superintended the preparation of the feast, while my Lord Mayor's butler looked after the arrangements of the table, and particularly watched the valuable plate which had been brought from the Tower to do honour to the occasion.

It will be interesting to compare the London prices of fish, etc., with country prices of the same time, and this we can do in some cases by referring to the thirty-fifth volume of *Archæologia*, in which are extracts from the household book of the Le Strange family at Hunstanton in Norfolk, and that of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, at his house of Thornbury in Gloucestershire. For further information as to the cooking, serving, etc., of the Middle Ages, Dr. Furnivall's most interesting volume of the Early English Text Society's publications, in which the *Babe's Booke*, and other works on cookery, deportment, and table life are reprinted with copious and lively explanatory notes by the learned editor, should be consulted. It will be seen that though temperance was as great a virtue as it is to-day, there were then as now gourmands and gourmets. The ichthyophagic vagaries of the obit dinner of 1519 must have taxed to the fullest the resources of the Charleses and Groveses of the day, but they could hardly be beaten by the Amphitryon Club of 1891, and certainly the cost was not excessive.

The dinner on Friday was on a very liberal scale, and consisted of the following items at the accompanying costs:

Bread, 4s.; ale, 6s.; beer, 1s.; three ling, 4s.; 2 blotfish, 3s.; 8 haddocks, 5s. 4d.; 50 whiting, 3s. 4d.; pike, 8s. 4d.; pippins, 1s. 8d.; a fresh salmon bake, 9s.; lampreys for sewe, 1s. 10d.; 4 tench for jelly, 4s. 8d.; great lampreys to roast, 3s. 8d.; eels to roast, 4s.; half a turbot, 4s.; creves dudas, 1s. 8d.; smelts, 1s. 8d.; white herring, 1s.; bakynned herring, 1s.; flounder, 1s. 4d.; fried oysters, 8d.

Butter, 3s.; flour, 1s. 8d.; spices, 27s.; salt, 7d.; sauce, 2s.; oil, 2s.; apples, 2s.; wardons, 1s. 8d.; oranges, 8d.; cups, 1s. 3d.; trencherbread, 1s.; 6 galyppottes, 1s. 6d.; boat-hire, 1s. 2d.

4 dozen (bundles) of rushes, 8s. 4d.; the washing of the napery, 1s. 8d.; cook's wages, 6s. 8d.; and the hire of 8 garnish of pewter vessel, 5s.

Of the above some items are worthy of note. Blotfish are not mentioned in any book we have come across. It is clear that pippins were eaten with pike in those days, though the proper dressing of that fish is now rather an elaborate affair. Lampreys for sewe seems to be for stewing, as opposed to roasting. Tench in jelly occurs in John Russell's *Boke of Nurture*, and was probably a dish such as is now called "in aspic." Creves dudas were the freshwater crawfish—that is, *d'eau douce*. An eightpenny dish of fried oysters would not be worth talking of nowadays, but as we see in the Duke of Buckingham's accounts 200 oysters 4d., it was evidently very different in Tudor times. Spices for 27s. is a very heavy item, and gives an idea that, even allowing for high prices, our ancestors indulged in this respect to an extent quite incompatible with what we should call a wholesome diet.

If the eightpenny dish of fried oysters looks strange, the eightpennyworth of oranges is almost more remarkable. We know how plentiful they are nowadays, how low freights are, and how the crops of this fruit are managed so as to arrange for the supply almost all the year round; but how was it contrived in 1519 to obtain a dish of oranges worthy a banquet of this kind for 8d.?

Trencher-bread was supplied at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per

head, which would make the number of places laid at this table eighteen. The rushes for strewing the floor, as was then the general custom in England, and on which habit Erasmus has left some pretty severe remarks, were for both days, and the cost, 8s. 4d., was probably the cause of the infrequency of their renewal or removal. The modern equivalent of 1s. 8d., namely 16s. 8d., for washing table-linen for eighteen guests, seems a high price. The cook's wages, 6s. 8d., refers to the under-cooks, for we know that Wolsey's *chef* presided in the kitchen on this occasion. The pewter vessel which was hired for the occasion at a cost of 5s. for 8 garnish, or sets, eventually cost more, as on the second day it was found that 7 dishes had been lost (?), and had to be made good at a cost of 6s.

The dinner on Saturday appears to have included more choice dishes than that on the preceding day, and the expenses were more than double.

The provisions consisted of bread, 6s.; ale, 10s.; beer, 1s.; 5 lyngs, 6s. 8d.; 5 cod, 7s. 8d.; 12 pike, 26s. 8d.; a quarter of a porpoise with the chyne or back, 20s.; eels to roast, 7s.; lampreys to roast, 6s. 8d.; lampreys to stewe, 4s.; 100 smelts, 2s. 6d.; 200 whittings, 12s.; 5 turbot, 26s.; 4 great salmon, 32s.; eels to bake, 4s.; a conger, 6s.; 14 haddock, 9s. 4d.; 2 gurnards, 20s.; red herrings, 3s. 4d. There was also cream for custards, 3s., and for tarts, 3s.; butter, 5s.; pippins, 1s. 8d.; flour, 5s.; oil, 4s.; salt, 2s.; sauce, 5d.; onyons, 3d.; 200 eggs, 3s. 4d.; apples, 3s.; wardons, 1s. 8d.; and oranges, 1s. 10d.

The herbs for the kitchen and chamber cost 2s. 8d.; the spices, 40s.; 2 dozen trencher-breads, 18d.; the boat-hire, 1s. 1d.; and the cook's wages, 13s. 4d. The hire of the kitchen stuff was 6s. 8d., the earthen pots for the kitchen, 10d., and yeast, which is put with the hired articles in the account, was 8d.

Two boys employed as scullions were paid 4d. each; 6 ells of cloth for jelly and for serving cloth cost 4s.; and 7 pewter dishes, which were lost, were charged at 6s.; and washing figures for 1s.

To cook the two dinners, 20 quarters of coal, costing 8s. 4d.; 150 faggots, with their

carriage, 5s. 4d.; and 50 tallywood also, with its carriage, 3s., were used.

My Lord Cardinal's cook received the fee of 6s. 8d., while the Lord Mayor's butler received 3s. 4d.

Four gallons of red wine at 7d. a gallon were also used in the preparation of this day's dinner.

As to the prices of the fish, it is difficult to compare them with those in the *Le Strange* and *Buckingham* household books, as the sizes of course vary; but as against the 3 ling for 4s. at Hunstanton, we find 50 ling for 11s. At Thornbury 12 whittings cost 4d.; here 50 cost 3s. Large salmon at London are charged for 8s., at Thornbury half a fresh salmon cost 1s. 6d. Tench at Thornbury at 4d. each may be compared with the tench here at 11d. apiece. Half a turbot here cost 4s.; at Hunstanton a whole one was 2s. 4d. The conger at Baynard's Castle for 6s., perhaps used then as now to make "turtle soup," may or may not have been finer than the "cunggr" for which 1s. was paid at Hunstanton. Here in London the 5 cod cost 7s. 8d., at Hunstanton 7 were got for 2s. 4d., and at Thornbury 1 cost 8d. At Hunstanton a porpes was had for 6s. 8d., while the mourners had but a quarter of one with the chyne (back), which cost 20s. At Thornbury 17 flounders cost 6d.; here these fish cost 1s. 4d., but the number is not specified.

White herrings were those cured with white salt.

For making the "Ipocras for the dirige at Poulles and for the dyner of the Saturdaye at Baynard's Castle," the following materials were bought:

42 lb. of sugar, 24s. 6d.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sanamn (cinnamon) at 10s. the lb. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of nutmeg at 6s. the lb.; $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of ginger at 1s. 6d. the lb.; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of cloves at 9s. the lb.; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of mace at 6s. the lb.; 30 lb. of comfets at 8d. the lb.

The above were added to the 18 gallons of wine brought from Westminster, and besides this there were 6 dozen of spiced cakes, costing 13s. 10d., and 4 shillings' worth of waffersons.

We may compare the cinnamon at 10s. the lb. with that of the Hunstanton accounts, which was only 6s. the lb., and at that place the ginger appears as only 1s. 4d. instead of

1s. 6d. Cloves and mace, which in London cost 9s. and 6s. respectively, are shown as 6s. 8d. in the Le Strange books. In some entries the Hunstanton prices were even yet lower.

It is mentioned that for the Baynard's Castle dinners, besides faggots of wood, 20 quarters of coal at 5s. the quarter were used. At Hunstanton, which is some sixteen miles from King's Lynn, in the winter of 1530-31 coals are mentioned at 5s. to 6s. 4d. the chaldre.

Taking the two dinners together, the quantities and variety of the food and the eighteen gallons of "ipocras," it is difficult to believe that such feasts were prepared for only twenty-four persons, as indicated by the trencher-breads.

We know that the quantity of food and drink allotted to the individuals composing the households of the great appears to us to have been excessive, but these two dinners seem to surpass the powers of any ordinary heads or digestions, and we must suppose that there were many persons not mentioned who picked up the substantial crumbs from these tables. The whole cost of the ceremony and the dinners amounted to £165 4s. 7½d., and was a very substantial compliment to the memory of that very shift and impecunious individual the "Hye and Myghty Emperor Maximilian."



Shelton Church, Nottinghamshire.

By REV. SAMUEL BARBER.



VAST collection of villages, which would in most parts of England be considered only hamlets, lie to the west and south-west of Newark. Many of these are of such small population, and characterized by so great a uniformity of rural life, that, to the citizen or inhabitant of a populous district, they seem wrapped in that atmosphere of slumber which makes it "always afternoon."

Most striking, too, is the reflection that

almost all these quiet hamlets can boast of antiquity far exceeding that of many of our large towns. This, at any rate, is the case with respect to villages lying between Newark and Bingham.

Shelton, whose church is the subject of these notes, and Sibthorp, are good illustrations of the prevailing type of village in the district. The first-named possessed a church and a mill when Domesday Book was compiled, and the latter a priest. The mill at Shelton has long since disappeared, but a church still stands there, and a priest at Sibthorp still works on. *Floreat Ecclesia!*

Though the round pillars, probably of Norman erection, remain within Shelton Church, the structure has evidently, by the testimony of the chancel and other windows, been

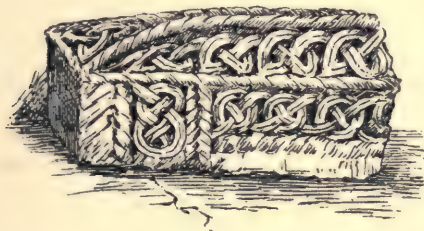


restored in "Early English" days; but there are curious relics which point to the existence of a Saxon, or at least "pre-Norman," edifice. On entering the porch the two curious small semi-engaged shafts ornamenting each side of the doorway demand attention. They have evidently been preserved and reinserted as relics of the primitive structure; they are of different design, and give a very quaint effect to the detail of the porch. The round pillars above alluded to support the roof on one side of the church only, the corresponding ones having been removed on reconstruction, and, if report be true, used to mend the roads. The base of the pillars is ornamented by a projecting tongue in relief, which radiates from the column upon the pedestal.

The three windows, of "broad lancet" type, on the south side, have arches with peculiarly-broken lines, the shorter stones

being cut almost straight, and giving a very irregular curve. The chief point of interest in this church is found in the remains of two curious sepulchral monuments removed from the churchyard—thanks to the care of the vicar (the Rev. R. W. Marriott)—and placed in the south corner of the nave, by the old piscina. These are thought by some antiquaries to belong to the ninth century. They consist of the lower portion of two oblong sepulchral chests, or sarcophagi, of elaborate workmanship. They are not strictly coped, but of a slightly rounded upper surface, and richly ornamented with an interlaced pattern. This consists of a band about 2 inches wide with a middle dividing line, which is, I believe, unusual. On one of these coffin-lids there is a central axial piece in relief consisting of what is obviously the lower portion of a cross, the upper part at the head being upon the missing half of the stone. The continuity of the band, representing unity, and the threefold triangle or triple oval, formed also by a triple band, are so palpably symbolic, that they contain with hardly a doubt an illustration of Christian doctrine in Saxon times.

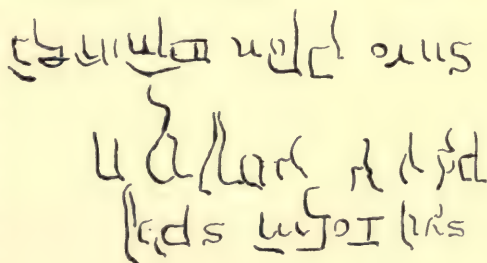
On the sides of this sarcophagus the undulating band will be seen to be entwined with circles, which form knots.



These stones were disinterred under or near the present chancel wall, the chancel being probably longer in former days. The drawing is by Miss Banks Wright.

The second coffin-lid (or shrine, as some may regard it) is more weathered, and seems older than the one just described. The interlacing is almost worn away, leaving a honeycombed surface. This reminded me of a curious perforation upon the stones forming the so-called "Giant's Grave" in Penrith churchyard.

I now pass to a very curious and interesting relic in the form of an inscription, which has most likely been found in the foundations of the present church, or churchyard, and utilized, after being trimmed a little, by being built into the doorway of the north wall. It is about 2 feet from the ground on the left side of the doorway in the passage as you go to the vestry. If the reader will refer to the *Antiquary* for July, 1891, he will find in the illustration to the article "Bygone Lincolnshire" a portion of an inscription



upon a cross, built into the church of St. Oswald at Crowle. The characters in this inscription show some resemblance to the one at Shelton. The copy which accompanies this article is fairly accurate, but not quite so rude in style as the original. The stone being near the ground and vertically situated, it is not easy to obtain a satisfactory rubbing. Having seen a copy of this inscription which I forwarded to him, Mr. Walter de Grey Birch was of opinion that the words "Johm" for Johannem in the first line, and "p'sonam" for personam, a parson, in the third line, might be discerned. The reader will notice that several of the characters are very like Hebrew, especially in the second line. It is evident enough that contractions are used. It seems equally plain that *some* of the letters are of Saxon date, as may be seen by a reference to Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. Possibly it was intended for a puzzle—*originally*. Some will probably read the first two words "Syr John," and family history may be involved in these irregular lines; but a puzzle, I suppose, they must now remain.

My residence in the district having been but three weeks, I trust the local reader will pardon the brevity of my contribution to its

ecclesiology. I must now take my leave for the present of this interesting old Nottinghamshire church, hoping at a future time to investigate further the antiquities of the district. I will only add in conclusion, with respect to the above inscription, that several characters exactly similar to letters contained in it may be found in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, taken from a ring which apparently belongs to the eighth or ninth century, and is undoubtedly Saxon.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XI.—SHREWSBURY.

(Continued from p. 247, vol. xxv.)

By JOHN WARD.



THE end of the room is a miscellaneous collection of objects, few of any great interest. In the left-hand corner wall-case are several mediæval glass bottles from Shrewsbury excavations, a few specimens of common Egyptian and Maltese pottery, and about a dozen skulls—some human, the rest animal. The former relate to widely-separated races—Hottentot, Norman, Anglo-Saxon, etc. In the central space is the mummy of an Egyptian lady, with cartonnage and coffin in excellent preservation. The right-hand corner case contains Uriconium objects chiefly, and below these is an unusually fine large urn of the Roman cinerary type, found at Gallowcroft in the neighbourhood in 1880.

We now turn our attention to the various cases on the floor. The first table-case at this end of the room contains a beautiful collection of royal charters relating to Shrewsbury, commencing with Richard I. The more elaborate are those of Henry VIII., Edward VI. (Free Grammar School), and Charles II. In another case is a varied and interesting assortment of stone and bronze celts and other prehistoric implements, but sadly defective in respect to labelling.

Among these objects is a very pronounced dolicho-cephalic skull, with this rather "oversure" information appended: "Example of a Dolicho-cephalic Skull peculiar to a race inhabiting Britain 6,000 or 8,000 years anterior to the Roman invasion, of short stature, dark hair, weak in intellect and physical strength, ignorant of metals, buried dead in *long barrows* lying due east and west, either by cremation or inhumation, in stone chambers constructed within the barrows." Close by this is another, the dolicho-cephaly of which is not so marked, yet which, if measured, would certainly prove to be a fairly typical one of this class. Annexed to it is a decidedly wanton piece of information to the effect that it is a *brachy-cephalic* skull, belonging to a race which inhabited this land 2,000 years before the Roman invasion, tall, light, powerful, etc., and who subjugated the older dolicho-cephalic race, and used bronze, etc. We know that long-barrow burials are characterized by their dolicho-cephalic skulls, but it is equally well known that, so far from the brachy-cephali annihilating the older race, they simply mingled with it, and in after-times never formed more than a minority of the population. The most important information—their *source*—is not given. If the first skull actually formed part of a long-barrow interment, then, and then only, can it be regarded as of neolithic age. But to attempt to determine the relative age of a skull by its cephalic index is a delusion and a snare. A mere glance at the Romano-British examples from Uriconium in a neighbouring case is quite sufficient to show how futile this is.

Towards the opposite end of the room are two cases of mediæval encaustic tiles and pottery found in Shrewsbury excavations. The majority came from the site of the post-office in 1870, and some of the coarser fragments of ware are doubtfully labelled Anglo-Saxon. The patterns of the tiles (some of which are very elegant) appear to be common throughout this and the adjacent counties, but they are strongly marked off from what the writer has distinguished as the East Midland series. Another case is devoted to seals, many of which are local.

Four table-cases are devoted to coins and

tokens. One displays English copper and bronze coins and tokens, not as a rule in very good condition. More varied and extensive is another collection, which includes nationalities so diverse as the Chinese, Japanese, Cingalese, and most of the European; but most interesting of these are the English coins, which are fairly representative of the whole stretch of time from St. Edmund to the present reign, and among them are some excellent ones of James II. A third case contains a good assortment of Roman coins, presented by Mr. Walter Stubbs, of Wroxeter (and therefore presumably are from Uriconium), and Rev. R. Gwyn, of Shrewsbury, in 1869; the case also contains a nice display of Shropshire and Shrewsbury tradesmen's tokens in very good condition. The remaining case contains a large number of coins found during the excavations on the site of Uriconium, which we will now consider.

There is no question that the fine collection of objects from this Romano-British city is the crowning feature of the museum. Uriconium is about six miles from Shrewsbury, and I did what every antiquarian visitor to the museum should do—spent half a day on its site. Armed with Wright's exhaustive but tantalizing (for want of an index and detailed table of contents) account of the excavations made there, with various interruptions, from 1859 to 1867, under the auspices of the Shropshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, I studied the visible remains *in situ*. Then, returning to Shrewsbury, I studied the actual "finds" while all was fresh in my mind. Now, a word for decentralization: Had these been placed in a Metropolitan museum, how rarely could the opportunity have opened for examining *source* and *objects* on the same or two consecutive days; yet, if they could not have been so examined in conjunction, how very much must each have lost in interest! Here, then, is one great advantage in having such "finds" deposited in the nearest museum to their source; but it must be admitted that if this principle were adopted in its fulness, there should be some central control to ensure their safe custody and efficient exhibition equally with those in national museums. Not that I am finding

any fault with the way in which Shrewsbury guards the Uriconium antiquities, but it is notorious how very often provincial museums fail in these respects.

To briefly return to the old city. There is something painful in the scattered farmsteads and wide undulating stretches of ploughed lands that now mark its site. At first it is difficult to realize that here were once the busy spacious streets with their intervening *insulae* of substantial buildings, courts, and gardens of a city of nearly three and a half miles in circumference. You trace the low and too often obscure mound which now represents the city wall, and all that tells of past human occupancy are the innumerable fragments of pottery and tile which the plough has brought up, and the general darkness of the soil on the city side; while on the gentle knoll that marks the central point is the long, low "Roman Wall" standing black against the sky from almost every point of view. Around this wall were the chief excavations made, and they proved it to be the dividing-wall of the basilica and public baths, which are usually found united in Roman cities. The former was the exact length of that of Pompeii, but unfortunately the lower courses of its walls and its tessellated and tile pavements are now covered up again. But the remains of all the western portion of the baths, inclusive of sundry shops, etc., and a small market-place, are still kept open, and are well attended to. All these buildings obviously formed part of a rectangular *insula*, the eastern portion of which has not been excavated; but the paved streets, with their indications of well-formed side-gutters, of the three sides of the western portion, were here and there uncovered. The present is not the place to describe these remains, nor the highly-interesting discoveries made during the work of excavation. I will add only that at various times strong walls and tessellated pavements have been accidentally discovered, and that in the village of Wroxeter, at the extreme south of the city, are numerous carved stones to be seen, the gateposts of the churchyard,*

* Wroxeter Church has a square opening (now blocked up) exactly like that of Taddington, described elsewhere in this magazine, except that it is in the north aisle wall, towards its east end.

for instance, consisting of two excellent Roman columns.

The Uriconium objects in the museum are highly varied, and are fairly representative of Roman antiquities generally. The smaller ones are preserved in good table-cases, apparently made specially for them. Most of the larger ones are not under cover at all, and, as already stated, some of the sepulchral stones are on the stairs. All are well labelled, and references are usually made to the works wherein they are described. Several sketches and plans are a decided boon in giving the visitor some idea of the spot and the results of the excavations.

Near the door is a small portion of the hypocaust and floor of one of the rooms of the baths—two tile columns, supporting a tile overlaid with concrete floor, just sufficient to give an idea of the general construction. Elsewhere are specimens of building and roofing tiles, carved stones, and on the floor square samples of the tessellated pavements. The pottery, as might be expected, is abundant and typical. Among the numerous specimens of the beautiful true Samian ware are several perfect bowls, highly decorated. Several fragments have the potters' names impressed, and others belonged to vessels that had been broken and subsequently mended, brass rivets being used for the purpose. There is some nice Durobrivian of various hues, with "slip" decoration; some plain is beautifully thin and lustrous. Salopian and Upchurch are also in strong force. A portion of buff mortarium rim indicates a vessel of not less than 3 feet in diameter—an unusual size, surely. Amongst the glassware, a fine vase of about 7 inches in diameter quickly attracts the attention. Lachrymatories are numerous, for many Roman tombs were opened; green window-glass is very common, and there is a fragment of a pretty green vessel studded with blue glass.

Iron objects are very plentiful—too much so to attempt a complete list. There are keys and locks, knives and choppers, pick-axes, axe-heads and adzes, awls and chisels, horse bridles and bits, spurs, chains, trowels, daggers, halberd-heads, tires of wheels, ladles, rings, candlesticks, and many other things of

common use. Bronze is tolerably plentiful, chiefly as bow-shaped fibulæ, some of which are very choice and enamelled; then there are ring-shaped brooches, studs (one of damascened steel), finger-rings, ligulæ, spoons, buckles, pins, a stylus, a surgeon's lance (handle), and two statuettes, one of Venus, the other Mercury. There are also finger-rings of silver, amber, and jet. An iron one has a choice engraved stone setting, representing in intaglio a fawn springing out of a nautilus-shell. A circular engraved stone is most remarkable; it appears to be an oculist's stamp, reading,

TIB CL M
DIA LBA
AD OM
NE VIT
O EX O

which may be freely translated thus: "Tiberius Claudius, the physician for all complaints of the eyes. To be used with an egg."

Most interesting, of course, are the five or six tombstones. A cemetery was discovered and largely excavated in 1861 on the Watling Street side, about half a mile after it left the west gate of Uriconium. In every case the burials had taken place after cremation, and in several instances the pits were found wherein the bodies were consumed. Nothing was found to show that Christianity was professed. With the exception of two ladies, whose husbands raised their monuments, all the epitaphs appear to relate to soldiers, the 7th, 14th, and 20th legions being specified. Many skulls of presumably Romano-British age were found near Wroxeter, and are shown in one of the glass cases. They seem to be all dolicho-cephalic, but what is very peculiar about many of them is their great distortion. Wright inclined to the belief that they were thus misshaped in life; it is much more likely due to posthumous causes—in fact, several of the skulls have clear indications of this. The large number of coins found during these excavations has already been remarked; they are chiefly copper, and refer to the later rather than the earlier emperors. There are, of course, a multitude of odds and ends—animals' bones, spurs of fighting cocks, querns, coloured stucco, flue-tiles, whetstones,

bone pins, etc., of little value individually, but which in the aggregate throw considerable light on the details of Romano-British city life.



Lord Grey of Wilton at Smerwick in 1580.

By MARY HICKSON.

(Continued from p. 265, vol. xxv.)

HOOKER makes the siege last four days, and says that on the second day Grey "offered" the besieged mercy if they would yield. Grey's own despatch, on the contrary, shows that he never made any such offer. On the evening of November 7, he says, he landed his artillery, and the siege began next morning, and continued all that day and night and throughout November 9. On the night of the 9th, while the English were advancing their trenches, the besieged made four sallies on them, which Grey says were "gallantly" repulsed by Denny and his soldiers. Early on the morning of November 10, John Cheke was shot down, and in the afternoon of that same day the besieged ran up the white flag and craved a parley, which was granted. Hooker says that it was after this parley that the white flag was put up as a sign of surrender. But the flag was put up, as we might expect, and as Grey's despatch tells us, before the parley, which ended in an unconditional surrender on the afternoon of November 10. Grey, however, allowed the enemy to return to the fort for the night, probably because the short November day was nearly over when the parley was concluded, and the locality was unsuitable for the work of a night surrender. On the morning of the 11th the leaders came out of their narrow rocky stronghold on the little peninsula, and laid down their ensigns and arms. Then Grey's bands went into it, and put all the rest to the sword. In my childhood, I remember, we used to look down over the steep cliffs to be shown the places where the wretched invaders were driven at the point of the sword into the sea by Raleigh, as the local tradition had it. Thus the siege began on the 8th, and vir-

tually ended on the 10th, the English soldiers occupying the fort on the next day. Grey's despatch is dated "from the campe at Smerwicke," November 12. Bingham, whose valour Grey praises so highly, wrote an account of the siege to his friend Ralph Lane on the 11th, from his ship "*the Swiftsure* in Smerwicke Roades." There is very little difference in the two accounts, and the little that exists is easily accounted for if we read them impartially and without a desire to find inconsistencies. While Grey frankly says, "I put in certain bandes who straight fell to execution," Bingham's words are:

Then order was taken that the Colonel with the Captains and chief officers should come forth and deliver up the ensignes with order and ceremony therto belonging; this done, the band which had the warde of that daie which was *Mr. Denny's* then entered, but in the meantime were also entered a number of maryners upon the parte next the sea, which with the soldiers aforesayd, having possessed the place fell to spoyling and revelling, and withall to killing, in which they never ceased, while there lived one (*Cotton. MSS., Titus A., xii. 313, British Museum*).

Hooker says Raleigh had the ward on the first and on the last day of the siege, and that he and Mackworth and their troops entered into the fort and "made a great slaughter" (Hooker, p. 439). Sir John Pope Hennessy and Dr. Cooke Taylor say that Admiral Winter had no complicity in the slaughter, and that he even sheltered some who escaped from it to his ships. Now, Bingham was an officer under Winter, and he tells us that some of Winter's sailors were active in "revelling and spoiling," and "killing" those in the fort. So far as the sailors of the fleet in which he was an officer are concerned, we must accept Bingham's evidence before Grey's or Hooker's. But Grey's despatch leaves no room for doubt as to his soldiers. He never promised mercy to the majority of the invaders, or indeed to any of them, and by his orders the majority was slaughtered. Our pity for that majority would be greater if we did not know that it was composed not of honourable soldiers, or even ordinary filibusters, or soldiers of fortune, but of the sweepings of the Italian jails, who, had they remained in their own country, would certainly have been imprisoned for life, or executed as robbers and murderers on the Italian highways. Philip O'Sullivan's *Compendium of Catholic History*,

published at Lisbon in 1621, is a standard authority amongst Irishmen. It was translated and republished in Dublin in 1850, under the able editorship of the Rev. Dr. O'Kelly, a professor in Maynooth College. O'Sullivan thus describes the composition of the Italian contingent at Smerwick in November, 1580:

Many were then (in 1579) at Rome invoking help against the English. There was Sanders, the glory of the English nation, a fugitive after he had composed his book *De Schismate Anglicana*. At that time some bands of robbers much troubled Italy. . . . James Geraldine, begging help from the Pope for the now ruined Catholic Church of Ireland, at length obtained from him the pardon of those robbers, on condition that they should go with him to Ireland, and of these, and others, he made up a band of about a thousand men (*Compendium of Catholic History*, ed. 1850).

The thousand is a manifest exaggeration. Even six hundred could have hardly found room in the little peninsula at Smerwick. Much use has been made of the statement in Grey's despatch from thence, which states that the dead bodies as they lay on the rocks and shore were those of "very goodly"—i.e., handsome men in face and figure. But the physical beauty of the Italian bandit is generally proverbial. O'Sullivan gives the Irish leader of the expedition his true name, James Geraldine, or FitzGerald. He is generally called James FitzMaurice, and is often on that account wrongly set down as a member of the FitzMaurice family, ancestors of the Marquis of Lansdowne. But the FitzMaurice in his case is only a patronymic. He was the son of Maurice FitzGerald, younger son of the fourteenth Earl of Desmond. This Maurice, who had murdered his young cousin, the thirteenth Earl of Desmond, was called by the Irish, "*Maurice Duw Mac an Earla*," or "*Maurice a Tot-hane*"—i.e., "Black Maurice the Earl's son," or "Maurice the Firebrand." His son James inherited his fierce and unscrupulous disposition, and was deeply distrusted by many of his relatives and clansmen.

It is very singular that in no one of the letters or despatches from Smerwick in 1580 is Raleigh's name mentioned. Hooker and Camden are at present our only authorities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for his having been present at Smerwick. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, F.S.A., who has calendared the Elizabethan State

Papers relating to Ireland, informs me that he does not believe Raleigh was at the siege. Mr. Bagwell, author of *Ireland under the Tudors*, thinks that the non-mention of Raleigh's name by Grey is due to the enmity that existed between them. But this would not account for the silence of Bingham, and Winter, and others, who mention Denny, and Piers, and Zouche, and several officers, as active at Smerwick. Moreover, I do not think Grey's dislike of Raleigh existed in 1580. It seems to have arisen in 1582, or thereabout, through some dealings of Raleigh with the Barry estates in Cork. Raleigh, as the cousin-german of Denny,* would naturally have been favoured by Grey, until the affair of the Barry estates led to a disagreement between them. With all the noble qualities Raleigh undoubtedly possessed, it is impossible to deny that his land-hunger and ambition to shine as a Court favourite were unscrupulous, and Grey, the most loyal of Englishmen, had a profound contempt and dislike for such faults. The "reckonings" of Raleigh's pay for service in Ireland, printed by Mr. Edwards, and by Sir John Pope Hennessy, only extend from July 13, 1580, to September 30, 1580, and from April, 1582, to September 30, 1582.

[The Editor is glad to insert this able defence of the Smerwick massacre, especially as it is based on historic documents; but he desires emphatically to disassociate himself from the line of argument, and more particularly from the estimate of Lord's Grey's character as "noble," and Elizabeth's as "undoubtedly merciful and tolerant."]

(Concluded.)



The Church Plate of the County of Wilts.†

TWO years ago the *Antiquary* noticed the late Mr. Nightingale's excellent volume on the church plate of the county of Dorset. The sorrow that his numerous friends and many an

* The mother of Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert Champenoun was sister of the mother of Denny.

† *The Church Plate of the County of Wilts*, by J. G. Nightingale, F.S.A. Bennett Brothers, Salisbury. Royal 8vo., pp. xv., 256. Fifty-five plates. Price 15s.

antiquary that only knew him by repute felt at his death was to some extent mitigated by the recollection that he just lived to see the completion of a work—an account of the church plate of Salisbury Diocese—which had occupied the greater part of several years of more or less continuous, though pleasant, labour. As there are no less than 360 parishes in the county of Wilts, all of which required personally visiting, some idea can be formed of the actual toil involved in producing a work of this character. Unless this part of the labour had been shared, the work must have taken far more time for its accomplishment. Mr. Nightingale was fortunate in finding a thoroughly qualified coadjutor in Rev. E. H. Goddard. To Mr. Goddard was assigned the northern part of the county, which includes the archdeaconry of Wilts and the outlying deaneries belonging to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Of almost everyone of these parishes Mr. Goddard made drawings in outline of all the pieces, not only the old plate, but modern as well, drawn to the actual size, taking careful rubbings of the coats-of-arms on heraldic pieces. The completeness of Mr. Goddard's method has enabled Mr. Nightingale to very thoroughly illustrate this volume; and it is interesting to know that the whole of the original drawings (many of which have not been used) are deposited for reference in the museum of the Wilts Archæological Society at Devizes.

The main features of the church plate in Wiltshire are the considerable number of mediæval pieces found in South Wilts, and the many good examples of Elizabethan and later chalices in the northern part of the county. That there are fifteen examples of pre-Reformation plate remaining may sound to some but a small number, but those who have made a study of English church plate, and who recollect the utterly grievous spoiling of it in the sixteenth century, will be well aware that this is a most unusual number for a single county.

At Wilton is a relic of quite exceptional interest. In pre-Conquest days Wilton was a place of much importance; its great Benedictine nunnery, where St. Edith lived and died, was one of the most celebrated conventual establishments of the age. A remark-

able vessel dug up some thirty years ago, and now preserved at Wilton House, is the only object that has yet been brought to light connected with the Anglo-Saxon church at Wilton. It is a bowl of bright-yellow metal, a mixture of gold and much alloy. It has no foot or base, but a small central boss, hammered up, appears within it retaining a circular mark of solder, and thus showing that some object had originally been attached to it. The diameter of the bowl is 11 inches, and the height 4½ inches. Four strong rings for suspension are attached to the brim. These rings are fastened to the bowl by snake-like heads projecting over the rim, which proceed from circular flat crosses riveted to the sides. It is in all probability a specimen of the Anglo-Saxon *gabata*, or vessels suspended in a church for the purpose of containing a lamp.

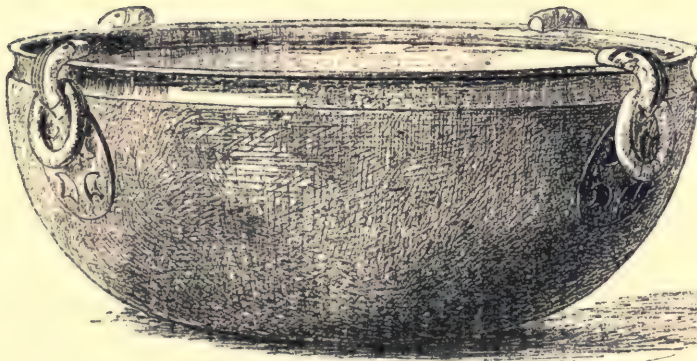
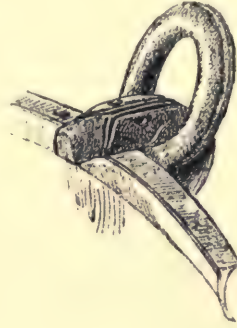
The ancient chalice of Berwick St. James is also of unique interest. The shape of the chalice is that prevailing early in the thirteenth century, the bowl broad and shallow, and the foot circular and spreading. It is, almost without doubt, the only example of this early form of chalice being retained in uninterrupted use, until recently, in an English parish church. Berwick is in a secluded valley on the borders of Salisbury Plain; owing, perhaps, to this, and to there being no decoration or inscription on the chalice to clash with the prevalent religious feeling at the time of the Reformation, this chalice owes its escape from the general change of form in the sacred vessels which obtained during the reign of Elizabeth. The engraving shows a mediæval fractured paten also belonging to Berwick; but the paten is of a much later period, *circa* 1500. It is sad reading to learn that these sacred vessels, one of which had been in use in the parish church for nearly seven centuries, and the other for about four centuries, are there no longer. In 1879 they were placed in the British Museum; there they will be safe, undoubtedly; but it is grievous to take them from their proper use and from the church where they had for so long a period been faithfully preserved.

In the treasury of Salisbury Cathedral Church there are an interesting parcel-gilt chalice and paten, somewhat mutilated,

which came out of the coffin of Bishop Longespée, who died in 1297.

Wiltshire yields several good examples of church plate about the year 1500; of these the chalice of Ebbesbourne is a fine specimen,

and either angels' or lions' heads on the facets. The sacred monogram is engraved within a circle in the front compartment of the foot, in place of the more common subject of the crucifixion. The base is sexfoil,



ANGLO-SAXON VESSEL, WILTON (about $\frac{1}{2}$ size).

though that of Manningford Abbas shows more elegance. The Ebbesbourne cup belongs to type G of Messrs. St. John Hope and Fallows' classified list. The bowl is wide, conical, and shallow; it has a plain hexagonal stem and the usual six-lobed knop, with untraciated Gothic perforations,

edged with delicate mouldings enclosing vertical reedings.

Of the period immediately preceding the Reformation, Wiltshire has two most excellent specimens. The Wylde richly-ornamented chalice (1525) is fairly well known. The bold black-letter inscription round the

bowl reads, "✠ Calicem . salutari . accipium . et . in nomi," the engraver having clumsily not left himself room in which to complete the sentence. On the foot is the legend in capitals "In Domino confido." The usual crucifix is found on the base, with a flowering

change in religious feeling. The Latin inscription round the bowl is, "Blessed are they that hear the Word of God and keep it," and on the foot, "Jesus Christ Son of the living God have mercy upon us." In the place of the usual crucifixion on the base



CHALICE AND PATEN, BERWICK ST. JAMES (about $\frac{1}{2}$ size).

plant on each side. The other example, that at Highworth, is not nearly so well known. It is a beautifully fine silver-gilt chalice, in the best of preservation, and dated 1534. The engraved subject and inscriptions differ not a little from others that have been noted, and are, with much plausibility, supposed by Mr. Nightingale to indicate the

appears the figure of our Lord as the "Man of Sorrows."

The number of Elizabethan cups in Wiltshire is seventy, having amongst them some interesting varieties. The earliest dated example is that of Bradford-on-Avon, 1564; but far the greater part are either 1576 or 1577.

There are several instances of pieces of church plate now in use which were originally designed for secular purposes. The best and oldest of these are the fine mediæval cup and cover at Lacock, of fifteenth-century date; three Elizabethan tankards at Telford Ewyas, Fugglestone, and Heddington; a standing cup and cover of 1611 at Barford St. Martin; and a richly-embossed dish, 1669, made for Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and now in use at St. Martin's, Salisbury.



EBBESBOURNE CHALICE (about $\frac{1}{2}$ size).

Of foreign examples, the most notable is an altar service, made at Cologne, given by Bishop Earles to Bishopstowe, about 1663.

The illustrations, letter-press, heraldic detail, and indexes—in fact, all that pertains to this volume—are thoroughly good. It is a pleasing and valuable memorial to have of that ever courteous, modest, and genial antiquary, the late Mr. Nightingale, and bears witness at the same time to the ability and industry of his coadjutor Mr. Goddard. We only wish that space permitted us to extend this notice.

Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. VII.

THE principal discoveries of the last quarter seem to be the "stockade" and smaller objects found at Carlisle, the supposed Christian church at Silchester, a Wallsend inscription, and a hoard of coins from Wales. I have to thank several correspondents, Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Romilly Allen, Mr. R. Blair, Mr. St. John Hope, and others, for sending me details of various sorts. I wish, however, I could feel confident that all important discoveries were duly reported to some centre for publication in some such list as that which I attempt. I have during the last two or three years come accidentally upon really important finds, about which no word seems to have appeared in any English "Proceedings" or "Transactions," or any sort of periodical, while full accounts have been published abroad. I venture to think this is a pity. Foreign scholars may, undoubtedly, be in some cases more competent than anyone in England to deal with certain classes of finds; but English interest in discoveries, and consequently the care for objects found, is very much lessened if no opportunity is given to English scholars to provide an adequate account in English.

THE SOUTH: SILCHESTER.—The excavations at Silchester have begun again, and have resulted in one startling find. As Mr. Hope told me, and as he has since told the world through the columns of the *Times*, he and his colleagues have found a small building of the basilica type, which seems very much like an early Christian church. It would be rash at this moment to dogmatize on the discovery. The building certainly possesses many, though perhaps not all, the features of what it has been conjectured to be; but no Christian monogram or symbol has yet been found. In any case, the discovery is fully deserving of all attention, and one may be thankful that it is in such good hands. The only other recent discovery known to me in the South of England is that

of some cremated interments at Larkfield, in Kent, on ground belonging to Mr. W. L. Wigan (*Antiquary*, vol. xxv., p. 187). I gather that these graves are of the usual type, but it is good news that they are being systematically explored. At Wincheap, also in Kent, there have been found "a skeleton, and a Roman urn bearing the usual inscription," *i.e.*, a potter's mark. They were near some supposed Romano-British foundations.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—A coin of Nero is reported as lately found near Maldon, and, as I gather, is only one of many minor antiquities discovered during the making of a new railway to Southend. It and they are in the possession of Mr. J. C. Riddick, of Hillside, Maldon. I fear that, interesting as these new finds may be, they can do little to destroy the claim of Colchester to be Camulodunum. Some minor discoveries, a well and plain pavement, are reported from Colchester itself. A bronze of Atys, from Mildenhall, Suffolk, has also lately been brought to light by exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries (May 5), though found some time since.

MIDLANDS.—Just after my last quarterly article went to press, I received notice of a find of pottery, bones, etc., between Kempston and Bedford, close to a supposed Anglo-Saxon cemetery found in 1864. The pottery, which was very unlike that found twenty-eight years ago, is described as being of Romano-British type, and with it were found two skeletons, a circular fibula, an iron lance-head, etc. More than twenty urns were also found in a sort of hollow; they contained little but earth. I do not quite gather what this discovery denotes. Another doubtful discovery is one reported (*Antiquary*, vol. xxv., p. 233) from Mount-sorrel, near Leicester, where workmen found a well 30 feet deep, having a rectangular shaft 7 feet by 5 feet, and, at the bottom, a bucket with bronze bands, some black pottery, bones, etc. I do not feel certain that this discovery contains really Roman objects.

WALES.—A small hoard of coins in an urn has been found in Glamorganshire, at Llanedarne, not so very far from Llantwit, where traces of a dwelling-house were found some time ago. The hoard apparently contained 800 "third brass" of the third quarter of the third century A.D., beginning with Valerian, and going down to Aurelian.

Such hoards are extremely common, and often very large; I should conjecture that well over a hundred have been found in different parts of England and Wales, and more in the North of France. These hoards usually include coins of the Thirty Tyrants, as they are called, or, at least, of the great military pretenders, Victorinus, Postumus, Tetricus, and often, as here, end with a few coins of Aurelian. In such cases, they belong probably to the last years of Tetricus, when he was overthrown and the Roman Empire united by Aurelian (A.D. 274); and we may, perhaps, conjecture that the hoards were buried rather in fear of the struggle between Aurelian and Tetricus than of any barbarian invasion or internal insecurity. It is to be hoped that an adequate catalogue of the new hoard will be published, with suitable information about similar finds. For the history of Roman Wales I fear it provides no material; it is not even the only or the largest hoard found in the Principality. A smaller discovery, urns and ashes, is also reported from Gellygaer.

CHESTER.—The excavations in the north wall are closed for the present, but discoveries of Roman objects continue. Mr. Frank Williams has obligingly sent me a full account of a hypocaust found, in March, about 6 feet below a footpath which leads from Northgate Street East to St. Werbergh Street. The hypocaust, which stands on the living rock, is made by pillars of local stone 28 inches in height, and the two walls found were $10\frac{3}{4}$ feet apart. I understand from Mr. Williams that we have to thank his exertions, in the first place, for preserving the hypocaust: a girder will carry a wall, which had to be built, over the remains.

THE NORTH.—At last I am in a position to record important discoveries from the North of England—they have been rare lately. Hardknot has been assailed by Chancellor Ferguson and his colleagues. The dimensions of the gates which he sends me are curious—three of the four are each about 20 feet wide; the fourth, opening on a cliff, is only 10 feet. One would have thought that even the conservative Roman would have dispensed with a gate in such a place. Of the "stockade" at Carlisle I need not speak here, as it has been fully described in these columns (vol. xxv., pp. 185, 233), and by

Chancellor Ferguson in an address delivered on occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the new Carlisle Museum (*North Cumberland Reformer*, May 26), and I am unable to add anything to the views already expressed. The theory of a platform for *ballistæ* seems to me, however, by no means an impossible one. From the other end of the wall comes an inscription (*Antiquary*, vol. xxv., p. 238), of which Mr. R. Blair has sent me a squeeze. It is interesting from a technical point of view, which cannot here be noticed, and it may help to convince a few topographical sceptics. The Newcastle antiquaries have to determine how another inscription of the same character got to Tynemouth. There appear to be no traces of any fort there. I suppose it, like the Hexham stones, was carried down stream from the nearest Roman fortress.

LITERATURE.—All antiquaries will be glad to hear that Dr. Kubitschek, of Vienna, is meditating a new and more correct edition of the "Itinerary of Antonine" (*Wiener Studien*, xiii., p. 177). Of other literature, nothing appears to demand notice except General Pitt Rivers' new volume, which requires a longer separate treatment.

Christchurch, Oxford,
June 14, 1892.



The Eagre.

By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.



HEN knowledge becomes not only abundant, but widely spread, classification becomes a necessity. The student, whose life is devoted to acquiring knowledge, may be able to keep his ideas in separate parcels so that they shall not mix, but to the ordinary man of the world it is necessary to have hard and fast rules for the arrangement of facts as they are acquired. This has been evident from very early times. From the days of Aristotle to those of Professor Huxley, the subject of the classification of the sciences has been held to be a matter of no little moment, and more word-battles than we at present care to call to mind have taken place between advocates of opposing theories.

We have made these remarks because we

can imagine that the subject on which we are about to treat may be held by some of the readers of the *Antiquary* to belong rather to the domain of physical science than to history. We will put aside the reply that all things whatsoever that are known to us, with the exception of theology, when carried back sufficiently far, are found to belong to the physical domain, and merely remark that the phenomenon to which we are about to direct our readers' attention is so blended with history of this and other countries that the historian is as much bound to give it attention as is he whose tastes lead him to the study of inorganic nature.

We can imagine some of our readers asking, "What is the eagre?" and adding that "We have never heard of it." This is not surprising. It is, we believe, a pretty nearly unknown phenomenon in this island, except to those who dwell near the banks of Severn, the Ouse, and the Trent. Dictionaries and cyclopædias—that is, those of modern date—mostly tell something about it, but the information they convey is in many cases far from satisfactory. Besides this, as an excuse for those who never heard of the eagre, it may be pleaded that those strangely-constituted persons who read through books of reference in the vague quest for knowledge are very thinly scattered. A man rarely takes down a volume of his cyclopædia except when some outside influence impels him to seek information on a particular class of subjects to which his studies or accident have already directed his thoughts.

We have chosen the form "eagre" because it is that which is adopted in the new Oxford Dictionary, and therefore will, it is to be presumed, in future be the recognised way of representing a sound which is still, as we hear it from the lips of the people, by no means settled. The different spellings that occur are very numerous. We have met with "Acker," "Akyer," "Aiker," "Eager," "Eagre," "Hygre," and no doubt many others. As the derivation of the word remains as yet unsettled, it cannot be said that any one of these has higher claims than its compeers. It has been conjectured that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *egor*, flood, ocean, but Mr. Bradley, in the Oxford Dictionary, shows, for philological reasons which we have not space to discuss, that this deri-

vation is untenable. Another derivation has been furnished by Mr. Carlyle in his *Hero Worship*. Philology was not Carlyle's strong point. He was as hopelessly wrong about "eagre" as when a few pages previously he had said that "king" is the *kan-ning* man—the man who knows. We cannot, however, spare any of the poetry that is left to us. We therefore quote his words as a delightful picture:

Of the other Gods or Jötuns I will mention only for etymology's sake, that the sea-tempest is the Jötun *Aegir*, a very dangerous Jötun ;—and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I learn, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state (a kind of backwater or eddying swirl it has, very dangerous to them), call it *Eager*; they cry out, "Have a care, there is the *Eager* coming!" Curious; that word surviving like the peak of a submerged world! The *oldest* Nottingham bargemen had believed in the god *Aegir*.

Though the divine origin of the word, in the light of present knowledge, cannot be maintained, we may be pretty sure, unless absolute proof be found to the contrary, that we have acquired it, in some way or other, from our Norse forefathers.

Carlyle is not accurate in another matter. He had evidently not seen the eagre with his own eyes, but when he called it "a kind of backwater or eddying swirl," was using the report of another. The eagre is the reverse of a backwater. When the tide comes up in an estuary, such as the Humber, the water, not being narrowly confined, rises without turmoil, as it does on the ocean-shores; but when it reaches the mouths of the Ouse and the Trent a vast body of water has to force itself into a very confined space. It therefore does not rise gradually as in ordinary places, but rushes on in a compact wave like a wall, which is said on some rare occasions to reach the height of 9 feet. This is probably an exaggeration. To estimate the altitude of waves by the eye alone is very difficult. Experienced seamen say that almost everyone who has seen them thinks that the great rollers of the Atlantic are loftier than they really are. We have seen many eagres in the Trent, and never beheld one which we could estimate at more than 6 feet in height. The highest we ever encountered was at Kinnard's Ferry, a place some seven or eight miles north of Gainsborough. We were in a boat crossing the river, and had a horse with

us on which we had ridden. The ferryman on this occasion was a boy who knew little or nothing of his duties. When we pushed off the stream was as smooth as a mirror, and the tide not expected for some time. Either the clocks were wrong or a gale in the German Ocean had sent us the tide before it was due, according to the almanack. When we were in the midst of the river the eagre came suddenly upon us. The poor lad who had the boat in charge was terribly alarmed, and gave himself up for lost. I prepared to save myself by clinging to my horse. Somehow or other, certainly not by any seamanship on our part, the boat was not swamped, and we arrived safely on the western side. On this occasion I felt sure the bank of water was 6 feet high.

We are informed by those who know the river well that there is little danger in meeting the highest eagre if common care be used and the boat be so handled as not to be caught by it on the side. Accidents are, however, not very uncommon. Two or more persons were drowned in 1884 near Gainsborough by the eagre oversetting a pleasure-boat.*

The late Archdeacon Stonehouse, the historian of the Isle of Axholme, lived for many years in a house which stood almost upon the bank of the Trent. He paid much attention to the eagre, and affirmed that 6 feet was the maximum height that he had noticed. We have ourselves seen many small ones, some that were not more than 2 or 3 inches high. These could only be observed near the banks; in mid-stream the current flowed almost without a ripple. To one who has not seen the eagre it is difficult by mere description to create an accurate picture in the mind. We have heard it said that an engraving of the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea, to be found in Mant's Bible, gives a good idea of these banks of water. We have not the book at hand, and therefore cannot verify the statement.

In our earlier and latter literature the eagre is frequently mentioned, but no one seems to have thought it necessary to give an accurate description of it. The earliest instance we have met with occurs in William of Malmesbury's *De Gestis Pontificum*, where, discoursing of the Severn, he says, "Nautæ

* *Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 15, 1884.

certe gnari, cum vident illam *Higram*, sic enim Anglici vocant, venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt.* It is worthy of note that this passage was quoted by Dufresne in his *Glossarium*, and we may feel sure that it was the only instance of the word he had come upon in his immense reading, for he gives no other example. It is interesting in another respect. *Bore* is now the word used on the Severn, and from inquiries we have made on the spot the term "eagre" seems to be there unknown. The chronicler shows that in former days the same term was used in the West as now in the East. *Akyr* occurs in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, and is glossed "Impetus maris." The late Mr. Albert Way, who edited this precious glossary for the Camden Society, says in a note that this word is still in use on the minor Ouse, near Downham Bridge, and on the Nene, near Wisbech and Peterborough. He quotes a manuscript poem, entitled *Of Knyghthode and Batayle*,† in which (speaking of mariners) we are told :

Well know they the remue‡ yf it a-ryse,
And *Aker* is it clept, I vnderstonde,
Whose myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt
stonde.

In latter times the eagre is casually mentioned by Drayton, Taylor the water poet, Lily, and Sir Thomas Browne.

The most noteworthy instance of the eagre we have met with in the literature of the seventeenth century occurs in Joshua Shrigg's *Anglia Rediviva*, under the date of Monday, July 14, 1645. Naseby had been fought, and Fairfax was pursuing his memorable march through the West of England. At this time he was besieging Bridgwater, which sturdily held out for the king, notwithstanding that all men must have known that the cause was hopeless. On the day we have mentioned, Fairfax, having occasion to cross the river Parret "to view the posts on the other side, was graciously delivered from a great danger. He was near unto a sudden surprisal of the tide called *egar*, where he very narrowly escaped drowning."§

* *Rolls Series*, p. 292.

† Cotton. MS., *Titus A.*, xxiii., fol. 49.

‡ A note at the end of the third volume, p. 560, suggests that *remue* should be read *reumé*.

§ Ed. 1854, p. 76.

Dryden uses the word in his *Thrinodia Augustalis*, but seems to have employed it for effect without any clear knowledge of what it meant. This is how the words run :

His manly heart, whose noble pride
Was still above,
Dissembled hate or vanish'd love,
Its more than common transport could not hide ;
But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.

In many editions this passage is illustrated by the following idiotic note, which we may be sure has been manufactured to suit, not to explain, the text : "An eagre is a tide swelling above another tide."*

Thoresby, the Leeds antiquary, who was a careful and accurate observer of nearly everything which came in his way, witnessed what must have been a very powerful eagre on September 29, 1680 : "This morning, before we left Wisbeach, I had a sight of an *hygre* or *eager*, a most terrible flush of water, that came up the river with such violence that it sunk a coal vessel in the town, and such a terrible noise that all the dogs did snarl and bite at the rolling waves as though they would swallow up the river ; the sight of which (having never seen the like before) much affected me, each wave surmounting the other with extraordinary violence."†

The author of *Festus*, Miss Ingelow, and other poets, have mentioned the eagre in modern times.

The eagres on the Seine appear sometimes to rise to a great height. Sir Francis Palgrave alludes to them in his *History of Normandy and England*, and says that they are mentioned by a monk of Fontinelle, and also by Dudon of St. Quintin.‡

The late M. Quatrefages gives a good account of the eagre, saying that it occurs in most of the large French rivers. The barge-men of the Seine call it *la barre*, those of the Dordogne *le mascaret*. He adds that on the Amazon it extends for six hundred miles up the country, and goes by the name of the *pororoca*.§

A learned friend tells me that he saw *la barre* on the Seine on July 25, 1857. The chapel of Notre Dame de la Barre takes its

* Aldine ed., ii. 98.

† Vol. i., p. 63.

‡ Vol. i., pp. 233, 731, 740.

§ *Rambles of a Naturalist*, translated by Otté, ii. 167.

name from this phenomenon. The building, he informs me, is of little interest, but contains many votive ships and inscriptions.

There is some mention of *la barre* in Miss Louisa S. Costello's *Summer amongst the Bocages*,* but we have no note of what she says.

In Charles Brooke's *Ten Years in Sarawak*† there is an account of the eagle in Borneo, where it appears to be 10 feet high.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 121, vol. xxiv.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1. Assheby.
2. Bedyngham.
3. Brome.
4. Carleton.
5. Carleton juxta Laxley.
6. Chetgrave.
7. Claxton.
8. Dychingham.
9. Hardeley.
10. Heddenham.
11. Helyngton.
12. Kirsted.
13. Langley.
14. Loddon.
15. Mundham Sancti Ethelbi.
16. Mundham Sancti Petri.
17. Mundham Sancti Petri.
18. Sethyng.
19. Syeslond.
20. Thirton.
21. Toppecroft.
22. Twayte.
23. Wodeton.
24. Wodeton.

(Ex. Q.R. Misch. Ch. Gds. 4.)

Sething.

(Ibid., 4.)

Saynt Martyns of Bale.

(Ibid., 4.)

Swaffham.

(Ibid., 4.)

St. Michael's in Norwich.

(Ibid., 4.)

Seynt Paule [in Norwich?].

(Ibid., 4.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

Seynt Marye of Coslanye in Norwyche.

(Ibid., 4.)

Seynt Gregory in Norwiche.

(Ibid., 4.)

St. Andrew's in Norwich.

(Ibid., 4.)

St. Peter Parmontergate in Norwich.

(Ibid., 4.)

St. Martin at Palace Gate in Norwich.

(Ibid., 4.)

Norwich.

1. St. John Sepulchre.
2. St. Michel's of Bestrete.
3. St. Johns in Bearstrete-on-the-Hill.
4. All Sayntes in Bestrete.
5. St. Stephans.
6. St. Peters of Mancrofte.
7. Saynte Gyles.
8. St. Bennettes.
9. Seynt Swethons.
10. Sainte Larraunce.
11. Seynt Margarettes.
12. Sainte Johns of Maddermarkette.
13. Saint Andrews.
14. Sainte Mychells at the Ple.
15. Saint Georges of Tumlounde.
16. Sainte Gregories.
17. Seynt Peters Parmontergate.
19. St. Symon and Judes.
20. Sainte Maries of Coslanie.
21. St. Martens of Coslanye.
22. St. Mychells of Coslanye.
23. St. Augustyns.
24. St. Georges of Colgate.
25. St. Edmond's.
26. St. Clementes.
27. Sainte Jamis.
28. Sainte Peters of Houndgate.
29. St. Martens of Bale.
30. Saynte Martyns at the Pallis Gate.
31. St. Pawles.
32. St. Savyours.

(Ibid., 4.)

Barney.

Bynham.

Cockthorp.

Egmore.

Holcham.

Howghton juxta Walsingham.

Kyndryngham.

Stukeye Maryes.

Snoryng Magna.

Stiffkey.

Thursford.

Walsingham Magna.

Walsingham Parva.

Warham.

Warham Magdelene.

Warham Marie.

Welles.

Wyghton.

(Ibid., 4.)

Holme Hale.

(Ibid., 4.)

Bawdeswell.

* Vol. i., p. 72.

† Vol. i., p. 364.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

Bylough.
Lyng.
Rynglond.
Swannington.
Weston.
[Havering]londe.

(*Ibid.*, 18.)

Welborne.
Hackeford.
[Wram]plingham.
Barnham Broom.
Wymondham.
And others illegible.

(*Ibid.*, 18.)

Asshehyll.
Breckles.
Carbroke.
Castoune.
Plyngham Parva.
Gryston.
Marton.
Ovyngton.
Saham.
Scoulton.
Stowe Bydon.
Thompston.
Threxton.
Totyngton.
Walton.

(*Ibid.*, 17.)

Apton.
Albye.
Bergh.
Broke.
Geldiston.
Gillyngham All Sayntes.
Gyllingham Beatæ Mariæ.
Haddiskoo.
Hales.
Hartescow.
Hekynggham.
Howe.
Koibye Caine.
Norton Supcorssse.
Raunynggham.
Shurleton.
Stockton.
Toft Monacorum.
Whetacre.
Whetacre Burghe.
Ellingham (?).

(*Ibid.*, 18.)

1. Crossewycke.
2. Spyckesworth.
3. Horsforth.
4. Trayghton.
5. Rackey.
6. Sprowston.
7. Heynforth.
8. Attylbryg.
9. Taverham.
10. Heylesdon.
11. Frettenham.
12. Horsham Seynt Faythe.
13. Salhous.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

14. Horsted.
 15. Felthorpe.
 16. Catton.
 17. Wraxtonisham.
 18. Paullyng.
 19. Hekeling.
- Eccles juxta mare.
Happysbrughe.
Horsey.
Ingham.
Walcott.
Est Ruston.
Potter Hayham.
Ludham.
Waxham.
Lesynggham.
Catfeld.
Hampsted.
Sutton.
Brunsted.
Stalham.
Wallpole . . . Petri.
Emnyth.
Tyrryngton Seynt Clement.
Wygnaill Jarmyns.
Wygenhale Saint Mariæ.
Tylney.
Teryngton Seynt Johnes.
North Lynne.
Walsoken.
West Lyne Petri.
Walpoole Sancti Andreæ.
Westwalton.
. . . slynghton.
Wygnaill Peters.
Wygenhale Magdelen.
Ranworth.
Paxford.
Mowghton.
Halvergate.
Tunstall.
Buckenham.
Plumstede Magna.
Southbirlynggham.
Brundall.
Canteley.
Sowthwalsham Sancti Lawrencii.
Frethorp.
Breiston.
Wytton.
Plumstede parva.
Southwood.
Strumpeslaugh.
Lymppowe.
Northbirlynggham Seynt Andrue.
Thorpp Episcopi juxta Norwic'.
Hasingham.
Birlynggham Seynt Peter.
Acle.
Beyghton.
Redeham.
Wykineton.
Sowthwalsham Marie.
Hemlyngton.
Fysheleye.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

Bloffylde.
 Upton.
 (*Aug., Off. Misc. Bks., vol. 499.*)
 Tottenell.
 Werham.
 Sotlerye.
 Holme Wallynton.
 Wretton.
 West Derham.
 Watlyngton.
 Marham.
 Garbydge Thorpe.
 Stokebardo'ff.
 Wymbotysham.
 Sholdeham Margaret.
 Downham Hyeth.
 Roughton.
 Outwell.
 Stokefery.
 Bychmerwell Storing.
 Bychmerwell M^c.
 Whongaye.
 Barton Bendyche Sancti Andreæ.
 Upwell.
 Crympsham.
 Buckton.
 Fyncham Martyn.
 Fyncham Michelles.
 Barton Bendyche Omnium Sanctorum.
 Straddfelton.
 Shouldham Sanctorum.
 Barton Seynt Marie.
 Denver.
 Bexwell.
 Fordham.
 Restow.
 Helgaye.
 Skeningham.
 Saynt Maryes in Thetford.
 Thetford Saynt Cutberd.
 Thetford Seynt Peteres.
 Roklond Toftes Saynt Peters.
 Attylburgh.
 Shroppeham.
 Harsham.
 Sneterton.
 Skerne.
 North Elmham.
 Grossenhale.
 Wurthinges.
 Willingham.
 Wesenham Sanctorum.
 Colkyrke.
 Hempton.
 Lytle Dunham.
 Beteley.
 Toftres.
 Brysley.
 Norton.
 Morley Swanton.
 Titeleshale.
 Beston.
 Holkham.
 Kokthorp.
 Snaringes Magna.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

Hyndryngham.
 Welles.
 Hokeham.
 Old Buckenham.
 Bretenham.
 Larlyngford.
 Ilyngton.
 Estwrotham.
 Westrotham.
 Kytnerston.
 Ellyngham Magna.
 Rocklonde All Saintes.
 Wylby.
 Brydgeham.
 Besthorp.
 Eccles.
 Newe Buckenham.
 Roklond Andrew.

 Wodelastwik.
 Rodeham.
 Rodeham.
 Lyngwoode.
 Posewyk.
 Stody.
 Houghton.
 Walsingham Parva.
 Thyrsford.
 Barney.
 Wyghton.
 Walsingham Sanctorum.
 Tompston.
 Breccles.
 Gryston.
 Carbroke.
 Merton.
 Threxton.
 Caston.
 Saham Tony.
 Asheley.
 The Trinyte parish in Thetford.
 Seynt Cutborde Thetforde.
 St. Peter in Thetford.
 Heynforth.
 Horsham.
 Frethorpp.
 Birlingham Edmundi.
 Bloffeld.
 Acle.
 Beyton.
 Yermouth.
 Martham.
 Reppes.
 The Chapel of Estsomerton annexed to
 Wynterton.
 Burgh Margarete.
 Fylby.
 Geyste.
 Hylderston.
 Wode.
 Folsham.
 Heverlonde.
 Whitewell and Hackleforth.
 Sparham.
 Sall'.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

Swenyngton.
 Ringlond.
 Mulferton.
 Wigenhale Magdalyn.
 Sowthwotton.
 Harpeley.
 Jermans Wigenhale.
 Wigenhale Petri.
 Lenn Sanctorum.
 Walpoole Petri.
 Congham Andrewe.
 Westlyne Peters.
 Walpoole S. Andrews.
 Roughton.
 Westeacre.
 Walsoken.
 Tyrlington.
 Geytonthropp.
 Tylney.
 Wygenall St. Marys.
 West Walton in Mershelond.
 Massyngham Magna.
 Darsyngham.
 Castelacr'.
 Lenn Regis.
 Letheringsett.
 Kellyng.
 Thorneage.
 Egefeld.
 Hempsted.
 Scharington.
 Bryston.
 Waborne.
 Sneterley (?).
 Walsingham Petri.
 Kettering Parva.
 Salthows.
 Langham Magna.
 Myston juxta Blakeney.
 Wyssyngsett.
 Hunworth.
 Bodham.
 Merston.
 Glamford.
 Saxlingham.
 Holt.
 Hevingham.
 Tutynghon.
 Colby.
 Hauteboys Magna.
 Saxthorpp.
 Blycklyng.
 Corpusty.
 Swanton.
 Yngworth.
 Bakonsthorpe.
 West Bekham.
 Wykmer.
 Marsham.
 Alby.
 Calthorpe.
 Cowteshale.
 Ollton.
 Ingworth.
 Skeyton.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

Heydon (?).
 Banyngham.
 Cawston.
 Aylesham.
 (*Aug., Off. Misl. Bks., vol. 500.*)
 1. Castell Rising.
 2. Greatt Massyngham.
 3. Grompton.
 4. Wyntlyne.
 5. Harpeley.
 6. Gayton.
 7. Dersyngham.
 8. Westwynche.
 9. Hillyngton.
 10. Bawsy.
 11. Lesyate.
 12. Congham Beatae Mariae.
 13. Congham Andrew.
 14. North Wotton.
 15. Ayssheweken.
 16. Estwalton.
 17. Clemswarton.
 18. Bylney.
 19. Myddylton.
 20. Penteney.
 21. Massyngham Parva.
 22. Anmer.
 23. Westacr'.
 24. Castelaker.
 25. Flytcham.
 26. Alyswythorpe.
 27. Gaywoode.
 28. Appylton.
 29. Rydon.
 30. Northrawghton Hardewycke et Sechyg.
 31. Westnewton.
 32. Southwotton.
 33. Babyley.
 34. Est Wynche.
 35. Wolverton.
 36. Sandryngham.
 37. Thymblethorp.
 38. Wychingham Saynt Mary.
 39. Hyndolneston.
 40. Bynre.
 41. Sperham.
 42. Hakford cum Whytwell.
 43. Geyst.
 44. Woodnorton.
 45. Hylllyngford.
 46. Foxley.
 47. Gostwheat.
 48. Wethingham Parva.
 49. Sall'.
 50. Brandeston.
 51. Helningham *alias* Morton.
 52. Alderford.
 52A. Folsheuer (?).
 53. Reseham Cardeston.
 54. Aldeberghe.
 55. Lenne Regis Saynt Nycholas.
 56. Sought Lynne All Seynts.
 57. Lenn Regis Saynt James.
 58. Lenne Regis Saynt Margarettes.
 (*Aug., Off. Misl. Bks., vol. 501.*)

(*To be continued.*)

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGIA, vol. liii., part 1, does great credit to the energy and determination of the venerable SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, and shows that it continues to occupy its right place at the head of all the kindred and minor societies of a like nature that it has from time to time brought forth. This volume of 300 pages is of most diversified interest, and contains only a single paper as to the placing of which antiquaries could have any doubt. It opens with some eighty pages of inventories of plate, vestments, etc., belonging to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, collected and transcribed by Rev. Christopher Wordsworth. It is a paper of special interest to ecclesiologists owing to the varied dates, beginning with a fragmentary inventory of the fifteenth century and closing with a note of "Things in the Vestry," March 20, 1730.—Dr. Wallis Budge discourses on some Egyptian bronze weapons in the collections of Dr. John Evans and the British Museum; the article is illustrated with four plates, giving a variety of the more remarkable specimens.—Mr. W. J. Hardy has some remarkable notes on the history of seat-reservation in churches. The disputes and scandals as to appropriated sittings go back far earlier than the Reformation, and the earliest reference to such strifes in England occurring in 1287.—Mr. C. J. Jackson gives an exhaustive history of the form, material, and development of the spoon, more particularly in England. The article is illustrated with seventy text engravings, as well as with a plate of the Coronation spoon, showing front, back, and side views. Mr. Jackson shows that Mr. Cripps is quite wrong in assigning this invaluable historic spoon to the time of Charles II.; it is actually of twelfth-century date.—Lord Savile contributes an account of the further excavations undertaken by him at Lanuvium, in continuation of a previous report published in 1886. The vast extent of the excavated ancient villa at Lanuvium shows that it was the one inhabited during three reigns by the imperial family. In addition to a general plate, is one illustrating a singularly fine and boldly-executed terra-cotta antefixal.—Dr. Sparrow Simpson writes on the draft of a letter from Charles I. to his Queen, December 3, 1644, and on a vow made by the King on April 13, 1646; of the latter document, the vow relative to church appropriation, a facsimile is given.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite has a curious illustrated paper on a filtering cistern of the fourteenth century at Westminster Abbey.—Mr. Alfred Higgins writes on the Church of St. Francis, or Tempio Malatestiano, at Rimini, with plans, and excellent plates of the classic reliefs.—Mr. H. S. Milman (director) gives a learned essay on the vanished memorials of St. Thomas of Canterbury.—Mr. T. F. Kirby contributes facsimiles and descriptive letterpress of four pen-and-ink drawings of Winchester and New Colleges, of the cathedral church of Wells, and of William of Wykeham, and a group of distinguished ecclesiastics of his colleges.

VOL. XXVI.

They are from a MS. at New College, Oxford, of the year 1463, and are usually assigned to Thomas Chandler, who died in 1490.—Mr. G. E. Fox describes recent discoveries of Roman remains at Lincoln, illustrated with a plan.—Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B. (president), writes on some Chinese rolls in the Buddhist legends and representations, of the year 1631, with a double-plate reproduction of a wonderfully realistic picture of "Attacking the Bowl."—Dr. John Evans (late president) gives a most careful archæological survey of Hertfordshire, with tables and map.—The volume concludes with a fully-illustrated account of the intensely interesting excavations which were accomplished in 1891 on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, by Mr. G. E. Fox.



The first part of the forty-ninth volume of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL consists of 105 pages of well-illustrated matter, which reflect credit on the editor and contributing members of the Royal Archæological Institute. The contents are: "Prehistoric Stonework of Mexico," by Mr. O. H. Howarth, with a plate of antiquities; a brief and too sketchy paper on "Caledonian Campanology," by Rev. Dr. Raven, F.S.A.; two pages, by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A., on "Warnot and Warlot," two local names for divisions of land, confined to a district near the Humber and the lower parts of the Ouse and Trent; the old subject of the "Eleanor Crosses," is again treated of by Mr. W. Lovell; "Notes on an Illuminated Pedigree of the Peverell Family and their Descendants," in the possession of Mr. Hartborne, F.S.A. (editor of the *Journal*), by Mr. A. Vicars, F.S.A.; some interesting "Notes on Early Sickles," with two plates, chiefly of Egyptian examples, by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell; "Widows and Vowesses," by Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A.; and an account (illustrated) of the mediæval chalice and paten recently found near Dolgelly, by Mr. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A. An in memoriam notice of the late Professor Freeman, an account of the quarter's proceedings, and several reviews conclude the volume.



The last quarterly issue (No. 34) of the fifth series of the ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS opens with a valuable historic paper on "Sir Rhys Ap Thomas; a Study in Family History and Tudor Politics," by the late Mr. David Jones. Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., town clerk of Flint, contributes an article on "The First Welsh Municipal Charters." Some "Flintshire Genealogical Notes," chiefly from parish registers, are contributed by Mr. E. A. Ebbelwhite. The report of the Kerry meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Institute with the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, in 1891, is continued from the last issue, with various valuable illustrations, especially of Ogham inscriptions, of the remarkable oratory of Gallerus, five miles north-west of Dingle, and of the exceedingly interesting early Celtic monastic settlement on the Skellig Rocks. Various archæological notes conclude the part.



The first part of vol. xxvi. of COLLECTIONS, HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL, RELATING TO MONTGOMERYSHIRE (Powsland Club), consists of 168 pages

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of good clear print. An account of the "Early Montgomeryshire Wills at Somerset House" is continued from vol. xxiv.; it comprises the wills of the parishes of Newtown, Penegoes, Penstrowed, Snead, Trefeglwys, Tregyndu, Trelystan, as well as Welshpool and Border wills. "Montgomeryshire Nonconformity; or Extracts from Seventeenth-century Gaol Files," with notes by Mr. Richard Williams, are continued from the last volume. A brief account is given by R. W., of Ludovick, or Lodowick, Lloyd's "Pilgrimage of Princes." "The History of the Parish of Kerry," by E. Rowley Morris, is continued. Four pages of extracts from Bishop Wordsworth's *Annals of my Early Life*, relative to Lloyd of Dolobran, are given; this seems to us a mistake. "Supplemental Notes on the History of the Parish of Darwen" are contributed by Mr. D. C. Lloyd-Owen. "A Quaint Elizabethan Lease of Ackly Farm," dated, June 4, 1601, forms another brief paper. "Cuttings from old Welsh Almanacks," by Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A., forms a curious but too brief article; the earliest almanack noted is of the year 1690. Rev. G. Sandford writes on the relations of the late Earl of Powis to the University of Cambridge. "Fungi in the Powys-Land District" does not interest antiquaries. The last fifteen pages are occupied by "Powysiana," that is, interesting brief jottings relative to the archaeology or history of the district.



The last issue of the Journal of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL (part I, vol. xi.), containing 236 pages, has much that will prove of solid interest to the antiquary. Rev. S. Baring Gould writes a thorough paper, well illustrated with plans, on "An Ancient Settlement on Trewortha Marsh." Rev. S. Bundle, under the head of "Cornubiana, No. I.," gives a variety of notes on "Early Cornwall," illustrated in the two plates of prehistoric remains. Mr. Hilton will be interested to know that a chronogram inscription, yielding the date 1676, is to be found on the chalice of the church of St. Ruan Major. Is not this unique in church plate? A good plan of Launceston Priory, showing the foundations discovered in 1886-8, is given, with letterpress, by Mr. Otho B. Peter. Bishop Trollope, F.S.A., discourses on St. Petroc's Church, Padstow, and Rev. Lord Molesworth on "Little Petherick, or St. Petrock Minor." Some interesting facts are brought to light in Mr. A. H. Norway's article on the "Private Trade on the Falmouth Packets." There are also a variety of other articles dealing with geology, meteorology, and entomology, chiefly from the pen of the able curator of the Institution, Mr. Henry Crowther. Altogether this is an emphatically good number.



The thirty-seventh volume of the Proceedings of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY has just been issued to the members of that society. It consists of two parts: Part I. treats of the three days' excursions which took place in August last at Crewkerne (where the meeting was held) and its neighbourhood; and Part II. contains the following papers: 1. "Thomas Chard, D.D., the last Abbot of Ford," by the Rev. F. W. Weaver;

2. "The Arrest of Colonel Wm. Strode, of Barrington, in 1661," by Mr. H. A. Helyar; 3. "Additional Notes on Barrington and the Strodes," by Mr. John Batten, F.S.A.; 4. "St. Whyte and St. Reyne," by Mr. Hugh Norris; 5. "Notes on the Geology of Crewkerne," by Mr. H. B. Woodward, F.G.S.; 6. "The Battle of Crewkerne," by the Rev. R. Holme; 7. "Somerset Forest Bounds," by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse; 8. "Pitney and its Register-book," by the Rev. Douglas Hayward; 9. "A Photographic Survey of Somerset," by Professor F. J. Allen; 10. "Forest Trees of Somerset—II. The Elm," by Mr. E. Chisholm Batten; 11. "The Old Archdeaconry, Wells," by Mr. Edmund Buckle; 12. "In Memoriam, Octavius Warre Malet, and Thomas Kerslake." The volume is well illustrated; the engraving facing p. 30 is particularly interesting, it is the work of Mr. Bidgood, the well-known and energetic curator of the society, and is a faithful representation of the very interesting painting on wood of the Crucifixion in Winham Church. Mr. Elworthy, one of the secretaries of the society, suggested that this remarkable painting may very probably have been removed from the refectory of Ford Abbey at one of the many alterations there; and this idea seems to have some evidence in its favour. The volume is a particularly good one, and Mr. Elworthy may be congratulated on this, the first volume which has been issued under his editorship.—[Communicated.]



It is a pleasure to welcome into the field a new aspirant. The first number of the first volume of the Journal of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, an association founded in April at Palmers-town, has now been issued. In addition to the account of the inaugural meeting, rules, list of members, etc., it contains the following papers: "St. David's Church, Naas," by Ven. Archdeacon de Burgh; it was built by colonists from Wales temp. Henry II., hence this very unusual Irish dedication; "Killashee Church," by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J.; "Jigginstown Castle," by Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., a residence temp. Charles I. of the celebrated Earl of Strafford; "Notes, Antiquarian and Historical, on the Parish of Clane," contributed by Rev. Canon Sherlock; and "Kilteel Castle," by Earl of Mayo, with two plates. The number concludes with useful miscellanea and notes and queries. The hon. secretaries, the Earl of Mayo and Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., are to be congratulated on the modest but excellent start made by their stripping.



The monthly Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY continues its successful career. The June number contains a "Mémorial of the Great Earl of Cork," with portrait, from a MS. lent by Mr. F. C. Crossle; "A Celebrated Citizen of Cork," by Mr. J. T. Dalton; "On Copper Implements found in the King's County," by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A.; and "Morty Oge O'Sullivan," by Mr. John O'Mahony, the hon. sec. In addition to a variety of small-print matter, the "Monks of Kilcrea," "Historical Notes of County and City of Cork," and Smith's "History of Cork," are all continued.

Part 7 of vol. xiv. of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY gives continuation of the "Egyptian Book of the Dead," by the president, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, with two most remarkable plates of the rising and setting sun; "A Phœnician Monument at the Frontier of Palestine," by Professor Dr. A. Eisenlohr, with cut; and the "Myth of Osini and Isis," by Mr. Joseph Offord, jun.



The current number (June) of the Journal of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY opens with the first of a series of articles on "Modern Book-Plate Designers," by the editor, the first one of which treats of Mr. H. Stacy Marks, who has so far designed no less than forty book-plates. Mr. Walter Hamilton gives a further short instalment of "Humour in Heraldry." Mr. J. Orr gives a text of "Scottish Book-Plate Engravers." Mr. Laurence Hutton contributes a paper on "Some American Book-Plates."

PROCEEDINGS.

At the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on June 2, the president, Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., in the chair, Mr. Beloe exhibited a Roman quern of "pudding-stone," found near Lynn, retaining the iron band and handle by which it was worked. Mr. Beloe also exhibited a mediæval sword-blade and some specimens of pottery.—Mr. Haverfield communicated a note by Professor Rhys on a Roman inscribed bronze tablet found at Colchester.—Dr. Freshfield read a descriptive account of the curious collection of notaries' marks in the "Common Paper" of the Scriveners' Company of London. In illustration he exhibited the book, and a set of photographs of the principal marks.—At the ordinary meeting on June 16, the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the society: Three Italian daggers, by Mr. W. H. Spiller; two panels with figures of saints, by Mr. G. H. Wallis, F.S.A.; the lately recovered brass of John Borrell, sergeant-at-arms, at Broxbourne, Herts, by Mr. F. B. Garnett, C.B.; a paper on "The Saxon Crypt of Ripon Minster," by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A.; and another paper on "Some Remains of Early Vestments found in a Bishop's Coffin at Worcester," by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.



At the meeting of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held on June 1, the chairman (Earl Percy) referred to the great loss the institute had sustained by the death of the Rev. Greville J. Chester, who had recently become a member of the council, and had for many years contributed papers on Oriental archæology to the *Journal* of the institute.—Mr. C. E. Keyser read an interesting paper on some mural paintings at Little Horwood Church, Bucks, and exhibited photographs of some of the more important subjects.—Precentor Venables communicated a paper on a Roman villa lately discovered at Lincoln.—Mr. G. E. Fox and other members took part in the discussion.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on June 1, Mr. Barrett exhibited several sketches of various armorial bearings of old members of the Trinity House, and read an elaborate paper on the history of the Company, the materials for which he had obtained from various state papers, the archives of the Company having been burnt in 1714. The lost history thus recovered referred to many curious points of sixteenth and seventeenth century history, including the establishing of lighthouses along the coast of England, the Company having a patent for doing so. The Company's arms were those of Sir T. Sport, the first master, who died in 1541, and who is buried in Stepney Church. Enormous sums were spent by the Company in helping to man the fleet in times of national peril, details of which were rendered. In addition, many particulars were given of the Company's work in freeing captives from the Barbary corsairs, whose ravages around the coasts of England and Ireland is no creditable page of English history.—Mr. Loftus Roach, F.S.A., exhibited some curious examples of neatly carved alabaster, found on the site of Cyzacus, of Greek workmanship.—The Chairman described several remarkable flint instruments, of prehistoric date, one of which, found by him at Stonehenge, was carbonated and white from long exposure.—Mr. Earle Way exhibited several examples of Bellarmine jugs found at Southwark, including some of earlier date than the middle of the sixteenth century.—Mr. Barrett exhibited a very fine Gres de Flandre jug, dated 1691.—A second paper by Mr. Macmichael was then read, entitled "The Graybeards." The author traced the origin of this once common brownware jug from early times, and produced several examples which showed the progress of the form to its full development, when, by the addition of the head and broad square-cut beard, the shape was supposed to resemble the portly form of the obnoxious cardinal. These vessels were made in very large quantities in almost every town of the Low Countries and imported into England. A collection of the designs of the cartouches which decorate the sides was exhibited. These show in almost every case the arms of the various cities of manufacture.



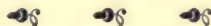
At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on May 25, Mr. T. J. Bell exhibited a bronze leaf-shaped sword with the handle broken off, 1 foot 11½ inches long, 1½ wide in the centre of the blade, and 2½ wide next handle. It was purchased in South Shields.—Canon Greenwell said: "The sword is a type which is found over the greater part of Europe. I do not think it has ever been found in Denmark, but certainly it has been found in Germany, Switzerland, France, and various parts of England and Scotland. There is one now in the museum at the Black Gate, found in the Tyne near the Tyne Bridge. It is the exact counterpart of this. This one has lost the bronze handle-plate, but in every other respect, and in the long tapering form, it is the same. It is rather narrower than the ordinary leaf-shaped sword of that period. It is of a most elegant form. I do not think that in the whole long list of bronze swords of various forms there is a more elegant type than this one. I think it

and the one in the Black Gate might possibly have come from the same mould, so identical are they. I have no doubt whatever it came out of the Tyne, for it is evidently out of the water."—Mr. Blair, F.S.A., the secretary, read notes on the newly-discovered altar to Jupiter (which was described in last month's *Antiquary*) at Wallsend, by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., and also a letter on the same subject from Professor Hübner, of Berlin. From the latter we take the following extract: "It is in many respects highly interesting. In the first place, it proves that Wallsend, in fact, not Tynemouth, was the place of Segedunum, where the *Notitia Dignitatum* fixes the fourth cohort of Lingons. The altar from Tynemouth, C.I.L., vii., 493—*Lapidarium Sept.* No. 1, dedicated by a præfect of the cohort, therefore either has been brought there from Wallsend, or a detachment of the cohort, perhaps temporarily, was garrisoned at Tynemouth. The Wallsend altar, dedicated by the cohort itself, shows that this was the headquarters of the cohort. Secondly, we did not know that the fourth cohort of Lingons was an equitata, consisting partly of horsemen; as was the case with the first and the second cohort of Lingons. The two only epigraphical authorities, which, excepting the *Notitia* already quoted, prove its existence in Britain, the Wallsend altar and the Chester diploma, now in the British Museum (*Archæologia Eliana*, VIII., 1880, p. 211), call it cohors IV. Lingunum only. Thirdly, the formula "cohors cui attendit ille" is new, though easy to understand, meaning that the commander, under which the cohort then was, is not the ordinary præfectus or tribunus of the cohort, but an officer of another military corps, entrusted with the command of it temporarily. He was a centurio of the second legion, which, from its headquarters at Caerleon, in Wales, in sundry detachments, was employed also on the Wall of Hadrian. The lettering, not very careful apparently, especially the rustic or nearly cursive form of the *T*, seems to belong rather to the end than the middle of the second century, perhaps to the beginning of the third, viz., the reigns of Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, or Septimius Severus. The altar, therefore, may have been dedicated during the thorough repair of the Wall, in the latter emperor's reign."



The members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES had their first country meeting of the season on May 30, Cartington Castle and Cragside being the places visited. Having made a careful inspection of the repaired ruins of Cartington Castle, the company assembled in the courtyard, where Mr. D. Dixon gave an interesting account of the "Manor of Cartington."—Mr. C. C. Hodges then spoke of the architecture of Cartington Castle, and the extent of the repairs. He said the structure dated from the fourteenth century. The first building appears to have been extended almost as soon as it was commenced, and consisted of two towers conjoined, the eastern one being a story higher than the western half. This building probably remained unaltered until the repairs necessitated by the siege at the time of the Civil War. A considerable portion of the work was of that date, being carried out under Sir Edward Widdrington, whose initials over the date 1654 remain on the south front. Again, at

the close of the seventeenth century, or perhaps in the last century, further alterations were made, and the windows, which many remember, were inserted. The last traces of these fell out during a gale in the winter of 1888, which, unfortunately, damaged the fine entrance gateway piers. Repairs at Cartington were begun by Lord Armstrong in 1888, and had rendered the place in such a sound condition that no further ruin may be anticipated. The members then drove to Cragside. Here the beautiful grounds were viewed with delight, and later the mansion was thrown open, the visitors being received and entertained to tea by Lord Armstrong. Several relics from Cartington were exhibited in one of the rooms.



THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on May 31, at Stansted Station (where conveyances awaited them), for an excursion into the north-west corner of Essex. The first place visited was Maunden church, unfortunately, as is so commonly the case in this district, over restored; the only portion spared is the north transept, over which there are private rights, and the owner refused, most fortunately, to allow the restorer to touch it, the result is that it is the most interesting portion of the fabric. Mr. Pritchett, who was acting as conductor, described the monuments, and drew attention to the fine rood-screen. The Hall was next visited, and attention was called to the extremely wide joints of the brick-work and the smallness of the bricks, and the opinion was expressed that it was probably built about 1450. A small (possibly British) oppidum in the parish of Berden was examined, and was thought of much interest, and the party then went on to the Hall, a fine Tudor mansion, standing in good grounds, and having some very beautiful views. On one of the rain-water pipes is the date 1650, but the building is certainly much older than this date. At the back is a rain-water pipe, projecting, gargoyle fashion, several feet from the wall, supported by ornamental ironwork. Closely adjoining the Hall is the church, a cruciform building of flint, transition Norman and Early English. There are some beautiful windows in the chancel, but the restorer has nearly destroyed them by scraping all the old work to match his inferior new stonework. The church at Clavering was next visited; here the restorer is in full swing, principally on the outside of the building, his object apparently being to make it look as new as possible, and he has been very successful. The chancel, both inside and out, appears to have been rebuilt; but it may be that the skinning it has undergone has produced this effect. In the remaining windows of the church are considerable fragments of early stained glass, but as all the stonework of these windows is to be removed for new stonework, it is to be feared that it is hoping almost against hope that they may be restored to their former situation. The oak roof, a fine specimen of fourteenth-century work, is all to be taken down and repaired. One of the visitors expressed his fears that when it was once removed but little would ever find its way back again, and begged all the visitors to pay attention to it, noting all its beauties, before they disappeared for ever, as they would in all probability, their place being taken by a "good bit of trade."

The font is octagonal, of Purbeck marble, probably ancient, but so thoroughly "restored" that it is impossible to make even a guess at its age. Altogether this fine church is enough to make the antiquary weep. It had numerous beauties, but by over-restoration they will soon be things of the past. Adjoining the churchyard are some extensive earthworks, once the site of the castle of Clavering, but no remains of masonry are apparent above-ground. The trenches, embankments, and mounds appear to cover many acres, but the time at the disposal of the society did not allow a thorough examination of them. Fortunately the restorer is not at work on them, and so another visit may enable their design to be made out. Wicken Bonant Church was next visited; its situation was generally admired, and such portions of the little village as could be seen from the churchyard added to its picturesqueness, all the houses being thatched, a common feature in the district. This church, like the others mentioned, has been restored until nearly the whole of its most interesting features have disappeared. All the windows are filled with modern stained glass, with the result that, although it was bright sunshine, the building appeared very dark. In this parish, at Bonant or Bonhunt Farm, are the remains of an early Norman chapel, now used as a portion of the farm buildings. It appears to have been the private chapel of the Flambards, the owners of the manor, and was dedicated to St. Elene. It consists of nave and chancel, having two narrow slits for windows on each side of the nave and the same on each side of the chancel; the east window has disappeared. There is a groove on the outside of the window as if intended for a shutter. A short visit was afterwards made to the fine church at Newport, and a most pleasurable day's proceedings brought to a close.



The last excursion of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was to Bromley, and was full of interest. The members drove to Gawthorpe Hall, the seat of Sir U. K. Shuttleworth, M.P. It was built by Lawrence Shuttleworth, 1600-4, on the site of an ancient peel, and is a good example of an Elizabethan house. It must have had originally many beautiful and interesting features, but under the restoring hand of Sir Charles Barry and his son Edward Barry, in 1854-5, many of these have given place to work of quite a different kind. There are many excellent pictures and portraits in the hall, which date from the portrait of Lawrence Shuttleworth to the present owner. The minstrels' gallery is very fine, as also are the carved chimney-pieces and panels. The drawing-room has the most interest, with its fine stucco ceiling and oak-panelled walls, as it has suffered rather less from the hands of the restorer. There is some fine old oak furniture, a bedstead being dated 1650. In the long gallery is a fireplace dated 1603, and a fine old oak chest and cabinet. After leaving Gawthorpe Hall, the members drove through Burnley to Townley Hall, the seat of Lady O'Hagan. The Hall was formerly a quadrangle, one side of which is now removed. The old doorway is elaborately carved. In the great hall Lady O'Hagan had arranged the many objects of interest it contains for the inspection

of the party. Amongst them was the fine collection of ancient vestments which are said by tradition to have come from Whalley Abbey, and which contain some rare and curious pieces of ancient embroidery. The family portraits are numerous and of great interest. Not only do they decorate the walls of the chief rooms, but a long gallery running the full length of the left wing of the house contains an unbroken series of family portraits, from that of John Townley to the present time. Amongst them are those of Richard Townley, born in 1598, with the faithful dog by whom alone he was remembered on his return after many years' absence abroad; Christopher Townley, the antiquary, born in 1604; and Charles Townley, 1737-1805, the virtuoso, who brought together the magnificent collection of Italian marbles which was ultimately purchased by the nation. In the chapel is preserved the skull of the Colonel Townley who commanded the Manchester Regiment in the service of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. He was taken prisoner at Carlisle, tried in 1746, along with Captain Fletcher, and executed in London, and his head was placed on Temple Bar; but after a time it disappeared, and no doubt was secretly brought to Townley Hall, where his relations had it carefully preserved. This head was, as a special favour, shown to the members. It is perforated, showing that the head had been thrust on a pike. Curiously enough, a descendant of Captain Fletcher happened to be one of the party of members, and he gave a narrative of the circumstances. In the evening a meeting was held, Mr. Thomas Letherbrow, the treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. W. A. Waddington, president of the Burnley Literary Society, and Mr. Wilkinson gave addresses on the earlier antiquities of the district.—Mr. J. Langfield Ward, M.A., in furnishing the company with a short history of the Grammar School, of which he is the head-master, said it was one of the most interesting and important institutions in Burnley. The Grammar School dated from about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth—they were not altogether certain about the exact date. They found, however, that the first donation was made to the school in 1558 or 1559, and in their early history they had a gift from Dean Nowell, of St. Paul's, of thirteen scholarships to Brasenose College, which they ought to hold in conjunction with Middleton Grammar School, but unfortunately those had been allowed to lapse.—Mr. Alfred Strange gave a description of some of the Townley manuscripts, more particularly of those which were prepared by the careful transcription of Christopher Towneley in the middle of the seventeenth century, and which in 1883 were distributed by public auction at the sale of the library in London.



The annual meeting of the NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB was held on May 19, at Newbury. The president, Mr. W. G. Mount, M.P., gave a review of the proceedings of the past year. The hon. secretary, Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., made an interesting speech, from which we take the following extracts: "The club was now twenty-two years old, and he thought it would be admitted that during that time it had done a useful and satisfactory work, and he had no doubt that but for the influence of this and similar

archæological societies, there would not have existed the present reverent spirit which was expressed for ancient buildings and other historical relics, to which every importance was now attached. Especially was this so with regard to their parish churches, and he could speak from experience when he said that through the agency of the Field Club three interesting old churches had been preserved in their integrity. It would be remembered that not many years ago there was an immense amount of destruction and vandalism perpetrated in their churches, when it was considered the proper thing to rebuild in the style of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, or some imaginary period of the Middle Ages, and the life of the parish was completely blotted out by the transformation of the parish church into a modern building. He was very much struck with the remark of the Bishop of Oxford at the reopening of the church tower at Lambourn, that nothing had such a bracing effect upon his health as attending a church restoration. He (Mr. Money) was sorry to say that in his limited experience he had been anything but exhilarated by attending the opening of churches after restoration, as in some cases they had been so completely falsified or mutilated that there was little of interest left. He was glad there had been a vast improvement in this respect at Lambourn Church, where the restoration could not have been more satisfactorily carried out in every way."



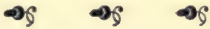
The first excursion of the season of the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on May 14, when visits were paid to Reeve Hall and Reeve Beacon, Great Horton. The members first halted at Buttershaw, opposite the old school building situate at the Buttershaw edge of Wibsey Slack. Here Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president of the society, gave particulars of its erection, which, according to an inscribed stone outside, dated from the year 1705. The party next proceeded to the site of Reeve Hall, now a farmstead, upon the front of one of the buildings being an inscribed stone, with the date 1546, and initials indicating that the builder of the original hall was a member of the Rookes family, of Royds Hall. The old hall was the reputed residence of Robert Ferrar (or Farrar), the martyred Bishop of St. David's, who, in 1554, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. From Reeve Hall the party proceeded to Reeve Beacon, an elevation 975 feet above sea-level, and from which magnificent views, including the Derbyshire hills, Whemside, and Ingleborough, can be seen. Here Mr. James Parker gave the following interesting information: The first mention of Reeve Beacon is in a list of alarm fires to be held in readiness at the approach of the Spanish Armada, the entry being as follows: "Halifax beacon giveth light to the beaconry of Ryney or Reeve, within Bradford, and receiveth light from Castle Hill, nigh to Almondbury." It may be seen at Blackstone Edge and Pomfret, and was well within lighting distance of Beamsley Beacon, near to Bolton Abbey. The spot was the highest ground within the borough until the inclusion of Allerton, with Harrop Edge, which is about 1,000 feet high. Coming to more recent times,

beacon-fires were in readiness at Reeve during the excited period of the Civil Wars, and (in 1745) during the expected invasion of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." During the years 1804-5 Reeve Beacon and many others were repeatedly fired for the purpose of warning the neighbourhood of the approach of Napoleon, and again at the rejoicings in 1814. The last bonfire lighted on Reeve Beacon was in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bradford in 1882. —The second excursion (on May 28) was to Wakefield, Sandal Castle, and Old Heath Hall. At the cathedral church of Wakefield they were met by Mr. Walker, F.S.A., its able historian. Assembled in the nave, he gave a very clear and interesting account of the history of the church from Anglo-Saxon times down to the present time. By the aid of special prepared plans he traced the progress of the building from a small cruciform church with central tower to the present building with its nave, choir, side-aisles, Pilkington Chapel, and grand western tower, with its elegant spire, the highest in Yorkshire. Driving down Kirkgate, the chapel-on-the-bridge was next visited. Mr. Walker said the chapel was not built in commemoration of the battle of Wakefield, but erected some years before. It was the finest chapel-on-the-bridge in existence, and was "restored" by Sir Gilbert Scott some forty to fifty years ago, the complete structure being taken down to the foundations. On the way to Sandal Castle the historians passed the scene of the battle of Wakefield, where 5,000 Yorkists were hemmed in and completely defeated by an army of 20,000 Lancastrians. The place where the Duke of York was slain was marked by three trees close to the wayside. From the mound, upon which stood the round tower of Sandal Castle, there is a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Here you can trace the double dyke which defended the western portions of the structure. Mr. Walker, who is preparing a plan and paper of Sandal Castle for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, has bared the foundations of the central keep. From Sandal the party drove to Heath Hall through a beautiful country rich with the fresh spring tints. The old hall is a fine structure, with elaborate front, entered by a flight of steps. In one of the rooms is a massive chimney-piece with the death of Jezebel carved in stone.

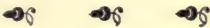


The first excursion of the year of the archæological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE took place, on June 11, to Westwood and Salwarpe. Westwood House, Droitwich, is a fine Elizabethan mansion, containing much genuine old English and Chippendale furniture. From thence, by a field-path, the party proceeded to Salwarpe Court and church. Here the rector (Canon Douglas) received the party, and explained the chief points of interest. The church has a fine Norman arcade, carved oak screens of later date, fourteenth-century aisles, Perpendicular tower, and a modern chancel. The earliest tomb now remaining is a recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic, said to represent William Richepôt, a former rector, who died in 1401, and founded a chantry. There are also monuments to members of the Talbot and Gresley families. A curious series of arches

under the windows of both aisles raised a discussion as to the purpose for which they were intended, and the architectural authorities agreed that probably they were built to contain monumental effigies. The most noteworthy feature in the church is a singular cross-shaped sinking in the north wall between the parclose and the second window; probably it was intended to receive a carved wooden image of the Crucifixion. A church in Bedfordshire has a similar recess, and these are the only known examples. The party next visited the Court-house, a fine timber-built house, connected with the churchyard by a bridge over a very deep cutting of the Gloucester and Birmingham Canal. The owner of the Court received the party, kindly allowing them to inspect the house. He exhibited an ancient stone quern, or hand-mill, which he had recently discovered. The manor belonged to the brother of Earl Leofric in Saxon times. It descended to Urso d'Abitot after the Norman Conquest, and afterwards to the Beauchamps, Talbots, and Gresleys. Richard Beauchamp, the great Earl of Warwick, was born here, and the event, it is recorded, was celebrated with great festivity and rejoicing.



On May 28 the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made their first expedition of the season to Dalbury, Radbourne, and Langley. At Dalbury Church the rector (Rev. J. J. Wardale) conducted them over the building, and explained the features of interest. From Dalbury the members drove to Radbourne, where the church was inspected, its various interesting features being described by Rev. F. Jourdain, vicar of Ashbourne, who also discoursed at some length on squints and sanctus bells. Thence the members drove on to Langley, a halt being made at Kirk Langley Church, to inspect the recent work at this carefully repaired fabric. Tea was taken at Meynell Langley, by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Meynell.



On June 11 the members of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Chesham Bois and Chesham, Bucks, under the guidance of Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A. At Latimers, in Chesham parish, was born Hester, daughter of Miles Sandys, and wife of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe. She is included in Fuller's *Worthies*, because, dying in 1656, at the age of 87, she was the parent stock of seven hundred persons, whom she lived to see descend from her to the fourth generation.



THE BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY opened their summer season by an excursion to Sonning, on Wednesday, June 1, to visit the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Salisbury and the adjacent church of St. Andrew's. By the kind invitation of the Rev. H. and Mrs. Golding-Palmer the members were entertained at Holme Park, in which the site of the old palace lies. A valuable paper was read by the Rev. J. M. Guilding, F.S.A., on the

early history of the Sarum Bishopric, who said that the spot on which they stood was once teeming with interesting associations, both as regards the civil and ecclesiastical history of Berks. It was the site of the ancient palace or manor-house, which, long before the Norman Conquest, was conferred upon those early bishops who exercised jurisdiction in the county of Berks with varying titles, and which after the Conquest was the principal manor of the see of Sarum, a diocese which had produced a long roll of illustrious prelates, who as statesmen, divines, or teachers, had left their mark on the pages of history. Mr. Guilding traced the history of the manor from early times, quoting from the register of St. Osmund, and discussed the question whether Sonning could lay claim to be *Sedes Episcopalis* of the diocese. Florence of Worcester gave a list of nine Anglo-Saxon bishops, whom he called *Episcopi Sunningenses*, which list is repeated in the *Registrum Sti. Osmundi*; but, in spite of this, he could find no documentary evidence in proof of the existence of a bishopric of Sonning. On the subdivision of the diocese of Sherborne a bishop was appointed for Berks and Wilts, who took his title indiscriminately from Ramsbury, Wilton, or Sonning, so they must give up the idea of an independent Sonning bishopric. The church of St. Andrew was described by the Archdeacon of Berks, who is vicar of Sonning. The church contains some fragments of Norman work, some good brasses, and monuments. The members then returned to Holme Park, where they were entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Golding-Palmer, and subsequently drove back to Reading.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

WHEN the Queen of Italy inaugurated the new Etruscan collection at Villa Giulia the other day, Comm. Bernabei showed her Majesty some plates, reproducing accurately the localities explored and the objects found in them, which are to serve as illustrations for the forthcoming *Raccolta dei Monumenti Antichi*, to be published by the Accademia dei Lincei.



In the course of the ensuing autumn the first number of *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* will appear. Mr. Frank Murray, the publisher, has been fortunate in securing as respective editors such well-known local antiquaries as Mr. J. P. Briscoe, of Nottingham, and Mr. John Ward, of Derby. Among those who have promised to assist this new enterprise are Sir George Sitwell, F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. The preliminary circular promises well.



It is with pleasure that we draw attention to a volume on the *Church Bells of Buckinghamshire*, by Mr.

Alfred Heneage Cocks, which will shortly be published by subscription by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, of Norwich. It will contain an account of all the church bells in Buckinghamshire, with everything relating to their history that can be discovered. Full accounts of all the founders whose bells hang in the various towers will be given, special reference being made to the bell-founders whose works were located in the county, including the celebrated Wokingham and Reading foundries. The work was undertaken at the instigation of the late Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, author of *Surrey Bells and London Bell-founders, The Church Bells of Kent, Herts, etc.*, and the fact that the author had the benefit of the kind assistance and advice of this well-known campanologist may be mentioned as some guarantee of the scope and nature of the present work. The volume will consist of 600 pages, and will be illustrated with 24 full-page plates of mediæval letterings, founders' marks, etc., and with numerous figures inserted in the text. The 8vo. edition is limited to 350 copies, and will be offered to subscribers before the day of publication at 21s. net; the royal 4to. edition is limited to 80 copies, and will be subscribed at 42s.

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Having tried a variety of stylographic and later varieties of ink-containing pens, the editor of the *Antiquary* has pleasure in bearing unsolicited testimony to the "Wirt Fountain-Pen." He has found it to work smoothly and with cleanliness, and in all other ways to give so much satisfaction that he believes it to be a kindness to commend it to those who may have been harassed by the failures of numerous inferior reservoir-pens.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

There are no REVIEWS in this issue of the "ANTIQUARY" as it is the index number. Additional space will be given to the Reviews in the August number.





The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1892.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Antiquary* offers its hearty congratulations to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., late President of the Society of Antiquaries and Treasurer of the Royal Society, on the well-merited honour of knighthood that has been bestowed upon him.

A suspicious-looking and impervious hoarding encloses the angle between the chancel and north transept of Carlisle Cathedral, behind which Sir Arthur Blomfield is erecting a building to contain a gas-engine for the blowing of the great organ. As the site is a very conspicuous one, it is to be hoped that Sir Arthur will be more successful than he has been with the lodge and lodge-gate to the cathedral precincts. But what he is doing no one knows except the dignitaries—high, mighty, and mysterious—who sit in chapter.

Those same dignitaries, after much discussion, have granted to the subscribers to the Harvey Goodwin Memorial Fund, as a site for a recumbent effigy of the late prelate, the first arch in the south aisle behind the chancel stalls, *with permission to remove the ancient stonework or bench there.* This extraordinary rider took both sculptor (W. Hamo Thorneycroft) and committee by surprise. They decline to undertake any such piece of mischief. The ancient stonework will be most carefully preserved inviolate so far as they are concerned, but what curious notions of their duty to their cathedral the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle must have!

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Two of them did, however, record their protest against the proposal on the chapter minutes, and were in a minority of one. The site is far from being the best that could be selected for the purpose, but the Dean and Chapter, or rather a majority of that body, are supreme, and command the situation.

The excavation of the Roman fort on Hardknot Fell, under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, has been concluded for the present, all having been accomplished that it was proposed to do, namely, clear out the gates and towers and all walls, internal and external, sufficiently well to enable an accurate measured survey to be undertaken. This will be done by Mr. Dymond in September. It has not been thought necessary to clear out the interior of all the rooms down to the natural soil, as the towers and those rooms that have been cleared yielded poor results in the way of relics, mainly fragments of coarse and common Roman pottery, with hardly a scrap of Samian; this seems to indicate that no officer of rank was included in the garrison, where comfort was little cared for, there being no hypocausts to warm the rooms. A couple or so of very rudely engraved gem-rings, and some small fragments of bronze (conjectured to be mounts for straps), and a small enamelled fibula, were found. Quantities of molten glass proved that some portion at least of the fort had been burnt, and the abundance of iron nails induces a belief that the upper works were largely of wood. The masonry is of the rudest character, and the mortar has almost perished; indeed, until now it was generally believed that the walls had been built dry. A great part of the interior of the camp has been unoccupied by buildings, unless of wood.

The permanent garrison of this camp was probably very small—say thirty or forty men under an inferior officer; but at times it is certain that large bodies of troops on the march from Ravenglass Harbour to Windermere and Kendal would camp for the night either within the fort or else upon a cleared and levelled area of some three acres, now

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known as the Bowling Green, a little to the east. The north gate of the fort is only half the breadth of the other three, 10 feet to their 20, but it opens on a precipitous cliff, and was probably mainly used by wheelbarrows, or their Roman equivalents, conveying ashes and rubbish to be chucked over the cliff. A deposit of such-like is believed to exist at the bottom of the cliff, and will be searched for. The foundations of one or two detached buildings are near the fort, and they have also been examined. Mr. Dymond, F.S.A., has been in superintendence of the work for some six weeks, with the assistance of Mr. Calverley, F.S.A., for a month, and the president of the society has been backwards and forwards. Lord Muncaster, who owns the soil and provides the labour, and Lady Muncaster, take great interest in the work, and have frequently been up. The Woolpack Inn in Eskdale is headquarters, and a lock-up van there makes a temporary museum for the finds. A bell-tent in the centre of the fort shelters the workers when necessary.

A most interesting discovery has been made south of the camp, near the road. Mr. Calverley found a circular building of Roman date, internal diameter about 14 feet, entered by a ramp between buttresses by a broad doorway. The wall is about 5 feet high, and the floor has been carefully puddled with clay and then floored with tiles. The interior has been plastered with characteristic Roman plaster. Close to this circular building is a building with three rooms, in whose foundations are some very large tiles of Roman make. This may have been a tavern for refreshment of travellers. Mr. Dymond has trenched and marked out the road to the Bowling Green, a carefully levelled area of three acres known now by that name, which the Romans must have used as parade or camping ground, probably the first, as on its northern edge is an artificial mound led up to by a long ramp.

Triple vases of Roman date continue to turn up at Carlisle. Mr. Robert Ferguson's collection at Morton proves to contain three instead of one only. Two of these are of the type illustrated in our January number,

where each of the component vases stands upon its own bottom; the third is of the Guildhall type, where the component vases stand upon a ring or base of the earthenware of which they are made. The Morton example is much broken, little beyond the ring remaining; but that is hollow, and in communication with the vases at their respective bases. The Morton collection is now being catalogued by Mr. Meyler-Warlow, LL.D., prior to its removal to Tullie House.

The bones found among the Roman débris at Tullie House, Carlisle, have been submitted to Mr. R. Lydekker, who identifies them as red-deer, short-horned ox, pig, horse, and dog. The bones of the ox indicate the smallest animal that Mr. Lydekker has ever seen, not apparently much larger than a big ram.

Apocryphal of Mr. Peacock's paper on "The Eager" in the July *Antiquary*, Chancellor Ferguson calls our attention to the fact that a bore of a dangerous character is common on the Solway, running up sometimes with a head 4 feet high, and as fast as a horse can gallop. Lady Heron alludes to it in her song in the fifth canto of "Marmion" in the lines:

I long woo'd your daughter, my suit you denied,
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide.

Sir Walter Scott has also made use of his knowledge of this phenomenon in *Redgauntlet*. Many stories of risks incurred from the bore are current on the banks of the Solway. The late Mr. George Moore was once overtaken by the Solway bore, and he and his horse had a narrow escape from being drowned, a fate which befell many of the cattle he was driving; the story is told in his life by Smiles. The term Eager seems to be unknown on the Solway, and does not occur in Dickenson's *Dialect of Cumberland*, nor in Robert Ferguson's works on the same subject. Inquiry might, however, well be made among the fishermen of Bowness-on-Solway and of Rockcliffe.

The venerable old church of St. Alkmund's, Derby, of Anglo-Saxon foundation, was by an irreparably disastrous decision pulled down

in 1841 to make way for a pretentious modern successor. The old font was at this time removed, and made a geranium-pot for the vicarage gardens. The recent death of the Rev. Canon Abney, for so many years the respected Vicar of St. Alkmund's, has brought about the restoration to the church of the old font, which is of octagon shape and of fourteenth-century design. Captain Abney, C.B., has not only given back to the church the former font, but also various old sculptured stones from the garden rockeries. Certain stones of much value as examples of pre-Conquest knot-work and other designs, which came from old St. Alkmund's, are now perishing in the smoke-laden air of the Wardwick, outside the so-called Museum. As the Derby Museum persists in absolutely ignoring the archæological finds of that exceptionally interesting county, and in losing or destroying those that it formerly had, it would be well if the authorities of St. Alkmund's endeavoured to reclaim their stones now in the Wardwick.



To the following appeal from Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., we are only too glad to give circulation. It ought to need no words of ours to commend it to the acceptance of the councils of our different archæological societies: "May I, through the columns of the *Antiquary*, venture to implore the editors of Archæological Proceedings, Transactions, Journals, and the like, to send their publications to the Bodleian Library at Oxford? The valuable matter often published by our county societies is indispensable to the serious student, and, on the other hand, it is nearly impossible for one man to belong to all the societies. Unfortunately, the Bodleian is not very adequately provided with this branch of antiquarian literature. It is not so very long ago that I found both the *Archæologia Æliana* and the *Archæologia Cambrensis* very defective in recent issues, and though these sets have no doubt been made up, I fear there are more gaps. The librarian, who has listened courteously to my complaints, appears for some reason unable to remedy the defect, and the matter rests with the societies. It is, I assume, not *their* wish that Oxford scholars should be unable to consult their publications."

With regard to divining rods for water, we have received the following interesting communication from Mr. Storrie, curator of the Free Museum, Cardiff: "I was called in yesterday (June 23) to give advice as to finding water by one of our local magistrates who resides a few miles out of Cardiff, and was much struck to find that about a month ago he had brought a water-finder with his divining-rod down from somewhere in Somerset, and employed him to find a water-supply, and, further, that the said magistrate had the fullest belief in his ability till he failed, and even now he had brought him again yesterday to see whether he could not be of some assistance to me in looking out a supply. I had, therefore, a good opportunity to see the whole operation closer than ever I had seen it before. I professed to be profoundly impressed, and the poor fellow went through the whole operation, from the finding of the maiden twig, the proper way of cutting and handling it, and all the little intricacies he had had handed down by old practitioners of the art. The poor fellow had no knowledge of the lie of the strata, however, and made his rod point again and again to where it was impossible to get water. The man had some knowledge of well-sinking, and made his rod point to the most likely spots, not being aware that they were drained by a great fault which occurs there, and was completely puzzled to find that the sinkings on the spots he had indicated a month before were completely dry. He suggested once or twice that the ground had been bewitched, and I found him totally unable to understand the geological aspect of the case. Under his care I have developed a strong divining power, and can make the rod dip wherever I like without showing any muscular contraction. The peculiar way in which the rod is held favours this."



Hitherto not a single Ogam inscription has been found in Cornwall. Now, however, the keen observation of Mr. Arthur G. Langdon, who is diligently completing his exhaustive work on Cornish crosses, has detected a stone bearing both an Ogam inscription and a Latin legend. With regard to this highly important find, which at once takes first rank among such discoveries, Mr. Langdon

sends us the following account, which he has also contributed to the current issue of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*: "I am glad to be able to report the discovery of an Ogam stone in the churchyard of Lewannick, near Launceston. The stone stands on the south side of the churchyard, and has hitherto escaped all attention. It is a rectangular block of granite, which is apparently deeply buried. The front is curved slightly inwards from top to bottom, and a portion of the back is split off, and there is also a vertical fracture at the top. The height of the stone above the ground is 4 feet, the width varies from 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 5 inches, the greatest width being in the middle. Where the size of the upper portion of the stone is reduced by the piece being broken off it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; the remainder is 9 inches thick. In addition to the Ogam there is an inscription in Latin capitals which is quite distinct. It is cut in four horizontal lines, and reads thus:



The Ogam are cut on the right-hand angle of the stone, and appear to read as follows:

IGE. NAV IM EMOR.

This is merely a repetition of the Latin legend, except that the Ogam inscription begins with IGE instead of INCEN, has

the A of AVI which is missing in the Latin version, and wants the final IA. There is no difficulty about the reading as far as AVI, but after this it becomes more obscure. The unusual position of the first two strokes of the final R may be explained by the necessity of avoiding cutting the initial I of the Latin inscription. The remaining strokes slope the right way after this difficulty had been got over."

The plan of the *prætorium* has been completely recovered by Mr. Dymond. It consists of an open court 42 feet by 24 feet roughly, with portico on each side except entrance, which is on the south side opposite the prætorian gate. On the north side are three rooms. Westwards of *prætorium* and detached are two rooms (one 70 feet by 15 feet, with small room at end), which may have been a stable with harness room, or else barracks for infantry with a separate room for an officer. Eastward is another detached building, about 54 feet by 44 feet, divided into two rooms by a hollow wall down the middle. The north and west gates have been completely cleared; the pivots for the gates found, which, owing to the slope of the ground, must have opened outwards. Quantities of molten glass have been found, and other signs of a conflagration.

Two carved stone signs, lately presented to the museum of the Guildhall Library, London, by Mr. M. Pope, F.S.A., are fully noticed in the April part of the *London and Middlesex Notebook*, edited by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. They were submitted to the inspection of Mr. C. R. B. Barrett and Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., who pronounced them genuine. The more perfect of the two signs—viz., Fig. 1, an ostrich—was doubtless placed over a feather shop; but the beak having been added in cement and posed downwards is, with that exception, the same as seen in the *Illustrated London News* of December 13, 1856, where it is called "The Ostrich, Bread Street." Larbord (page 223) also mentions it. Fig. 2, a double-headed eagle, would also come from Bread Street; it is a copy of Milton's coat-of-arms, the original carving of which was destroyed in the Great Fire. The date is plainly 1669; the remains of the letter "E" or "L," the

husband's Christian name, are visible, "R" for wife's name, and "M" (rather broken



and giving the look of "17") the surname. A passage in Bread Street is still known as



Black Spread-Eagle Court. The stones were discovered in a builder's yard in Lambeth. They are now for the first time illustrated.

Mr. Walter Besant, writing in the *Author*, says: "Another literary monument is gone. Those who knew Grub Street—now Milton Street—will remember a quaint little square which stood on its western side. It was a

poor kind of square, standing round a paved court; vehicles—except the coster's barrow—could not enter there. The houses were small and mean; yet they had the eighteenth-century air. The rest of the street was built up with vast warehouses. This alone remained of the glorious past. Into this corner had been driven the real associations of Grub Street. One knew every room in every house. In this starved Boyes; in this, Otway. Here two translators occupied one room, and shared one bed, one blanket, and one shirt. Johnson knew this square. Goldsmith often came here, when he had any money, to give it away among his poorer brothers. Very few of them went about the streets in complete absence of anxiety concerning the sheriff's man and the compter. Sunday was a day of relief. Here Smollett made the acquaintance of my Lord Potatoe. The square was fragrant with the memories of the starveling bards. Sham travellers abounded here who had never been beyond Greenwich; Greek scholars who knew not the alphabet; essayists on polite society who never advanced beyond a sixpenny ordinary. But now the square is gone, and a great warehouse stands upon the spot. Grub Street is indeed no more."

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The ancient and beautiful parish church of Tong, Salop, was reopened after a long period of restoration on June 23. The work began with necessary repairs to spire and tower in 1886. To this succeeded the repairs and renewal of the parapets and roofs of the church. The building having been rendered watertight and sound, the work was resumed in 1891, when the chancel, and subsequently the nave, were taken in hand. The church as now existing was founded in 1411, and is a rich example of the earlier part of the Perpendicular style. The various works accomplished have done less damage than might have been anticipated, though, as usual, there has been far more of scraping and renovating than was necessary. An interesting discovery was made in the Vernon chantry or Golden Chapel. Under the boarded floor (which had been raised a step) was found the original floor of ancient tiles, with the stone top of the altar embedded in it, and the step in front of the altar *in situ*. The altar top has been refixed in its original position, as indi-

cated by marks on the east wall of the chantry.



The new Archbishop of York, who has many claims to be considered an antiquary, no sooner entered into residence at Bishopthorpe than he began to restore Archbishop Grey's chapel, the most ancient and interesting part of the buildings that form the present palace. We should think it would be impossible to find any episcopal chapel that had been so hopelessly vulgarized and maltreated, both within and without, as this once beautiful building of graceful Early English design. Archbishop Harcourt pulled off the high-pitched roof and built nurseries over it! A previous holder of the see had turned its undercroft into wash-houses! A third Archbishop broke a fresh doorway right through the north wall, near the east end, that he might go straight into the chapel from his state dining-room! The trashy pews, "throne," and pulpit were commonly vulgar beyond words—so that the most thorough-paced and conscientious anti-restorer could possibly find no fault with Archbishop Mac-lagan for making a clean sweep of the whole of the unworthy fittings. The chapel has now been seated with dark oak benches placed longitudinally, the seat for the Archbishop and his chaplains being correctly placed at the west end. A new triple-light window, to correspond with the lancets on the south side, has been inserted in the east wall to take the place of a modern disfigurement, and has been filled with admirable stained glass by Mr. Kempe. Many of the original features of the chapel have been brought to light now that the deal panelling has been removed. The restored chapel was first used on St. Peter's Day (June 29); further work will shortly be undertaken, but the building already possesses a quiet dignity and worshipful tone, to which it has been almost an utter stranger for many generations. Our congratulations to his Grace on that which he has already accomplished.



A good museum has recently been opened at Charterhouse, Godalming, which as regards contents and general arrangement will compare very favourably with those in many of our larger towns. We anticipate in a later issue

giving a more complete account of the archaeology represented in the museum, but a few words of general notice will not be out of place here. The building is a new one, and admirably fitted up, and the contents, while of great general interest, are specially noteworthy as illustrative of Surrey life and character. The Palæolithic relics are very many of local discovery, while the Neolithic collection was mainly gathered from the immediate surroundings of the museum. The very fine series of arrow-heads embraces the splendid collection of the Rev. Chas. Kerry, now of Upper Standon, Beds., a collection which he formed when at Puttenham. Bronze and Samian articles are also local, having been obtained from excavations in the neighbourhood. The local iron industry of a far more recent date is well illustrated by specimens both of Surrey and Sussex work in the way of fire-backs, andirons, and other items of domestic importance. The old life of the Surrey peasant and yeoman are gradually being illustrated by a collection of cabinets, chairs, pottery, etc., typical of cottage and farmhouse life, and this section is likely to gradually become one of the most interesting and instructive portions of the museum. A good collection of local ornithology completely fills an adjoining apartment. It comprises specimens of almost all British birds, and was mainly the work of a celebrated Godalming naturalist, Stafford. Geology, entomology, and botany are also remembered, and in each science the local representation is taken as the key to the collection, and by this means the teaching power of the museum greatly enhanced. We are glad to say that the building is open free daily, including Sundays, and although yet far from complete, it is an important addition to the educational advantages both of Charterhouse and its neighbourhood.



Some months ago (Oct., 1891) Mr. Bailey, of Derby, kindly supplied us with the diagram of the upper part of a sepulchral slab found on the south side of St. Peter's Church, Derby. The work that has been continued there has resulted in bringing to light three other pieces of the same stone, so that the complete design is now known, which we are able, through Mr.

Bailey's courtesy, to reproduce. It seems to be of twelfth-century date. Our correspondent draws special attention to the almost circular design attached to the stem of the cross, which he considers to be a torque. It certainly has much that appearance, and, if so, the combination of a Christian cross with a pagan torque is highly remarkable. But may it not possibly represent the first rude striving after the conventional treatment of foliage springing from the cross's shaft? In later examples designs of a somewhat similar character, but with more obviously budded extremities, issue from the cross at different intervals; but in these instances, however, there is no intersection of the lines of the shaft of the cross. At all events, the design



of this Derby stone is not paralleled, we believe, by any other known example. We shall be glad to hear on this subject from any of our correspondents who may be learned in incised slabs.

It is with much sorrow that we record the death, on July 1, after an illness of only a single day, of Mr. Samuel John Wills, of St. Wendron, Helston. He was from time to time a most useful Cornish correspondent of the *Antiquary*, and had a paper in preparation for us at the time of his death. Our readers will recollect the interesting article that he wrote on the coffin-plate of Mrs. Margaret Godolphin. He was a quiet, unassuming man, but singularly well read, and

a keen observer. To him was due the discovery of the interesting Southill stone. Mr. Arthur G. Langdon, who is still engaged on his exhaustive work on the Cornish Crosses, tells us that it is impossible to exaggerate the capable and continuous help that he received from Mr. Wills. He was a fund of local knowledge, and his death is a very serious loss to the archæological world of Cornwall.

The *Antiquary* pays no heed to the excitement of modern politics, yet one brief paragraph can be spared that has reference to the just-accomplished General Election. A somewhat prominent speaker in one of the Yorkshire divisions on the Liberal side, better known to most as an antiquary, was taunted with the inconsistency of his opinions. But the fact is that it would be exceedingly difficult to decide whether Conservative or Liberal convictions are the most conducive to true archæological instincts. At first thoughts, the Conservative seems naturally the most akin to all that aims at preserving and illustrating the traces of the past; but, as a set-off against this, it may be remarked that rights of private property pushed too far have been and still are most sorely inimical in certain cases to the survival of old buildings and various monumental remains. It is generally agreed that the powers of the Ancient Monuments Act require much further extension, and it is in democratic Wales that county councils are adopting joint action in that direction.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

In the newly-opened Etruscan Museum at the villa of Pope Julius, there are some glass cases containing objects of more than usual interest. Besides numerous prehistoric flint weapons from the neighbourhood of Nepi and Castel Sant' Elia, near Civita Castellana, and terra-cotta vases of every variety of form, from the rudest local manufacture to the elaborate works imported from Greece, there are some large vessels decorated with bands of animals of a style and

character which recall those of Rhodes. More remarkable still are some stands, or *ὑποκρητήρια*, also in terra-cotta, for supporting vases. In shape they are like a double cone, the narrow ends of which meet in the middle, and they are ornamented in part by perforations, and in part with designs of a style resembling that of Mycenæ.

In other cases are to be seen some *ossuarii* or *cinerarii*—viz., funereal vases of black earth, of which some present ornaments of a very primitive kind, of a type like that found amongst the Italians of the North.

Amongst the bronzes must be mentioned three enormous shields, about 80 *centim.* in diameter, adorned with concentric zones of animals of very primitive design, and with bands of a geometric character, the whole in *repoussé* work.

To the same collection belong some singular bronze plates, called *centuroni*, which seem to have been used by the soldiers as a stomach-defence. The rest of the glass cases contain terra-cotta vases with red figures, from Greece.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princes Peter, Louis, and Augustus Leopold of Coburg-Gotha have presented the Prehistoric Museum of the old Jesuits' College, in Rome, the antiquities disinterred three years ago at the necropolis of Veii by the late Empress of Brazil. The objects belong chiefly to the first age of iron, or to the most ancient period of Veian culture, and the collection has been most carefully formed by the director of the excavations, Conte Francesco Vespignani, assisted by Sig. Lanerino Lufarani.

The Italian Ministry has ordered a plan to be made of the ruins of the ancient town-colony of Alba Longa, near the modern Frattocchie, with the object of securing the preservation of the existing monuments—viz., the ancient circus, the vaulting of the *carceres*, the theatre, the arch to the east of the circus, etc.

The examination of the remains of the ancient city of Ostia has also been ordered

by the Government, in order to provide against the danger from the corroding action of the waters in the bed of the Tiber, especially of that part which extends from the so-called Casone del sale to the *horrea*.

During the last three months tombs have been explored at Vetulonia, where bracelets of fine gold wire of very ancient date have been found, and at Ancona, where grave-goods have been found belonging to the third and second centuries B.C.

At Rome, near the ninth milestone from the Flaminian Gate, remains of baths have been found, with some well-preserved pavements in coloured mosaic. In the centre of one of these is a rare scene of pseudo-Egyptian character, which seems to represent Cleopatra, to whom the asp is being brought in a basket of figs.

Near Pompeii, in the commune of Scafati, some large fictile vessels, *dolia*, have been found (like those discovered here in 1858), which seem to have been used for the storing of goods by merchants.

At Corneto, the ancient Etruscan city of Tarquinia, a sepulchral chamber has been recently found quite uninjured, with its walls painted with representations of obscene figures.

Monsieur J. Martin has recently discovered at Tournus, at Farges-lez-Mâcon, and at Dulphey, in France, some necropoles of the ancient Burgundians, in which he has found numerous weapons, as iron knives, pieces of armour (*centuroni*, belly-plates) made of iron, with silver inlaid ornaments, bronze rings, etc. In some tombs both Roman and Merovingian objects were to be seen lying one above the other—a rare circumstance, but one already noticed by Monsieur Bequet in some tombs existing in the neighbourhood of Namur.

Dr. Dörpfeld, owing to his journey to the Peloponnesus, has had to interrupt his excavations at Athens, near the fountain of Enneakrounos, which will be resumed during the summer months. Amongst other things inspected by the learned head of the German

School at Athens was the archæological work of the American School at Argos and Sparta. In the interior of the second temple of Hera (built by Eupolemos between 420 and 416 B.C.) at the former place, there has been found deep down within the foundations a well-preserved metope, showing the torso of a warrior, and a head of Hera in fine condition. The head of Hera is, in the opinion of Dr. Waldstein, the finest specimen of fifth-century sculpture extant, and the only well-preserved and authentic head of that period in any museum.

* * *

The excavations at Argos have also gone below the surface where Dr. Loewy dug in 1885, and there, below the foundations of the second temple, and on the site of the first, were found a large number of bronzes, terracotta images, vases, works in ivory and bone, as well as scarabs and other apparently Egyptian objects, which Dr. Waldstein thinks will throw important light on the earliest history of Greek art.

* * *

At Sparta the tentative excavations which have been concluded within the past few weeks have brought to light the circular building ascribed to Epimenides (about 530 B.C.), and mentioned by Pausanias. The base of the statue of Zeus on the top of the building has also been uncovered, and gives a certain point of departure for the topography of Sparta. To the regret of all, Dr. Waldstein now retires from his position of director of the American School, which, unlike the two others established in Athens, insists on changing its head every year.

* * *

The excavations of the American School at the Heræum of Argos, interrupted on account of the summer heat, will be resumed later on, and will then extend especially to the terrace on which stood the most ancient temple, for, though its foundations have been laid bare, the plan of the building is still unknown.

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At the Piræus, Sig. Dragatsis has been charged by the Athenian Archæological Society with the task of carrying out regular excavations in the Roman building where the Medusa-head mosaic was recently found.

Subterranean Dwellings.

By DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.



WRITING of the Hungarian gypsies of last century, Grellmann states :* "For their winter huts they dig holes in the ground 10 or 12 feet deep ; their roof is made of rafters laid across, which are covered with straw and sods ; the stable, for the beast which carried the tent in summer, is a shed built at the entrance of the hollow, and closed up with dung and straw. This shed, with a little opening, rising above the roof, to let out the smoke, are the only marks by which a traveller can distinguish their dwellings." Something similar is Gibbon's reference to the habitations of the tribes of Northern Siberia. "In that dreary climate," he says,† "the smoke which issues from the earth, or rather from the snow, betrays the subterranean dwellings of the Tongouses and the Samoides . . . a race of deformed and diminutive savages." In the northern parts of the Japanese Archipelago similar dwellings are found. "Attention was first called to the pit-dwellers of Japan by Mr. T. Blakiston, in an account of a journey round Yezo, given by him to the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain (July 27, 1872)." Mr. J. Milne, whom I have quoted,‡ in describing his own visits to those dwellings, further says, that in the island of Iterup "pits of various shapes and sizes are very numerous, and I do not think that I should be over-estimating their number in saying that along a length of seaboard of less than two miles there were at least 1,000 pit-dwellings." A Japanese writer of about the year 1800, cited by Mr. Milne, remarks (of the people of Saghalien, I believe) : "Some of the barbarians of the island, when winter comes on, take to living in pits (*lit.*, hole-dwellings). But this depends on the temperature of the locality, and it must not be supposed that all of them do so ; it is

* Raper's English translation, p. 24. London, 1787.

† Vol. iv., p. 341.

‡ *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, vol. x. Yokohama, 1882.

simply that those who live in pits are driven to do so by the impossibility of otherwise resisting the cold." These pits appear to be very much shallower than those of the Hungarian gypsies, only 3 or 4 feet deep, indeed; but the manner of roofing them with bark and superimposed earth shows that the difference between the two is one of degree, and not of kind. Crossing over into North America, we find winter-dwellings of similar nature in use among the Eskimo tribes. And, with reference to a statement in the Norse records that the "Skraelings," or natives, encountered by the Northmen in the eleventh century "sank beneath the ground," Professor Rafn observes: "*verosimile est, Skraelingos in cavernas subterraneas se abdidisse.*" To which it may be added that the "caverns" were more probably artificial than natural.

The word "cavern," in this double sense, brings us homeward across the Atlantic, because the term "cave" is still applied in Ireland to wholly artificial underground structures. So, indeed, is it in Scotland, for one of the names there given to such structures is *veem*, a modernized form of the Gaelic dissyllabic *uam*, or *uaim*, "a cave."

But the term "pit-dwelling," rendered so familiar to us by the researches of General Pitt Rivers and others, is only strictly applicable to some of the underground and half-underground structures referred to, such as the gypsies' winter abodes and those of the Japanese "barbarians." The form of these seems to have an exact parallel in the British Islands. "Sir Richard Colt Hoare remarks, in his *Ancient Wiltshire*: 'We have undoubted proofs from history, and from existing remains, that the earlier habitations were pits, or slight excavations in the ground, covered and protected from the inclemency of the weather by boughs of trees and sods of turf.' Of these primitive pit-dwellings numerous traces are discernible on Leuchar Moss, in the parish of Skene, and in other localities of Aberdeenshire; on the banks of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire; in the counties of Inverness and Caithness; and in various other districts of Scotland still uninvaded by the plough. They are almost invariably found in groups, affording evidence of the gregarious and social habits

of man in the simplest state of society. The rudest of them consist simply of shallow excavations in the soil, of a circular or oblong form, and rarely exceeding 7 or 8 feet in diameter. Considerable numbers of these may be observed in several districts, both of Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire, each surrounded with a raised rim of earth, in which a slight break generally indicates the door, and not improbably also the window and chimney of the aboriginal dwelling. To this class belong the 'pond barrows,' already referred to as erroneously ranked among sepulchral constructions. Within a few miles of Aberdeen are still visible what seem to be the remains of a large group, or township, of such rude relics of domestic architecture. . . . They consist of some hundreds of circular walls scattered over more than a mile in extent, of 2 or 3 feet high, and from 12 to 20 feet in diameter. . . . On digging within the area of the pit-dwellings, a mass of charred wood or ashes, mingled with fragments of decayed bones and vegetable matter, are generally found.*

From which last statement one may reasonably infer that this pit-village, with its roofs of wood and turf, had been given to the flames by an enemy.

But although these pit-dwellings just described are practically the same as those of North-Eastern Asia, it cannot be said that either variety is truly subterranean. Yet they only differ from the similar dwellings described by Grellmann in being more *shallow*, and in (probably) having roofs so developed as to be equivalent to walls. But the "holes in the ground, 10 or 12 feet deep," of which Grellmann speaks, were genuine "pit-dwellings." Which is the more ancient, the deep or the shallow, seems to me an open question. The pioneers in the Western States still make "dug-outs" of that kind. Having slept in one of them myself, I can vouch for its right to be styled a pit-dwelling; for the roof was the only thing above ground, and as it was entirely innocent of windows, the daylight could only straggle in by the sloping doorway and down the chimney. Of course the fact that such habitations are constructed at the present day does not contradict the

* Sir Daniel Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i., pp. 103, 104.

assumption that that *style* of dwelling is of immense antiquity. As a matter of personal opinion, I should think that Sir Richard Hoare was mistaken in regarding the "slight excavations in the ground" as "the earlier habitations." However, this is unimportant. But it will be seen that the foregoing references show a variety of gradations of the same order of dwelling. Some are almost quite above ground, others are half underground, and others, again—such as those of Grellmann and Gibbon—have their roofs quite level with the ground.

The allusion made by Gibbon, however, seems rather to indicate that class of dwellings whose very roofs are beneath the surface. These structures are referred to by Sir Daniel Wilson in the following terms:* "Among the relics of primitive domestic architecture brought to light in later times, no class is more remarkable than the *weems*, or subterranean dwellings, which have been discovered in various parts of Scotland. . . . They are, indeed, scarcely less common than the sepulchral cairn. . . . In general, no external indication affords the slightest clue to their discovery. To the common observer, the level heath or moor under which they lie presents no appearance of having ever been disturbed by the hand of man; and he may traverse the waste until every natural feature has become familiar to his eye, without suspecting that underneath his very feet lie the dwellings and domestic utensils of remote antiquity." These structures have been made by first digging a deep ditch, often of very considerable length, and then lining its sides with unmortared walls, the stones of which (in the upper courses) are made to overlap and converge, until they almost meet, when a larger slab placed above completes the roof. Sometimes these roof-slabs are so large that the walls do not require to converge. "It has been doubted if these houses were ever really used as places of abode. . . . But as to this there can be no real doubt. The substances found in many of them have been the accumulated débris of food used by man, and indicate his presence as surely as the kindred kitchen-middens which have recently† attracted so much attention. . . .

Ornaments of bronze have been found in a few of them, and beads of streaked glass." And domestic utensils have already been mentioned.

Tigh fo thalainh, or "an underground house," is one of the Gaelic names given to such structures. The term, "eird-hoose," applied in English-speaking districts of Scotland, preserves (probably) the true sound of the Norse name, "jard-hus," by which they are known in the sagas. This is the term used in the *Landnamabok*,* in the account of Leif's adventure in an Irish "eird-hoose," in the ninth century. In the *Völsunga Saga*,† Sigmund, the Volsung, is described as living for many years in an "earth-house," otherwise "a house underground in the wild-wood." But to enlarge upon the historical, semi-historical, and traditional phases of the question is more than can be attempted in these columns.



Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

No. XII.—CARDIFF MUSEUM.

By JOHN WARD.



THE mere fact that the population of Cardiff has swelled from 1,018 in 1801, to more than 130,000 at the present moment, is proof enough of the great commercial advantages of the site, also that these advantages have been followed up and developed. It is a town of transformation. The village of ninety years ago is lost in the mighty borough of to-day. The unpretentious houses of that village have not only disappeared, but their successors of half a century since are making way for still nobler and loftier ones to meet the requirements of the ever-expanding traffic. On every side are the signs of material progress and prosperity, and few provincial

being the late Dr. John Stuart (*Proc. of the Soc. of Antiq. of Scot.*, 1st series, viii., 23 et seq.).

* Quoted from Du Chaillu, vol. ii., pp. 515-517.

† Walter Scott, London, pp. 15-23.

* *Op. cit.*, pp. 107, 108.

† This was written twenty years ago, the writer

towns possess such spacious streets and stately architecture.

It might be supposed that such a town would be devoid of interest to the antiquary. This, however, is by no means the case. Although the ancient walls and gates, which were tolerably perfect fifty years ago, show scarcely a trace of their former existence, the Castle remains, and this alone compensates for the miles of new streets and houses. Once a Roman camp, then in due course the chief residence of the great Norman lord of Gloucester, Robert Fitz-Hamon, and his successors; the prison of Robert, Duke of Normandy; a Royalist stronghold against Cromwell, it gradually fell into a ruinous condition in the eighteenth century. But with the exception of the half-hidden shell keep which crowns the artificial "burrh," it is now no ivy-clad ruin, grand in decay. The skill of the late Mr. Burges, R.A., and the wealth of its noble owner, the Marquis of Bute, have transformed it into a feudal fortress in full swing. It is a fragment of a bygone world thrust into the midst of an ultra nineteenth-century community. You gaze at the gaunt towers and curtains, the bold embattlements and machicolations, and the shuttered crenelles, and almost expect the next moment to be challenged by some steel-cased man-at-arms! But the roar of the tramcars and drays of the busy street at its foot loudly proclaims the prosaic commerce of the Victorian age, and the inconsistency of this revived mediævalism. It is a residence, but it is more suggestive of a show-place, and this makes regret doubly felt that the treasures of the interior and its beautiful grounds are not open to the public.

The Free Library and Museum, a Renaissance structure built about ten years ago, is a few minutes' walk from the Castle. Though handsome, it lacks dignity—that quality of telling out at a glance to the passer-by its *status* as a public institution. And, to make matters worse, its situation is poor, as though the townfolk were ashamed of its office, and so thrust it out of their main thoroughfares. It passes from street to street, hence has two fronts, and each front has two doors—all exactly alike. When the right one for the museum is hit upon,

it is found to enter a low, tunnel-like passage, dimly lighted by semicircular windows, at the end of which a door opens into the reference library, and a spiral staircase mounts to the top story—the museum. The ornate display—faience and mosaics—of this passage is in striking contrast with the rest of the interior, and it fails not to give rise to an impression that it was found to have so hopeless a backway appearance that no expense was spared to "decorate" away this defect; if so, the remedy is worse than the disease, in that it accentuates rather than cures it.

The chief museum room is large (36 by 55 feet), and well lighted from the roof, and from the circumstance that it is devoted to natural objects, it is known as the Natural History Room. This opens into a smaller room—the Art Gallery, which contains some things of considerable antiquarian value. This in its turn opens into the Small Art Room, which is more purely antiquarian; and out of this runs a small corridor devoted to engravings. The collection is not confined to these rooms. The landings of the staircase are pressed into service, and many objects, for want of space elsewhere, are stowed away in the curator's room. *Useful* better describes these various apartments and their furniture than *æsthetic*. The glass cases are fairly dust-tight, but they have little harmony as to size or style. If, as has been mooted, a new museum and art gallery is erected, it is to be feared that this defect will be more apparent than at present. The collection is large and varied, geology preponderating; and there is throughout a flourishing and well-cared-for appearance. Last year's report shows that it was enriched by many donations and purchases, and that it was visited by nearly 60,000 people during the twelve months. The naming and describing of the objects are on the whole satisfactory, but are not quite so systematic and instructive as they might be. The institution is maintained out of the usual rate, but each department (museum and library) is under a separate curator. Nothing is more patent than that the museum owes much of its excellence to Mr. Storrie, the curator, a gentleman whose heart is in his work. He is the author of a very complete

Flora of Cardiff, and it is obvious that the interesting *Popular Guide to the Museum and Art Gallery of Cardiff* is also from his pen: we shall have occasion later to refer to his excavations on the site of a Roman villa at Llantwit-Major.

The landings do not contain any objects of antiquarian interest except a good series of old Welsh maps and a few local engravings. Most of the former are Speed's, but an older one, by Humfredo Lluydo, dated 1569, is supposed to be the earliest published map of Wales. A modern mountain sledge or hurdle from Caerphilly, and cradle-scythe and hand-flail from Llantwit-Major are interesting survivals of bygone times. The first-mentioned was responsible for grooves in the hillside rocks that were mistaken for glacial striation by geologists.

The only objects in the large room of special interest to the antiquary belong to the overlap of geology and archæology. One case contains a series of animals' bones (all post-Pleistocene) from a small and apparently unimportant cave near Pencoed, which was excavated by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, and described in their Transactions and associated with them is an excellently drawn plan of the cave. Another case has a more mixed series of objects from Prince Arthur's Cave, Doward's Hill, near the Wye, also excavated and described by the same society (1874-75). The animals' bones appear to be all Pleistocene. Among them are sundry flint flakes, fragments of cinder, and rude potsherds, but unfortunately no diagram or other descriptive matter accompanies them to enlighten the visitor as to the conditions under which they occurred in the cave. This cave was explored a few years previously by Rev. W. S. Symonds, who proved it to have been at one time a hyæna-den: an account of his work is given in Professor Boyd-Dawkins' *Cave-Digging*, page 290. Another case contains a typical series of Pleistocene animals' bones from caves in the peninsula of Gower. These were presented by Colonel Wood, who, with Dr. Falconer, explored these caves in 1858-61. (See *Cave-Digging*, pages 17 and 288.)

The first objects to catch the eye in the Art Gallery are the Nantgarw and Swansea ceramics, occupying three of the floor cases.

The former beautiful and much-prized china owes its origin and excellence to William Billingsley, the famous, but financially unfortunate, flower-painter, whose name is familiar enough to collectors of "Old Derby," at the manufactory of which he passed his apprenticeship and best years. Removing from Derby in 1796, successively to Pinxton (Derbyshire), Worcester, and Swansea, he brought his wide experience to bear upon the manufacture of china at Nantgarw, seven miles north of Cardiff, in 1813. Although the product was unrivalled in fineness and translucency, the venture was not a success, as he soon spent all his means in experiments. This led to an arrangement whereby he removed his men and materials to Swansea, a town already famous for its elegant earthenware. There his china was manufactured for two years under his supervision; but in consequence of a disagreement he returned to Nantgarw, revived the works, and struggled on till 1820, when he sold his whole plant to the celebrated Coalport Works, himself finding employment there till the end of his life. Fruitless attempts were made to revive the manufacture of china at the former place, but at length it became a successful pottery, and it still remains such. The Cardiff collection consists of more than fifty pieces painted by Billingsley, Beavington, Pardoe, and others, and it includes several imitations. The invariable mark, when present, is, NANT GARW

C. W.

The Swansea products are more varied, and, as might be expected from Billingsley's sojourn there, some of the china closely resembles that of Nantgarw. Among the numerous specimens shown is an example of forged Swansea, and a Swansea forgery of Dresden china. The earthenware is opaque, well designed, and decorated with copper-plate transfers coloured by hand. A third case contains commoner examples of this earthenware, including "Ffiol-dolenog," a curious many-handled globular bowl, carried about Ewenny Parish with the Mari Lwyd at Christmas. In it the forfeits and donations were received, and afterwards the ale where-with the donors' healths were drunk. Its capacity is about a gallon. The neck is decorated with intersecting circles; and

around the body is, "Dated in the year of our Lord, 1827" in writing. The lid is slightly conical, with radiating rows of loops, each loop surmounted with a bird. The same case also contains a few examples from other sources—Sèvres, Derby, Coalport, and Davenport, besides mediæval pottery from the locality, and Bristol Delft.

In a neighbouring case are ceramics of a vastly greater age. They consist of cinerary and other vessels found near Muskau, Silesia, by Mr. E. Clement, Ph.D., in 1884. A letter from this gentleman briefly sets forth the circumstances of the "find"; but whether they have been exhaustively published is not stated. The cinerary urns, of which there were evidently a large number, were arranged 3 to 4 feet apart in a radiating manner from a central circular spot 18 feet in diameter, and quite devoid of vessels. Grouped around most of these urns were four or five, and in some cases even nine or ten, subordinate vessels, mostly of a more or less domestic type. All were buried about 3 feet deep, and apparently no mound or other indication marked the site. To judge from those exhibited, all the vessels were hand-made, and more or less of a buff colour; and some were so excellently and truly shaped and finished as to require a sharp eye to detect that they were not fashioned on the wheel. A few were decorated with neatly incised horizontal and zigzag lines; the rest were plain. The cinerary urns, whether tall or squat, were somewhat globular and with contracted mouths, more akin to the Anglo-Saxon than to the Celtic of this country. Some few had loops or small handles, a feature more frequent in the subordinate vessels. These had a variety of shapes, some being vase-like, some cup-like with handles, and many were diminutive flasks about 2 inches high. One shown in the case is curiously divided into two compartments, and, according to the above letter, its use has not been satisfactorily explained. Several others are perforated, and probably were used as censers. These vessels are described as Celtic; but while their decoration and some other details recall the familiar pottery of the British Bronze Age barrows, surely their locality and general configuration indicate a Germanic rather

than Celtic origin. In the same case is a highly-typical Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn, with its contained burnt bones, from Saneton Weighton Wold, Yorkshire. While in shape it approximates to the above, its paste is rougher, workmanship rude, and colour darker. But the strongest marked difference lies in the decoration, which consists in laid-on fillets of clay; incised lines, some curved like horizontal S's; and the almost characteristic bosses pressed out from within the vessel. Altogether it has considerable grace in spite of its rudeness.

The next case brings us back to the days of our grandsires, and even later. It contains a most interesting little loan collection illustrating what the ticket appropriately terms, "old-fashioned life." Central and noticeable is one of the characteristic but unpicturesque Welsh women's hats and caps which are still in vogue in out-of-the-way places in the Principality. How forcibly the strike-a-lights, the two dozens of rushlight clips, and the Irish gresset for melting the fat for the rush-pith, tell of the advance made in artificial lighting and the means of obtaining it, during the last century! Two iron lamps, which until recently were in use in the county of Aberdeen, have so close a resemblance to the well-known classic form, that one cannot but suspect that they are survivals of the latter. One was always kept alight at night by its last owner to "keep off the witches." An "Italian iron" for goffering caps, etc., is a homely specimen of constructive beauty. Not so the Welsh horn porridge-spoon and wooden bowl: they are decidedly clumsy-looking.

Perhaps the most interesting objects in this room are those from Llantwit-Major, not because they are of intrinsic value, or are particularly "eyeable," but because, like those from Uriconium at Shrewsbury, they are the proceeds of a scientific investigation, and one made in the immediate neighbourhood. This work was ably conducted for the Cardiff Naturalists' Society by Mr. Storrie (to whom the credit of the discovery is due) in 1888. The excavation was only partial, but quite sufficient to show that the site was that of no mean Roman villa. It is to be hoped that the work will be resumed, for if it is conducted again with the same

care, it cannot fail to throw abundant light on Roman provincial life. The sites of several rooms were cleared, and the largest was found to have a handsome tessellated pavement, of which fully one-third remained intact, sufficient to give a general idea of the whole design. A glance at the carefully-drawn plan of this pavement in the preliminary report of the above society on this work, shows that on three sides of the floor there was a broad margin of plain brown tesserae, bordered on its inner edge with the oft-repeated guilloch or interlacing-band pattern. Over the central space were distributed square and circular plaque-like panels, apparently destitute, at the first glance, of any definite arrangement, like those of some Japanese patterns. A second glance, however, shows that the squares and the circles alternated with one another, but in such a manner that while the former had a rectangular arrangement, the latter were disposed lozengewise, the longer axis of each lozenge being always at a right angle to those of its neighbours, the interstitial spaces being filled in with small oblong and lozenge-shaped panels. The general effect would be that of a large and handsome repeating pattern which might with advantage be revived for linoleums and carpets. The various panels were enriched with interlacing bands and conventional flowers; and the colours used throughout were brown, red, blue, white, light and dark green.

The human skeletons, of which no less than twenty-eight were found in this apartment alone, told the same sad tale of ruthless plunder and massacre as those of Uriconium. They were found in various positions, some on their backs, some on their faces, others crouched up, but in no case except in four out of a total of forty-three was there any attempt at burial. From the circumstance that these buried ones were of greater stature than the rest, Mr. Storrie surmises they were comrades of the victors who fell in the attack, while the unburied were the vanquished; and he also suggests from the general absence of weapons, personal ornaments, and similar articles, that after these were plundered they were simply left to lie where they fell. The large amount of burnt stone and wood completes the story; after

the sack the villa was burnt down, and pavements and corpses were buried in the debris of the superstructure.

The museum objects from the villa are highly miscellaneous in character, but as a rule very fragmentary in condition, and the general paucity of "portable property" of value indicates how thoroughly the work of plunder was carried out. These objects comprise such odds and ends as roofing-stones and tiles; bricks; pieces of wall-plaster frescoed with various colours; potsherds,



STONE FINIAL (CARDIFF MUSEUM).

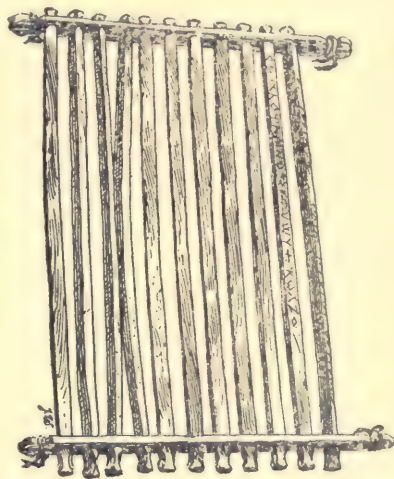
chiefly of black ware; fragments of glass; iron objects, mostly roofing-nails; coal from a room used as a smithy; spindle-whorls; coins, all of brass; querns; hacked bones, etc. Among them is the curious stone finial here sketched. It is about 15 inches high, and is supported on four round arches and square outspreading piers which recall the basement of the Eifel Tower. The lower surface of its plinth is channelled out to fit the ridge of the roof to which it once appertained. The large number of oyster, limpet, and periwinkle shells confirm the Roman fondness for mollusc food, and as usual the oysters were very fine and large. Eight or nine of the more perfect human skulls are

preserved in the museum, and are there associated with a fine series of lithographs of them, which General Pitt Rivers has had made for a private publication. It is worthy of notice that the builders of the villa disturbed a cinerary urn and its contents, which, to judge from Mr. Storrie's description, was of British age.

Elsewhere in this room are, a collection of forty Roman silver denarii, and sixty brass of various denominations found from time to time in the vicinity of the above villa; a small series of Roman potsherds, etc., from the castle grounds [the Marquis of Bute possesses a much larger collection from the same source]; a case of electros of ancient coins such as are frequently seen now in museums, ranging from about B.C. 700 to Geta A.D. 212, and presented by the Trustees of the British Museum; a small bronze "Penates" Mercury, about 4 inches high from St. Donat's Castle; and a considerable number of impressions from corporate, monastic, and other old seals. These call special attention to two seals. The one is a circular seal of the Trinitarian house of Cardiff, the only one in Wales, upon the site of the gardens of which the present museum is built. It displays the usual allegorical representation of the Holy Trinity, and around it is the inscription: S. FRIS. TRINITATIS A Kerdif in Walia. The other is larger, vesica-shaped, and relates to the king's commission for ecclesiastical causes in the archdeaconry of Arwystley. It has the royal arms of England *ante* James I., and these words: SIGILLV REGLE MAJESTATIS AD CAVSAS ECCLESIASTICVS PRO COMISSARIO A RWYSTLEY.

Near these seals is the curious object here sketched, which cannot be better described than in Mr. Storrie's own words: "The 'Llyfr Pren,' 'Book of Tree,' or Bardic wooden frame, is an arrangement by which four-sided sticks are held by two side-bars, each of which consist of two pieces of wood tied together with thongs of leather. These sticks, of which there were originally twelve, can be revolved, so that the 'ystorrynau' or cuttings, as the letters are termed, can be read in succession, making in all forty-eight lines in the frame. The sticks of this 'book' are made of yew, and each of their four faces is a little over a quarter of an inch in width. The

side bars are of pine, and are not so well finished nor so old looking as the sticks. The letters used are known as the 'Coelbren y Beirdd' or Bardic alphabet. This specimen was the property of Jolo Morganwg, who presented it to Gwilym Morganwg in 1821, the grandson of whom presented it to this museum. There is only one other known, but as it is supposed to be inscribed with Bardic secrets, I have never been able to induce its custodian to let me see it, but he states that it is exactly like the above specimen except the inscription. For further information see Jolo MSS., p. 617. English translation."



THE "LLYFR PREN" (CARDIFF MUSEUM).

The Small Art Room is almost entirely devoted to objects of antiquarian interest. On the walls are old engravings and water-colours relating to Cardiff, Llandaff Cathedral, and other places in the vicinity. This museum is decidedly rich in old local views; a good archæological map of the town, on the same principle as that described in the Shrewsbury section of these articles, would, however, be a valuable acquisition. Two table cases display early editions of the Bible and New Testament. Conspicuous among these are Tyndale's 1552 Testament, with quaint woodcuts; Tonson's Revision, 1568; the Bishops', Breeches, and other sixteenth-century Bibles; the first edition of the Authorized Version of 1611; a black-letter

Welsh folio Bible of 1620; the first portable Welsh Bible, 1630; and the first edition of the Bible in Irish, 1615. Another table case contains a nice collection of small Roman antiquities, mostly purchased by Dr. A. E. Richards during his residence in Florence. In this case are also a few Brentford forgeries, which, to judge from the frequency with which one meets with them, must have been manufactured in enormous quantities.

Other cases contain coins (chiefly English and Roman) and medals, under rearrangement at present. Two hundred and sixty-one of these have been recently presented by a Mr. Williams, and conspicuous among them is a silver Royalist medal about the size of a shilling. The profile bust of the king (Charles I.) and the whole design partake of the marked advance in the die-sinker's art that characterized the Restoration period. On the reverse is *IMMOTA TRIUMPHANS*. JAN. 30, 1648. This museum is fortunate in having an almost complete set of Aberystwith money, and a very fair show of South Wales tokens. Since the writer's visit to Cardiff last May, an unusually fine hoard of about 800 Roman coins—all third brass—has been found near Llanedarne, in the neighbourhood. These coins were contained in the lower portion of a Roman black vase of ordinary cinerary type, and as they were turned up in ploughing, it is probable that the upper portion was broken off on some previous occasion by the same means. The discovery gave rise to a considerable stir in Cardiff, which was not by any means decreased by a wordy paper war in which Mr. Storrie prominently figured. His antagonist broached a fantastic theory that the spot where the hoard was found was an ancient mint or tax-paying place, *this* on the evidence that the name of the place (Coed-y-Clorian) meant "the wood of the *balance* or *scales*!" Mr. Storrie's remarks have decidedly more common-sense. He gives fair evidence that the place was a pottery worked from at least Roman till Tudor times—in fact, until the clay was exhausted. The hoard, then, was probably hidden by one of the potters of the former period. From the circumstance that these coins range from Valerianus I. to Posthumus, he makes these interesting remarks: "Nearly all the hidden stores found

in Wales have been of this particular period. When coins of other emperors are found they are usually found singly or two or three together, but never in hoards like the Aberkenfig, the Pembrokeshire, or the Coed-y-Clorian lots. The large hoards usually consist of twenty-five to thirty varieties, ranging over thirty to forty years, and are the current coins of that period. We do not usually get coins after the time of Probus. The close of the third century would seem to be the time when these hoards were put away. It is the same with the Cornish hoards. There was a lot of 2,000 found at Mevagissey, Cornwall, and they were exactly the same reigns of those of Coed-y-Clorian. They must have been hidden at some period of great public insecurity, when there was some levying of money, and when people who had money hid it away." A movement is on foot to secure these coins for the present museum.

The cases in the centre of this room contain so varied an assortment of objects that it is quite out of the question to attempt to classify them. One has a nice collection of stone implements from various countries, chiefly Ireland. Among the objects in the other cases several may be specially noticed. A cinerary urn of ordinary British type, with its deposit of burnt bones, was found at Penarth in 1882, and another came from a barrow in Barry Island, which was opened by Mr. Romilly Allen and others in 1868. There are a few bronze implements, notably a spear-head and three socketed celts from a British camp at Coedmawr near St. Fagan's, where many others were found in all stages of manufacture; a neat palstave from Berkshire; a spear-head from Caerphilly; and a celt from Llantwit-Major. Some oak spades and an iron pick from ancient workings in the Forest of Dean have a decided old-world look. An ingenious machine by which a piece of flint is pressed against a rapidly revolving steel wheel (thereby developing a shower of sparks) shows how miners obtained sufficient light to stop "blow-holes," before the introduction of the safety-lamp. An eighteenth-century parlour strike-a-light has the shape and arrangement of a flint-lock pistol, and is complete with tinder, and match-boxes and candlestick. Lying about on

shelves and the floor are the clock and bell of the old town-hall; stone querns from Llanedarne and elsewhere; Roman bricks and tiles, chiefly from Caerwent; a granite roller and pestle for crushing corn (age and source?); old cannon balls, and a few other things.

In conclusion, mention must not be omitted of an excellent collection (mainly due to the energy of Mr. Storrie) illustrating the various methods of engraving, some now quite obsolete, which have been in use at home and abroad during the last 150 years—lithography, chromo-lithography, colour-printing, and recent “process” methods. The specimens adorn the walls of a small corridor leading out of the Small Art Room, and include some plates of great value, and others illustrating the successive stages towards completion of the same plate.*



Bwlch yr Ddatwaen; or, The Pass of the Two Stones.

By THE LATE H. H. LINES.

IN the summer of 78 A.D., Julius Agricola was appointed by the Emperor Vespasian to the command of the 20th Legion, then stationed in Britain, and supposed to have had its headquarters at Deva (Chester). Agricola determined at once to attack the still unconquered Ordovicians in their mountain strongholds in North Wales. The result was the ultimate reduction of that warlike province, and the consequent throwing open of an undisputed passage to the coast towards the Island of Mona (Anglesey).

With his headquarters at Deva, Agricola must have taken his march from the Vale of the Dee across the Vale of Clwyd to the Vale of the Conway, and over the Clwydian hills, which bristle with the fortress earth-

works of the Ordovicians. In one of the passes between Ruthin and Mold, 5 miles from one, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from the other, and at the base of the mountain fortress of Moel Feulli, is still preserved a memento of the general's march in the name of the pass, “Bwlch Agricola,” this being in a direct line from Deva to Conovium. The subsequent road of the 11th Iter through Varæ was 8 miles more to the north of the Pass. Tacitus says that “Agricola in person marked out the stations for encampment, sounded the estuaries, and explored the woods and forests.” We have thus good ground for supposing that the stations which are upon this line of operations must have been fixed upon by Agricola, and the deviation from a more direct course in the subsequent establishment at Varæ, now Bodfari, upon the line of the 11th Iter, was no doubt adopted because it turned the flank of the Clwydian range of hills at a point only 8 miles distant from Bwlch Agricola. One of the most important of the intermediate stations was that of Conovium. Here was the terminus at Tal-y-Cefn, of a road more ancient than the Roman Conquest of Britain, along which the agricultural produce of Anglesey had been carried to the south of Britain during long prehistoric ages. Here, also, was the tidal river Conway, wide enough to mark off the boundary of a territory. Within 4 miles of Conovium commenced a barrier devoid of passes, consisting of a triple range of mountains, extending their intricate ridges so as to cut off entirely all direct communication between Conovium and Segontium, except by taking them somewhat in flank over the Pass of the Two Stones. Conovium is placed on the left bank of the Conway, 1 mile above the old passage, Tal-y-Cefn, upon ground which had been occupied by the ramparts of a previous encampment, probably that of Suetonius.

I measured the rectangular lines of this station in 1871 from within, and found them to be 370 by 340 feet. The area of the station is level, and raised above the surrounding land; it probably was defended by a rampart of stone and earth, which no doubt disappeared when the church and churchyard wall, which stands in one corner of the area, were built. There is space for

* The writer is greatly indebted to the friendly help of the curator, who went so far as to even photograph objects for him, the very reverse of the treatment he received from Shrewsbury, where not a single letter was even as much as acknowledged!

seven maniples on the Polybian system, of 144 men to each maniple, with their groups of tents occupying 100 feet square for each group or maniple. This computation would give accommodation to a garrison of 1,008 men, leaving a space for a prætorium as well as an intervallum or space between the tents and the ramparts of 20 or 25 feet. This, I believe, may be considered to be a close approximation of the strength of the garrison, after taking into account the difference between Roman and English measurements, which difference would give somewhat greater space for the intervallum than what is stated above.

From Conovium to the well-preserved remains of the Roman road at Bwlch yr Ddawfaen is 4 miles, and there is no other road of any description across the three ranges of mountains which rise up between Conovium and Segontium, each range with its culminating peaks of Carnedd Llewellynn, Carnedd Dafyd, and Y Foel Fras throwing off their overlapping shoulders in the most intricate manner. We are thus compelled to the conclusion that here we find a portion of the old road given in the 11th Itinerary of Antoninus. In measurement upon our Ordnance Map the distance between Conovium and Segontium is $21\frac{1}{2}$ English miles, while both Antoninus, and Richard, of Cirencester, make it 24 Roman miles. The distances along the remainder of the 11th Iter from Conovium to Deva, through Varæ, are difficult to bring to a test at the present day, as the tracts through the Vale of Clwyd and across the two ranges of mountains which shut in the vale are altered or obliterated by cultivation. The distances as given by Antoninus are, from Segontium to Conovium, 24 miles; Conovium to Varæ, 19 miles; Varæ to Deva, 32, making 75 total; while Richard of Cirencester gives the total as 74 miles, a difference of only 1 mile in the whole Iter.

I will now show that the 11th Iter is the same old road which passes between the Two Stones, and which for two or three miles along its course exhibits some very interesting Celtic remains.

About four miles west from Conovium, we enter the Pass, remarking on the left hand of the road an ancient *carnedd*, 45 feet in

diameter, still left in such a state as to give a correct idea of its construction. Its burial cavities are clearly made out by walls of dry stone-work, two in the centre being larger than the others, and retaining their walls from 3 to 4 feet high. As usual, the whole has been desecrated and plundered of what little was in it. Another *carnedd* is just visible on the left upon the ridge of the drum half a mile distant. Here a group of *carneddau* once crowned the ridge, but only one remains in tolerable preservation. It is 5 feet high, conical and hollow, like a small volcano. Its sides on the exterior show about fifteen smaller burial cavities. The whole is 55 feet in diameter, and, as also in the previous case, it has been plundered. We are now on the track of the old road, and find at the distance of about 100 yards beyond the first *carnedd* the first and larger of the two *Meini Hirion*, or Long Stones, which give name to the pass, Bwlch yr Ddawfaen. The other stone has been thrown down, and lies north-north-west at a distance of 220 feet on the right-hand of the road, the upright stone being on the left-hand. These two stones are nameless, and yet they give a designation to the pass. Is it too much to suppose these monoliths to have been erected by the Roman Legionaries on their having reached that high point of vantage which gave them full view of the objects towards which they were carrying the campaign, one, the strongest hill fortress on their line of march, Penmaenmawr, or rather Braich y Dinas, upon that great headland, the other, the celebrated Island of Druidic mysteries, Mona? I would suggest that the 8-foot stone which is now prostrate, with its base lying within the hole where it once stood upright, may have been erected by the legionaries of Suetonius, as from its somewhat higher position in the pass than the other it obtains the first view of the promised land. The other stone, 11 feet 6 inches in length, though a much more shapable monument, is not placed so as to get a view of the distant sea line over Mona, it may have been placed by Agricola's army about seventeen years after the first to commemorate the final subjugation of the Ordovicians and Mona. This hypothesis, for it claims to be nothing more, may yet

be the true key to the enigma of the Two Stones, at all events the probabilities are greatly in its favour. These memorials are placed one on each side of the old road at the distance of 220 feet from each other, appearing to have no relation with each other. They are different in shape, in bulk, and no doubt in purpose: they are merely bracketed in name as the *Ddawfaen*, Two Stones. Another reason may have existed in regard to the selection of this spot whereon to erect the stones. At this culminating point of the pass there is found one of those old British caers, or stone enclosures of the earliest type, and obviously of an idolatrous character, no mere burial circle in which to place funeral cists, but an oval of 150 feet by 120 feet with four well-defined entrances, two of which are wide enough for chariots of the largest size. Close upon that end of caer which abuts upon the old road are ruins of habitations, and beyond the caer westwards are groups of ancient dwellings extending for a mile. We may thus suppose that the first brush with the natives would happen at this spot, where they would contend for their gods, their homes and country, though unsuccessfully. But whatever the character of the resistance it was followed by a retreat, or a movement at least round the base of the old gray mountain, *Llwyd*, and not along the old road towards *Aber* and *Llanfairfechan*. Towards the north-east lies an anticlinal watershed extending from the base of *Llwyd* towards *Penmaenmawr*. The north-east slopes of this anticlinal are much covered by turbary or bog lands, and it is here that evidences of battle are found in the numerous stone rings in some of which I have seen the cists, and even the covering stones, and which in one instance I remember was lying against the cist. Here, also are ponderous battle-stones, called *Meini Gampia*, or stones of the games, while lying close by are heaped up *carneddan*. These all show where the contest raged most deadly. The battle-field lies about midway between the great fortress *Braich y Dinas* and the Pass of Two Stones. This route is the only accessible road to the fortress, the other sides of which go down more than a thousand feet upon such a gradient that no foot could hold. All the land upon both

sides of the mountain, and at their bases, between the pass and the fortress, remain as it ever has been, an uncultivated sheep-walk, therefore it retains upon its surface every hole that may have been dug into it. Other battles have doubtless been fought on this upland, but the memorials left tell of a period when urn-burial was practised. At a further stage I may enter more into the details of this battle-ground, but at present I fall back upon the British caer in the pass.

Of this remarkably well-preserved caer I had not even the slightest intimation from any quarter, and found myself within its ring most unexpectedly. It is not marked in the Ordnance map, its name has vanished, and it lies waiting to be introduced to the notice of all who care or interest themselves in such things as elucidating what our forefathers used to do before they wrote history. Caer means a fenced enclosure, and I believe was not originally applied to fortified places which were usually named *ddinas*. We find many caers have developed into fortifications, but no *ddinas* that I am aware of has been transformed into a caer. At the same time many caers have retained all their original characteristics, like the one under notice, which appears still to have all its principal stones. The wall is entire, though prostrate, and its four entrances yet retain all the stones as they were laid to define them. The measurements carried to the exterior of the wall give 150 by 120 feet to the oval, the wall itself averages 5 feet across. Of its original height I cannot speak with certainty, but it may have been from 2 to 3 feet high, and there is no ditch or mound either on the inside or outside.

The first general impression on looking at a plan of this caer is the extraordinary variety and combination of the prevailing forms all founded upon segments of circles. There is an apparent uniformity of one side of the structure with its opposite, while at the same time the subdivisions along each side are entirely different. Still it is evident that a certain amount of uniformity was intended to be carried out, and in order to effectually do this a straight line must have been carried fully 500 feet through the length of the caer. On adopting this plan I found that the line passed in its course across all the salient

points of the structure, giving a significance to those points which would be difficult to account for upon the mere supposition that this oval and its accessories relate to sepulchral purposes only. I would mention before proceeding further that evidences exist among these remains to show that primarily they were constructed to meet the requirements of a large assembly, as though it had been a place of public resort, and possibly a stronghold of Druidism before the advent of the Romans. When I see altars of a peculiar type, of which I have many sketches and measurements—when I see these altars placed in front of stones possessing a certain type of form assimilating to the pointed, angular shape, and encircled by rings of stones too large to be conveniently disturbed, I believe I see the idol and its altar either of sacrifice or divination.

The site of this caer is not adapted for sepulchral purposes. Such are always placed upon a level piece of ground either on the ridge of a mountain, hill, or open plain, and even in the middle of a bog or turbary, but never, as this caer is placed, on sloping ground, the upper 250 feet being on a steep hill at an angle of 35 degrees. On entering the caer along a 9-foot road, wide enough for wheeled carriages at the south corner, we find ourselves within a hollow area 80 feet by 35, placed close against the south-west end of the caer, and having the appearance of an amphitheatre, the 9-foot road previously mentioned opening into the south end of this hollow space, near which is a very good, but small, rock chair. Upon the inner slope of this hollow, near the top, is a remarkable stone, evidently connected with the proceedings which took place within the amphitheatre; whether it was a stone of initiation or connected with judicial proceedings I cannot say, but from its falling upon the primary line of construction, and the first object cut by that line, I have no doubt its use was of an important nature. On the same line, at a distance of 45 feet within the caer, is another stone, having the characteristics of an altar; it is 5 feet across, and 6 feet from the back to its leaf-shaped point in front. It has evidently never been disturbed from its first position, as the line of construction passes directly along the centre of the

stone. Following this line another 45 feet, we are placed at the north-east extreme end of the oval caer, where are found about twelve stones so placed as to form what I may term the presidential centre, around which are ranged three groups of stones, apparently ranges of seats in rows one behind the other; one of these ranges gives space for at least forty seats. Between the second altar and these seats the entire length of 45 feet shows the remains of three semi-circular rings of stones, concentric. Another stone of large size lies only 5 feet from the altar, and was probably used simultaneously with it. It is worth while again noting that the first and second altars just mentioned, with the place of presidency, and the space from the lower end of the caer, are all strictly intersected through their respective centres by the line of construction, also that each of these four points have a space intervening between each other of 45 feet. This fact, the finding of an equal space repeated three times upon a central line, is no mere accidental coincidence, but goes far to establish the proposition I claim for this group of remains. The points of division are all of them the leading and salient ones; they are not of a subordinate character in the least. I claim for the entire 500 feet of remains comprised within the oval, with its adjunct rising on the slope of the mountain, that there is no chance work in its arrangements; we may have lost all knowledge of the rules and principles upon which it was formed, but that its arrangement was conducted upon some well-known system of the period when it was constructed there cannot be a doubt.

Thus far extended my first day's survey of this enclosure, and I had flattered myself that I had possession of all that was to be learned respecting it. I was satisfied that the place was in a remarkably good state of preservation; its two altars were plainly to be identified, but I could not understand why there should be two, especially as I had been unable to detect any stone to which these altars appeared to be dedicated. Then it occurred to me that probably the caer did not contain or encircle the whole of the arrangements, and I became conscious that, while I was absorbed with the measurements

of the caer, I had at times cast a furtive glance upon a remarkably prominent stone towering far above the caer on the steep slopes of Llwyd. To this stone I clambered up for 200 feet, and soon discovered that I had unwittingly left out the principal object of the group—the Celtic god in honour of whom the whole of the lower arrangements were dedicated. However, here he was, high above the oval caer, enthroned in clouds, and overlooking every point connected with this singular structure, as also the old road of Bwlch yr Ddawfaen in its approach from Conovium, and in its receding towards the coast of Arvon. Did the legionaries of Suetonius or of Agricola bow the head to this Celtic block when they passed as conquerors? At least, they spared the idol, if they destroyed the priests.

Possibly the conquerors found this idol stone to be a representative of their own Sun-god. We know that Roman altars dedicated to "*Deo. Soli. Mitr.*,"—that is, the god, the sun, Mithras—and to the same deity as "*Soli Invicto*," have been found at the Roman station of Castle Steads, in Cumberland; also at the station Borocovius, on Hadrian's Wall, in a Mithraic cave, was found an altar inscribed "*D. O. M. Invicto. Mitræ Seculari*," and another with "*Deo. Soli. Invicto. Mitræ. Seculari*." Others likewise dedicated to the sun have been found in other places. These instances would show why the Sun-god of the Britons escaped destruction at the hands of the Romans, for if the two peoples worshipped the same god, why should his symbolic representation be dragged down from his exalted place?

Why may not these remains have been placed after the Romans left the country? The probabilities are certainly adverse to such an idea. There is no authenticated instance of a single place of idolatrous worship having been established after the departure of the Romans. I do not say such places were not used for idolatrous purposes subsequent to the Roman period in Britain, but they were the old places which had never been destroyed, and many of them are now remaining. All systems of idolatry have some amount of affinity with each other, and there was ever a great measure of toleration between them;

but at the advance of Christian principles the ancient superstitions were gradually thrown off and laid aside, unable to withstand the aggressive antagonism of those who looked to a First Great Cause of all things. The result in Britain was occasionally manifested by a destruction of the idolatrous places, their altars and rock deities, or of a total neglect and avoidance of the same. This last was, I should say, the cause of the singularly perfect condition of the remains at Bwlch yr Ddawfaen.

To resume my observations upon the second great division of these remains extending for a space of about 290 feet beyond the oval caer, and upon a slope of the mountain at an angle of 35 degrees, I wish to draw attention to what appears to be a subsequent addition to the original caer. The oval has an apparent completeness in its form and arrangements; it has a place of presidency for a single president, and also for a conclave of some kind, with accommodation for seating a still larger number of people all around the presidential seat in perfect order and uniformity, giving the impression that this place was the point of honour connected with the oval enclosure. But beyond this are other semicircular constructions, extending upwards on the side of the mountain 290 feet. This space, as in the case of the oval, is again subdivided into three equal portions, the points of division being an altar 7 feet high by 5 feet 6 inches, and an idol 10 feet wide and 7 feet high; but while the spaces in the oval measure 45 feet each, in this upper division they are 80 feet each, nearly double the size, and I would remark that this equality in the three subdivisions, in both the lower and upper constructions respectively, proves there was an intentional observance of proportion in both parts. I merely state these conditions as measurable facts, and as showing evidences of design throughout. Of the meaning for this adherence to these particular proportions I can form no conjectures, but shall confine my observations to what appears to be the distinctive character of each of these spaces. Beginning at the lowest, which joins on at the back of the seat of honour in the oval caer, at 80 feet up the slope, is a stone in every respect characteristic of an altar; its

point in front stands 3 feet high, and the surface from the point to the back end of the stone slopes slightly upwards. This altar, both immediately around its back and along 80 feet in front, retains its intersecting semicircular stone-rings in excellent preservation; and granting this to be the high altar of the whole structure, it follows that the 80 feet in front, which is filled up with complicated stone-rings, is the sacred adytum. Going forward another 80 feet, we are in front of the stone of worship, the idol, standing in front, 7 feet 6 inches high. In order to facilitate reaching or doing anything upon the head of the stone, there is an inclined plane at the back, forming hollow bays on each side of 10 feet wide. The stone-rings in front of this block are not so perfect as in the previous 80 feet, but there is evidence of provision for seats on the left side of the stone; on this side also we find the previous arrangements connected with the third 80-feet space by a chain of stones, which, no doubt, had its corresponding outline on the opposite side. This last subdivision measures 80 by 120 feet. Lying at the back of the idol-stone, and at a less inclination than the two previous sections, many segments of stone-rings may be found, some concentric, or one ring within another; here are also a pointed stone, and one or two others altar-shaped. The space itself is surrounded by what appears to be a chaotic spread of blocks of rock of every size and shape imaginable, but on a more careful observation this apparent confusion appeared to revolve itself into a rude sort of arrangement. The stones seem to have been pushed into ranges, one over the other, with a view to the accommodation of the spectators at the enactments which took place within this last of the successive spaces of 80 feet.

I will now venture to give one hypothesis, which may be taken for what it is worth. It is, that whatever the rites were that were celebrated within the lines of this construction, they were divided into a given number of special forms; and that they were progressive, beginning with the 80-feet amphitheatre, and terminating in that wide (120 by 80 feet) space behind the stone of adoration.

(To be continued.)


Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 161, vol. xxv.)

ISLE OF MAN.

ST. MARY'S WELL.

 HIBBER VOIRREY—St. Mary's Well. The numerous well-names in the Isle of Man are usually found near old ecclesiastical sites, as the holy recluses would naturally build their *Keeills* near springs, where they would construct wells both for their own personal convenience as well as for baptizing their disciples. Some of these wells were formerly much venerated, as their waters were supposed to possess sanative qualities, and to be of special virtue as charms against witchcraft and fairies. They were generally visited on Ascension Day, and on the first Sunday in August, called *yn chieð doonaght yn ourr*—"the first Sunday of the harvest," when the devotees would drop a small coin into the well, drink of the water, repeat a prayer, in which they mentioned their ailments, and then decorate the well, or the tree overhanging it, with flowers and other votive offerings, usually rags. They believed that when the flowers withered or the rags rotted their ailments would be cured.—*Surnames and Place-names of the Isle of Man*, Moore, pp. 153, 154.

WELL OF THE BAPTISM.

Chibber-y-Vastee—the Well of Baptism—is close by Keeil-Vael, in Maughold, and was probably at one time used by a religious recluse, who lived there to baptize those who were converted by him, as well as for his domestic purposes.—*Ibid.*, 185.

WELL OF THE HEALTH.

Chibber-y-Slaint—the Well of the Health. This is one of the few wells whose waters, from a slight impregnation of iron, really had some medicinal qualities, though many others were frequented on account of their supposed sanative qualities.—*Ibid.*, 184.

ASH WELL.

Chibber Unjin, the Ash Well, over which grew formerly a sacred ash-tree, on which were hung votive offerings in the form of bits of rag. The ash-tree was formerly considered a sacred tree, possibly from a recollection of Scandinavian legends connected with it.—*Ibid.*, iv. and 200.

MALEW: FOUNDATION WELL.

Chibber Undin, or Foundation Well, is in the parish of Malew, close to an ancient *Keeil*—a cell, church, etc., apparently so named from its position near the foundations of an old chapel, 21 feet long by 12 broad, being all that is left of the old chapel. The water of this well is supposed to have curative properties. The patients who came to it took a mouthful of water, retaining it in their mouths till they had twice walked round the well. They then took a piece of cloth from a garment which they had worn, wetted it with the water from the well, and hung it on the hawthorn-tree which grew there. When the cloth had rotted away, the cure was supposed to be effected. When I visited the place a more elaborate ritual was mentioned to me.—*Ibid.*, v. and 181.

BALLAUGH CURRAGH: BRIGHT SPRING.

Here is a spring called the Chibber Glass, pronounced Chibber Lesh, or the Bright Spring, from the sparkling nature of the water, which bubbles up from the gravel underlying the peat.—*Ibid.*, 235.

ST. PATRICK'S WELL.

Chibber Pherick, or Patrick's Well, where, according to tradition, the saint stopped to drink, as his horse stumbled there, is on the west end of the hill of Lhargey-Grane.

GOB-Y-VOLLEE: CHIBBER LANSIL.

There is a well of the above name on Gob-y-Vollee—the meaning of its name is uncertain—consisting of three pools, which was formerly resorted to for the cure of sore eyes. The cure could only be effective if the patient came on Sunday, and walked three times round each pool, saying in Manx: *Ayns enym yn Ayr, as y Vae, as y Spyrryd hu*—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and then applied the water to his or her eye.—*Ibid.*, 154.

PORT ERIN: ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

St. Catharine's Well rises out of the sand just above high water at the head of the bay. In former times it was one of the reputed holy wells of the island. St. Catharine's Chapel stood hard by, as seen in the map performed by Thomas Durham, 1590.

PEEL: ST. PATRICK'S WELL.

Chibber Pherick, or St. Patrick's Well. Tradition states that this spring burst forth in a miraculous manner where St. Patrick, inspired by the Holy Ghost, marked the ground with the sign of the cross. Many very wonderful cures are ascribed to it by the faithful.

ST. MAUGHOLD'S WELL.

Chibber Maghal, or Maughold's Well. This is the most celebrated holy well in the island. It is situated on the promontory of that name, and it is said to have been blessed by the saint whose name it bears, who endowed it with special healing properties. It is still resorted to by the faithful. A drink of its water, taken after resting in the saint's chair close by, is supposed to be an unfailing cure for barrenness in women. On the first Sunday in Advent the natives, according to ancient custom, still make a pilgrimage to drink its waters.

MONSTERS—THE WATER-BULL, OR TARROO-USHTEY.

Among the prodigies of Nature, I know none which more justly may be called so—at least, of those which I am convinced of the truth of—than that of the Water-Bull, an amphibious creature which takes its name from the so great resemblance it has of that beast that many of the people, having seen him in a field, have not distinguished him from one of the more natural species. A neighbour of mine, who kept cattle, had his fields very much infested with this animal, by which he had lost several cows; he, therefore, placed a man continually to watch, who, bringing him word that a strange bull was among the cows, he doubted not but it was the Water-Bull, and having called a good number of lusty men to his assistance, who were all armed with great poles, pitchforks, and other weapons proper to defend themselves, and be the death of this dangerous enemy, they went to the place

where they were told he was, and ran all together at him; but he was too nimble for their pursuit, and after tiring them over mountains and rocks, and a great space of stony ground, he took a river, and avoided any further chase by diving down into it, though every now and then he would show his head above water, as if to mock their skill.—*Waldron.*

Another account of the *Tarroo-Ushtey* was obtained more than a hundred years later:

A few years ago the farmer of Slieu Mayll, in the parish of Onchan, was, on a Sunday evening, returning home from a place of worship, when at the *garee* of Slegaby, a wild-looking animal, with large eyes, sparkling like fire, crossed the road before him, and went flapping away. This he knew to be a *Tarroo-Ushtey*, for his father had seen one at nearly the same place. Over the back of this animal he broke his walking-stick, so lazy was it to get out of his way. This man's brother had also seen a *Tarroo-Ushtey*, at Lhanjaghyn, in the same neighbourhood. When proceeding to the field, very early one morning in the month of June, to let the cattle out to feed before the heat of the day came on, he saw a Water-Bull standing outside the fold. When the bull that was within with the cattle perceived him, he instantly broke through the fence, and ran at him, roaring and tearing up the ground with his feet; but the *Tarroo-Ushtey* scampered away, seeming quite unconcerned, and, leaping over an adjoining precipice, plunged into deep water, and after swimming about a little, evidently amusing himself, he gave a loud bellow and disappeared.—*Train.*

This monster was also to be met with, according to Macculloch's *Description of the Western Isles*, in Loch Awe and Loch Rannoch. Campbell, in his tales of the *West Highlands*, says: "There are numerous lakes where Water-Bulls are supposed to exist, and their progeny are supposed to be easily known by their short ears. He is generally represented as friendly to man. His name in Skye is *tarbh eithre*."—*A. W. Moore, M.A.*

In 1859 it was reported that an animal of this kind was to be seen in a field near Ballure Glen, and hundreds of people left Ramsey in order to catch a sight of it, but

they were doomed to disappointment. The people about Glen Meay believed that the glen below the waterfall was haunted by the spirit of a man, who one day met the *Glashtin*, or *Cabhyll-Ushtey*, and, thinking it was an ordinary horse, got upon its back, disappeared in the sea, and the rider was drowned.

In addition to them, we have monsters called *Tarroo-Ushtey*, or "water-bull," and *Cabhyll-Ushtey*, or "water-horse," sometimes called the *Glashtin*. These would seem to be analogous to the Irish *Phooka*, who is said to appear sometimes as a bull and sometimes as a horse, and to the Scandinavian *Nykr* or *Vatna-Hestr*, "river-sprite" or "water-horse." The *Vatna-Hestr* is supposed to live either in salt or fresh water, and to associate with ordinary cattle.



Irish Saints in Italy.*



THIS is a book brimful of fascinating information, most of which will be novel to even well-read and well-travelled Englishmen. Miss Margaret Stokes, already well known in the world of letters as the author of "Early Christian Architecture in Ireland" and other publications, has been making a pilgrimage in Italy in search of vestiges of the Irish saints, with the happy result of producing a delightful volume, abounding in illustrations, peculiarly pleasant to the eye in type and paper, and full of original information with regard to the large share that Ireland played in the Christianizing and civilizing of even Italy. The volume is intended as but the first instalment of a series of letters from the various countries on the Continent where the Irish missionaries founded monasteries and schools in the dark ages. Miss Stokes' object in undertaking this work "is quite as much to find a clue to the origins of Irish art, and to discover the reason for the development

* *Six Months in the Apennines; or, A Pilgrimage in Search of Vestiges of the Irish Saints in Italy.* By Margaret Stokes. George Bell and Sons. Small 4to.; pp. xiv., 313; ninety-three illustrations. Price 15s. net.

of certain styles in Ireland, as to search for the material remains, the personal relics, and other memorials of men whom we are proud to own as countrymen."

The plan adopted in this book is to preface the descriptions of the places visited by these Irish teachers, and the relics they have left (such descriptions taking the form of letters), by giving the legends of the different saints as they are now recorded in the cities and monasteries which they inhabited or founded when on the Continent. Thus the legend or life of St. Finnian (A.D. 500-588) is recorded with much detail before the letters descriptive of his footprints at Pisa and at Lucca; the story of St. Columban (A.D. 550-615) is given with much interest and fulness ere we are called upon to read of his relics at Piacenza and Bobio in the Apennines, and of the famous and great monastery that he there founded; the tales of the teachers Albinus (A.D. 754) and Dungal (A.D. 834), who were placed by Charlemagne and Lothair over the schools of Pavia, have first to be perused before we come to the description of that town and district; and, lastly, the legends of Donatus, Andrew, and Brigid, who all journeyed from Ireland to Fiesole in the ninth century, are put in evidence, before our attention is turned to the present aspect of Fiesole and the traces that there remain of the steps of these early Irish pilgrims.

In the introductory letter Miss Stokes discusses with much acumen the origins of Christian art both in Ireland and Great Britain, as illustrated by her study of the hermitages, churches, sculptured tombs, and personal relics of these early Irish pilgrims and teachers. When Irish-looking interlaced designs are found on ancient fragments of sculptured stone, obviously preserved because of their age and interest, in such places as Coire, Como, Milan, Bobio, Ratisbon, and others, where Irish missionaries from the sixth to the tenth centuries founded churches or spent some portion of their lives, it is not unnatural to surmise that such sculptures are indeed the work of Irish hands. And further, if such designs were only found where the Irish saints settled, then it might be safe to assume that the patterns were essentially and originally theirs. But when the more recent authorities who have critically observed the

buildings and ornamental details of Christian Italy are studied, we find that in the first two of their four architectural periods, namely, in Latino-Barbaro and Italo-Bizantino, interlaced bands, knots, triquetras, and other designs which we are in the habit of terming Irish or Celtic, are of not infrequent occurrence, and are met with in places whose history is unconnected with that of any Irish pilgrim teacher. True it is that the interlaced patterns on the tombs and shrines of Irish saints in Italy, or on portions of church fabrics that were probably erected at their instigation at Bobio, Lucca, and Pisa, bear a striking resemblance to the carvings on the high crosses of Ireland in the tenth century; but, on the other hand, like decorations are found at Rome and in other parts where there was apparently no trace of any connection with Ireland. Although there can be no doubt that there was a decided individuality and character in Irish art—for it was grafted on a still more archaic style that prevailed in the island in the later Celtic days before the introduction of Christianity, and afterwards possessed a more exquisitely precise and delicately varied treatment far superior to anything on the Continent—yet Miss Stokes has now definitely established the fact that the interlaced work did not originate in Ireland, thence to be carried to the Continent. These interlacings overspread Italy before the seventh century; they are not found on pre-Christian remains in Ireland, though they are in Italy; they appear to have been gradually introduced into Ireland with Christianity at a time when this style lingered in the South of Europe. In Ireland they received, as we have said, certain national characteristics and improvements, and this Irish art, when introduced into that of the Carolingian period on the Continent, was but a return wave of a style that was already becoming extinct in the districts wherein it had formerly been established.

"So also," says Miss Stokes, "with the customs of these early Christians. Did the cave-dwellers and hermits on our northern shores get their traditions of anchorite life direct from the Laura of Egypt or the deserts of Arabia and Syria, or can we find traces of similar customs all along the line from the Mediterranean, through Western Europe, to

the island of Skellig-Michael off the coast of Kerry? Or if we do find traces of such hermitages on the sea-cliffs and mountain-tops in Italy and Gaul, were they never tenanted save by these Irish fakirs, wanderers who brought their strange customs into Europe from the sixth to the twelfth century? The answer to these questions is plain enough to one who has seen the Rupe Cavo and other caves of the anchorites on the mountains between Lucca and Pisa, the caves of St. Columban at La Spanna and San Michele in the Apennines and the Vosges, and the cave at Lecce of the brother of Cathaldus of Taranto. They are very like St. Ninian's Cave in Galloway and St. Kevin's Bed in Glendalough. In the first century of our era these anchorite cells in Italy were just as remote from the haunts of men as are now the hermitages on the mountain-tops of Ireland, or on the islands of the Atlantic coast, and they were in use in Italy from the first and second centuries of the Christian era."

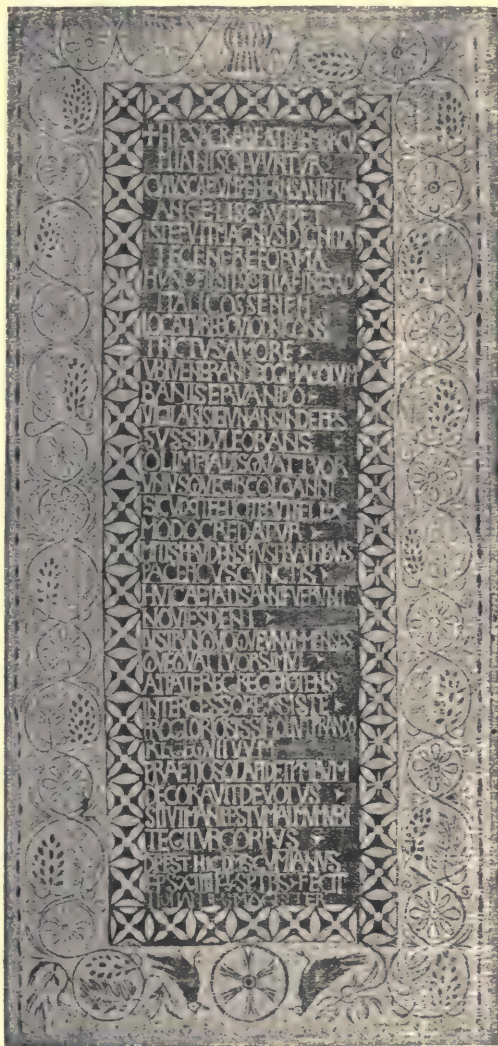
These are some of the valuable conclusions which are the result of Miss Stokes' travels and observations. With regard to the particulars of her visits to parts of Italy unnamed by Murray or Baedeker, we must be content in the main to refer our readers to the pages on which they are recorded. But some idea shall be given of the great value of this volume to students of Christian art, and to general ecclesiologists. In the centre of the crypt of the church of St. Columban, Bobio, is the stone of St. Cummian, formerly bishop in Scotia, afterwards monk in Bobio, who died in the eighth century. Of this inscription and remarkable design, erected immediately after his death by Luitprand, who was King of Lombardy 712-735, an illustration is given.*

A small fragment of the original tomb and inscription over St. Columban, the celebrated Irish saint who founded the monastery of Bobio, and died in 615, still remains; but the body was removed from its original grave in 1482, and placed in a new marble shrine beneath the altar in the midst of the crypt or subterranean church at Bobio.

But the entire body of the saint was not

* We desire to acknowledge the courtesy of Messrs. George Bell and Sons in lending this and other blocks.

suffered to remain there. In accordance with a custom that prevailed in the latter part of the Middle Ages, in order to facilitate the adoration of relics by the faithful, the



TOMB OF ST. CUMMIAN.

head or skull was detached and placed in a separate shrine. This was the fashion adopted with the remains of St. Chad at Lichfield, where his head had a separate shrine and chapel in a different part of the

fabric to the shrine that contained the rest of his relics. The skull of St. Columban was, in 1514, placed in a beautifully-wrought silver shrine that takes the form of a silver mitred bust. It is now kept in the sacristy of the church that bears his name.



SILVER SHRINE OF HEAD OF ST. COLUMBAN.

In the same sacristy are other relics that appear to be genuine, and, at all events, present nothing that can lead the archæologist to cavil at the age to which they are assigned. The knife of St. Columban has a broad iron blade, with a rude handle of black horn ; it



KNIFE OF ST. COLUMBAN.

is kept in a velvet-lined case. "It is said to be of such blessing and virtue that bread cut with it is never liable to corruption or putrescence ; and if women eat this bread when nursing it causes an abundance of milk, and, moreover, has great efficacy against the bites of mad dogs, and against fevers."

The plain wooden cup or mazer out of which St. Columban drank was, in the fourteenth century, encircled with a silver band, and is said to have been used as a chalice by Abbot Peter. It bears this inscription :

Hoc opus factum fuit tempore Domini Petri Abatis monasterii S. Columbani Bobiensis anno 1554.

The small bell that belonged to the saint is also preserved in the sacristy. Italian archæologists regard it as of a peculiar form and structure, but to the Irish eyes of Miss Stokes it presented no such unique features, as there are many old bells similar to it in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy.



BELL AND CUP OF ST. COLUMBAN.

"It is interesting to know that in the twelfth century, when the sacred body of St. Columbanus was transferred from Bobio to Pavia, this little rude old Irish bell was rung at the head of the procession."

Miss Stokes gives a full account of the hermitage of La Spanna, near Bobio, where, on the summit of a cliff, is a handprint in the rock, said to have been marked by the impression of the palm (*spanna*) of St. Columban's hand, which is still believed to possess healing virtue for sufferers who place their palms upon it. Readers of the *Antiquary* will remember that Miss Stokes contributed an interesting illustrated paper on this subject to our columns in May, 1891.

The section on Pavia is rich in interest. There are a few remains there, usually unobserved by travellers, of the art of the seventh and eighth centuries. One of the most interesting of these is a singularly handsome slab lying in the court of the Palazzo Malaspina, which Miss Stokes believes to

The frontispiece to this delightful volume is a drawing of the monogram of Jesus Christ in the Book of Kells. The marvellous beauty of this intricate and noble design forms a fit beginning to a book that tells of the wonderful art that these early Irish missionaries carried with them throughout Europe, whilst



TOMB OF FEODATA, PAVIA.

have been carved by the same hand that wrought the tomb of St. Cummian for King Luitprand, though it seems to us of a higher class of art. This slab was the front of the sarcophagus of Feodata, the beautiful damsel who fell a victim to the passion of King Cunibert. She died a nun in 720. Her story is told in an appendix.

it also reminds us that the Sacred Name it symbolizes was the mainspring of their every action. Christendom at large is under a deep and but seldom acknowledged debt of gratitude to the Isle of Saints. Perchance the light of Ireland may again shine forth in the wider freedom which she has now so nearly won ! ROACH LE SCHONIX.



English Heirlooms.

By B. FLORENCE SCARLETT.

(Continued from p. 122, vol. xxiii.)

ELIZABETHAN.

OF the numberless heirlooms connected with Queen Elizabeth, the list must begin with her cradle, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, and now at Hamilton Palace ; and it may fitly end with the "Essex" ring, exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition, which, if we believe the story, certainly had some influence over her last days.

Many are the pairs of gloves, either presented to her hosts after a visit, or left behind in her progresses ; but the most romantic

heirloom, as well from the recipient of the gift as from the donor, is the lock of hair given by her to Sir Philip Sydney, who thereupon made the loyal and complimentary verses which were shown with it, by Lord Pembroke, to whom they have descended. This silky lock might have been cut yesterday, and the colour is a soft and golden red, the exact tint of her hair as represented in the Hatfield portrait.

When Time had scattered his gray powder over her locks, Queen Elizabeth kept to the original colour for her "borrowed haire," unlike her cousin Mary Queen of Scots, who wore black, brown, and other coloured wigs.

The best portraits of Anne Boleyn show that she also had a pretty shade of auburn-brown hair, but of darker colour than her daughter's, and that this colour was fashion-

able during the reign of Henry VIII., we judge from the many paintings and drawings in coloured chalk by Holbein, where we see most ladies of the Court wore, if not red hair, at least *red silk stuffings* of the colour under their coifs.

A lute and spinet formerly belonging to Elizabeth was given to her host at Helmingham Hall, and still remains in the possession of the family.

A toilet service of silver, together with a few jewels, was left by her to her cousin, Lord Hunsdon, and is now preserved at Berkeley Castle, it having descended by marriage to the Berkeley family.

Of the celebrated wardrobes, only a few relics are left; Queen Anne of Denmark laid claim to all the fine attire left by her predecessor, and probably it soon was worn out in the many masques and "diversions" to which Queen Anne was so devoted; but a crimson velvet dress, embroidered with beads, was exhibited by Mr. W. O. Bartlett at the Armada Exhibition, said to have been the same in which she was robed when returning thanks at St. Paul's for the defeat of the Spanish fleet.

Many pendants or badges, with her portrait, still exist as heirlooms, some with a phoenix on one side, her special badge, and enclosing small portraits of the Queen, given to her courtiers and those who took an active part in her interests; a good example is the one at Compton Basset, in Wiltshire, belonging to Major C. Walker Heneage, V.C., to whom it has descended from his ancestor.

Of the larger portraits, the Hatfield portrait bears away the bell; the engravings give no idea of this magnificent picture, only leaving an impression that the gown embroidered with eyes, ears, and serpents is the chief feature, but the original shows Elizabeth *the Queen*; and so impressive is the reality of her personality, that only after some time are the curious details of the dress noted; the wonderfully artistic effect of the chestnut amber satin scarf thrown across the figure, exactly carrying out the colour of the hair, and harmonizing the whole picture in the most masterly manner, is a study in art.

At the Tudor Exhibition was shown a pair of gloves, worked by Elizabeth, and presented with her portrait to the family, when

she heard the story of Edward Burton having died of joy at her accession, "he having been bitterly tormented by Queen Mary." This Edward was the son of Sir John Burton, Groom of the Stole to Henry VIII.; these have descended, with the picture, to the present owner, John Lingen Burton, Esq.

Lord de L'Isle and Dudley showed a lock of Sir Philip Sydney's hair, of a soft, light brown, and in excellent preservation, in this respect unlike some locks of hair which were shown at the Guelph Exhibition in a bad state from mildew, though barely a century old. To anyone owning relics of this kind, let me suggest the following hints for their care and preservation: Hair is particularly liable to mildew, and once a year should be taken out of the locket or frame, if showing any signs of it, and exposed to sunlight, or to a gentle warmth before a fire until thoroughly dry, then gently wiped with a silk handkerchief; the glass should not touch the hair, if it can be avoided.

The year 1888 brought to public notice the most interesting collection of Armada relics ever seen together, shown in many cases by the descendants of those who had taken part in this memorable defeat. Of the Raleigh heirlooms the best and most authentic portrait of Sir Walter belongs to the Elweys family, descendants of the eldest daughter of his grandson. His letter to his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the same as transcribed by Kingsley in *Westward Ho!* is now in the possession of Mr. Pomeroy Gilbert, fort major of Plymouth; but probably owing to Sir Walter's poverty and long imprisonment, but few relics of him exist compared to the many left by Sir Francis Drake, whose walking-stick, said to have been in his possession when he sailed round the world in the *Pelican*, was shown by Colonel Harold Malet, whose maternal grandmother was of the Drake family; his purse was exhibited by Francis Drake Pearce, Esq., and Dr. H. H. Drake showed an engraved portrait of him in his forty-third year, with the arms borne by him, and engraved on his seals—1 and 4, a wyvern gules (Drake, ancient), 2 and 3 (Drake, modern), as given by the Queen; but Sir Francis always bore the eagle displayed gules, his old family crest, and never assumed the one allowed to him by Elizabeth.

Sir Francis G. A. Fuller Eliott Drake, Bart., has a fine cocoanut-cup, mounted in silver gilt, given to his ancestor by Queen Elizabeth, also a silver-gilt standing cup and cover, given by the same. The cocoanut-cup has panels of silver gilt, with the royal arms, those of Sir Francis and the date of 1580, with pictures of Drake's ship and prizes. The foot is a dragon, and the cover is wrought with ships and sea monsters, surmounted by a portrait model of the *Pelican*.

The Rev. C. Hampton Weekes has an interesting heirloom, a flag taken from the Armada, and which has been ever since in the possession of the Hampton family, who believe it was given at the time of the defeat to their ancestor, John Hampton, chaplain to Lord Howard of Effingham. A fine portrait of the latter, Lord High Admiral of England, and in command of the English fleet in 1588, was exhibited at the Armada Exhibition by the co-heiresses of the late Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley, of Bucklebury and Donnington, in Berkshire, which estate was granted to the Earl of Nottingham (Baron Howard of Effingham) by the Queen for his great services on this occasion. The picture and the estate have ever since descended in the same family.

The sword of Sir Francis Drake, presented to him by the town of Plymouth, and his picture, by G. Cornelius Jansen, were also shown by Sir Francis Eliott Drake; these and the drum which was carried in the *Pelican* (afterwards renamed the *Golden Hind*) are kept at Buckland Abbey.

A portrait of Sir Martin Frobisher, lent by Major Martin Frobisher, and a beautifully carved ivory bust of Sir John Hawkins, lent by his descendant, now living in New Zealand, almost complete the list of heirlooms yet remaining in our days of the group of Armada heroes.

A portrait of Sir George Penruddocke, Kt., of Ivy Church and Compton Place, Wilts, who was standard-bearer at the battle of St. Quentin, M.P. for Wilts and for Downton, and High Sheriff for his county, was shown by Charles Penruddocke, Esq.; and a jewel shown in the portrait, which was presented, in 1544, to Sir George and his wife by Queen Katharine Parr, was also shown, having passed through many perils. During the Civil Wars

it was thrown into a lake in front of the house, but recovered later; the chain, however, was lost.

A curious astronomical watch was also shown, formerly belonging to Sir George, and the cap-à-pie suit of armour belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, K.G., under whom he served at St. Quentin, was also lent to the Tudor Exhibition, of russet and gilt, with the arms of the Earl, the Garter, and other devices.



Prelates of the Black Friars of England.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.



PN pursuing the present subject, the beaten track of the usual published authorities has been mainly abandoned for the fountain-sources of history. This course is the plainest and most concise means for confirming what has been already written, correcting mistakes, and adding matter which has hitherto escaped notice. For this purpose, the supreme evidences of the Public Record Office, the testamentary probates of Somerset House, and the MSS. of the British Museum, have been consulted, to which much has accrued from the Vatican Library and the Archives of the Master-General of the Dominican Order at Rome. A few printed works, some by English, but mostly by foreign, authors, have been used, inasmuch as full confidence can be reposed in them.

From the time of the establishment of the Order in England, in the year 1221, down to the death of Queen Mary, in 1558, a period of 337 years, a due proportion of English Black Friars, or Dominicans, was called to dignities within and without the pale of their own religious association, not only in their native land and Ireland, but also in distant countries, as the following particulars attest.

CARDINALS.

F. ROBERT DE KILWARDBY. Belonged to an honourable family seated probably at

Kilwardby, now a part of Ashby-de-la-Zouch: armorial bearings, Arg. on a bend Gu. three escallops. Taught logic and philosophy at Oxford, and then, having joined the Order, succeeded there, in 1248, his celebrated masters, F. Robert Bacon and F. Richard Fishacre, in the Dominican chair of theology. *Provincial Prior*: elected, Sept., 1261, in the Provincial Chapter at Stamford; absolved from office, June, 1272, by the General Chapter of the Order at Florence, but speedily re-elected in the P. Chapter at Northampton. *Archbishop* of Canterbury: promoted by Gregory X. by bulls dated 11 Oct., 1272, at Orvieto; received the temporalities of the see, 12 Dec.; consecrated, 26 Feb., 1272-3, at Canterbury, by the Bishop of Bath, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Rochester, St. David's, Ely, Lichfield, Exeter, Lincoln, Norwich, Llandaff, Bangor, Worcester, and St. Asaph; received the pallium, 8 May, 1273, at Tenham, from the hands of the Bishops of Winchester and Exeter; enthroned in his cathedral, about 8 Sept. following. *Cardinal Bishop* of Porto (at the mouth of the Tibur) and St. Rufina; constitution dated, 3 Feb., 1277-8; promotion declared, 12 Mar. following, by Nicholas III. Died, 11 Sept., 1279, in the convent of his Order, Sta. Maria ad Gradus, commonly called Gradi, at Viterbo: buried in the Chapel of St. Dominic, in the Convent Church. His tomb removed in 1549, on the restoration of the Chapel; but on the wall was placed an inscription, afterwards effaced in renewing the altar:

VENERABILIS FR. ROBERTUS KILVARBIUS,
ANGLUS, THEOLOGUS AC PHILOSOPHUS
PRÆCLARUS, ARCHIEP'US CANTUARIENSIS,
PRIMAS ANGLIÆ, CARDINALIS PORTUENSIS,
ORDINIS PRÆDICATORUM, HIC SEPULTUS
JACET, ANNO 1280 (*sic*).

Wrote nearly fifty treatises on Grammar, Logic, Philosophy, and Theology.

F. WILLIAM DE MACCLESFELD. Born of a good family, in Cheshire, belonged to the Convent of Chester, and taught in the Dominican school at Oxford. *Prior* of various Convents. In the G. Chapter assembled, 26 May, 1303, at Besançon, was *Definitor* for England, and ambassador of

Edward I. *Cardinal Priest* of the title of Sta. Sabina on the Aventine Hill: promoted, 18 Dec., 1303, by Benedict XI., but died at Canterbury on his homeward journey from the Chapter, and never heard of his elevation; buried with the Black Friars of London.

F. WALTER DE WINTERBOURNE. Born, it is said, at Salisbury, of a family of one of the fourteen places called Winterbourne in cos. Dorset and Wilts. *Confessor* of Edward I. from 1284 to 1304. *Cardinal Priest* of the title of Sta. Sabina: promoted, 21 Feb., 1303-4, by Benedict XI. From England, reached the Papal Court at Perugia, 28 Nov. following, and voted in the conclave, 5 June, 1305, when Clement V. was elected Pope: an octogenarian, died, 25 Sept., the same year, at Genoa; buried in the convent of his Order there, but soon transferred to the church of the Black Friars of London.

F. THOMAS DE JORTZ. Born in London, of a good family seated at Burton Jorz (or Burton Joyce) near Nottingham. Taught in Paris, London, and Oxford. *Prior* of Oxford, mentioned in 1294 till 1297. *Provincial Prior*: elected, in 1297, in the P. Chapter at Oxford; absolved from office, by the G. Chapter, May, 1303, at Besançon, but speedily reinstated; was at the G. Chapter, May, 1304, at Toulouse, and about that time quitted office. *Cardinal Priest* of the title of S. Sabina: promoted, 15 Dec., 1305, by Clement V. An octogenarian, died at Grenoble, 13 Dec., 1310: buried, next year, in the choir of the Dominican Church of Oxford.

ARCHBISHOPS.

F. HENRY. *Provincial Prior*, after 1235. *Archbishop* of Armagh: promoted, in 1245, by Innocent IV., on the supposed cessation of Albert of Cologne, occupant of the See; consecrated probably at Rome: translated, in 1246, and given archiepiscopal jurisdiction over Prussia, Livonia, and Esthonia. Died, 1 July, 1254.

F. WILLIAM DE FRENEY or FRESNEY. A missionary in the Holy Land, Armenia, and Arabia. *Archbishop* of Rages (Edessa in Mesopotamia): consecrated, in 1263, at Orvieto, by Urban IV., who, 1 Aug. follow-

ing, directed the Patriarch of Antioch to give him an episcopal title in Mid-Arabia or Armenia. Was usually called William of Edessa. His return into the East stopped probably by the fresh outbreak of Mahometan oppression: spent the rest of his days as a suffragan in England. Made Dean of Wimborne, co. Dorset, 12 Feb., 1264-5, by Henry III., but resigned, in Sept. following, and dwelt at Havering, co. Essex, and from Easter, 1274, at Cringleford, near Norwich. Buried among the Black Friars of Rhyddlan: epitaph,

✠ PVR : LALME : FRERE : WILLAME :
FRENEY : ERCEVESHE : DE : RAGES.

F. JOHN DE DERLINGTON. Of the family which took its surname from the town, co. Durham. Studied and laureated as S. Th. Mag. at the Convent of St. Jacques, Paris. *Prior* of Holborn, London, in 1256 and 1262. *Confessor* and Counsellor of Henry III. and Edward I. from 1256 to 1284. Appointed, in 1276, by Innocent V., *Collector* of the Tenth granted, in 1274, by the Œcumenical Council of Lyons, for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Archbishop* of Dublin: promoted, in 1279, by Nicholas III.: took the oath of fealty to the king 27 Apr., and next day, had the temporalities restored: consecrated, 27 Aug., at Waltham Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, and Norwich. Died in London 29 Mar., 1284: buried in the choir of the Black Friars there.

F. WILLIAM DE HOTHAM. Studied at Merton College, Oxford: joined the Dominican Order. Laureated as D.D., 9 Dec., 1280, at Paris. *Provincial Prior*: elected in the P. Chapter of 1282; absolved, May, 1287, by the G. Chapter, at Bordeaux: elected again in the P. Chapter, 8 Sept., 1290, at Oxford. For many years a royal councillor. *Archbishop* of Dublin: promoted, 24 Apr., 1296, by Boniface VIII.: temporalities restored, 23 Nov. following: consecrated, in the autumn of 1297, at Ghent, by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham. In returning from an embassy to the Pope, died at Dijon, in Burgundy, 27 Aug., 1298, in the Dominican Convent, where his bowels were deposited, whilst the embalmed body was buried in the Church of the Black Friars, London.

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F. WALTER DE JORTZ. Brother of Cardinal Thomas de Jortz. Taught in the Dominican school at Oxford. *Archbishop* of Armagh: promoted, in 1306, by Clement V.; consecrated at the Papal Court by Niccola Albertini, Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia; received the pallium at the hands of Landolfo Brancacio, Cardinal-Deacon of S. Angelo: had letters of recommendation from the Pope to Edward II., dated 6 Aug., 1307, at Poitiers: renounced those clauses of the bull of provision which were deemed to be prejudicial to the rights of the Crown, 29 Sept., at Lenton Abbey, and 30 Sept. had restitution of the temporalities, on paying the fine of £100. Summoned by the Pope, 4 Apr., 1310, to the Œcumenical Council, which met, 16 Aug., 1311, at Vienne, in France, where, on or before 16 Nov. following, he made the act of resignation of his See into the hands of Giacomo Colonna, Cardinal-Deacon of Sta. Maria in Via Lata.

F. ROLAND DE JORTZ. Brother of the preceding. *Archbishop* of Armagh: promoted, 15 Sept., 1311, by Clement V. Consecrated at the Papal Court, Vienne, by Berengarius, Bishop of Tusculum (Frascati). Had letters of recommendation from the Pope to Edward II. dated 13 Nov.; temporalities restored, 15 Sept., 1312; resigned, 20 Mar., 1321. Suffragan of Canterbury, 1323; of York, 1332.

F. JOHN BATERLEY, or BARLEY, D.D., *Archbishop* of Tuam. His election confirmed, in 1427, by Martin V. Suffragan of Sarum. Died about 1437, in the Premonstratensian Abbey of Tuam, and buried there on the north gospel side of the high altar.

(To be continued.)



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 32, vol. xxv.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

1. Hempnell.
2. Tibbenham.
3. Hempnall.
4. Eaton.
5. Newtonflotman.
6. Intewood.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

7. Flordon.
8. Lytle Melton.
9. Wrenyngham.
10. Hegham next Norwyche.
11. Melton Magna Saint Mary's.
12. Erleham.
13. Melton Magna All Souls (?).
14. Hetheld.
15. Lakenham.
16. Swerdeston.
17. Ongellforth.
18. Keswyke.
19. Colney.
20. Estcharlton.
21. Brakenasche.
22. Keteryngham.
23. Dunston.
24. Bunwell.
25. Hardewyke.
26. Tybenham.
27. Shelton.
28. Stratton Mary.
29. Carleton Rode.
30. Wackton Saynt Marye.
31. Tasburgh.
32. Mowlton Parva.
33. Fornecett St. Marie.
34. Fyndenhalle.
35. Fornsett Petri.
36. Hapton.
37. Stratton Seint Mihelle.
38. Moltone Magna.
39. Aslacton.
40. Saynt Martins in Coslanye in Norwich.
- 40A.
41. Aischewelthorp.
42. Therston.
43. Wakton All Seyntes.
44. —ornyngthorp.
45. Hethersette.
46. —lyngham.
47.
48. Kyrkby Mary.
49. Saxlyngham Nethergate.
50. Frammyngham Erle.
51.
52. Kyrkby Andriæ.
53. Roklond.
54. Porlonde Magna.
55. Shottesham Omnium Sanctorum.
56. Trowsse.
57. Shottisham Seynt Martyn.
58. Bixley.
59. Shottisham Seynt Mary.
60. Caster St. Edmund.
61. Suplyngham Thorpe.
- 61A. Stoke Sancte Crucis.
62. Yelverton.
63. Amryngton.
64. Frammyngham Pygatt.
65.
66. Cacolneston.
- 66A. Denton.
67. Starston.
68. Ersham.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

69. Pulhame Magdalen.
 70. Brockdysche.
 71. Reddenhall.
 72.
 73. Pulham Mary.
 74. Rusale.
 75. Byllingford *alias* Plyston.
 76. Thorpp Abbatis.
 77. Thrylbyr.
 78. Filbie.
 79. Runham.
 80. Caster Trinite.
 81. Stokesbye.
 82. Mawteby.
 83. Ormesbye Sancte Mihelles.
 84. Caster Sancti Edmundi.
 85. Ornesby Margarete.
 86. Worstede.
 87. North Walsham.
 88. Paston.
 89. Westwykk.
 90. Tunsted.
 91. Sloly (?).
 92. Beeston Laurens.
 93. Bradfold.
 94. Dylham.
 95. Skornston.
 96. Smaleborrowe.
 97. Croftwykk.
 98. Carton.
 99. Henyby.
 100. Swafeld.
 101. Rydlynton.
 102. Neetisherde.
 103. Bacton.
 104. Wytton by Bromolle.
 105. Irstede.
 106. Hornyng.
 107. Hoveton Sancti Johannis.
 108. Asshemyngham.
 109. Edyngthorpe.
 110. Hoveton Sancti Petri.
 111. Fremyngham.
 112. Owby.
 113. Thirn.
 114. —st Somerton.
 115. Burgh Maria.
 116. Martham.
 117. Reppes.
 118. Hemesbye.
 119. Rollsbye.
 120. Byllockeby.
 121. Burghe Margaret.
 122. Jeheserton.
 123. Clippisby.
 124. Saynct Laurence in Norwich.
 125.
 126. The Crosse in Norwich.
 127. Seint Edmundes in Norwich.
 128. Sent Swithins.
 129. Sant Marie in Norwich.
 130. Saynt Jamys in Norwich.
 131. Saynt Symond and Jude.
 132. Saynt Botolfie in Norwich.
- (*Aug., Off. Misl. Bks., vol. 502.*)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

1. Burneham Thorpe.
2. Burnham Overey.
3. Waterden.
4. Burneham Ulpe.
5. Burnham Westgatt.
6. Burnham Sutton.
7. Sowthreke.
8. Northcreeke.
9. Dysse.
10. Shimpling.
11. Shelffanger.
12. Raydon.
13. Tynetsale Sanctæ Margarete.
14. Gyssynge.
15. Breasingham.
16. Felton.
17. Byrston.
18. Osmondston.
19. Dekylborough.
20. Ferfield.
21. Wynfarthyng.
22. Tyvetsale Sanctæ Mariæ.
23. Westoftes.
24. Wylton.
25. Styrston.
26. Stanforth.
27. Wetyng All Sayntes.
28. Colneston.
29. Methwold.
30. Saynt Nycholas in Feltwell.
31. Ikbrugh.
32. Saynt Mary in Feltwell.
33. Cranewyse.
34. Northwold.
35. Wetyng Mary.
36. Mondford.
37. Croxton (?).
38. Croxton.
39. Hockwolde.
40. Banham.
41. Kemyngghale.
42. Blowe Norton.
43. Estharlyng.
44. Northaphham.

(*To be continued.*)

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The twenty-fifth volume of the excellent small 4to. issues of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND lies on our table, forming a most valuable antiquarian book of 529 pages. The first article deals with the Scottish coats of arms, emblazoned in the Armorial de Gelre, with three facsimile plates in colour, by Mr. A. H. Dunbar.—Dr. Anderson, the indefatigable and learned secretary, and keeper of the museum, describes the excavations of two cairns on the estate of Aberlour, Banffshire ;

Mr. George Hamilton does the same for two other cairns in Kirkcudbright, which yielded some interesting urns (illustrated) ; and Mr. John G. Wining notices a cist containing an urn (illustrated) found near Eckford.—Mr. Gilbert Gondie deals with a variety of forgotten incidents and personages in the local history of Scotland.—Dr. Munro has an exhaustive illustrated paper on those curious wooden objects found in peat-bogs in various parts of Europe, supposed to be otter or beaver traps, a subject on which he wrote an interesting paper in the *Antiquary* of last year.—Ecclesiologists will be delighted with a remarkable, good, and thoroughly illustrated article, by Mr. Archibald Macpherson, on the "Sacrament Houses of Scotland"; our readers will recollect the drawing and account we gave of the one at St. Salvator's, St. Andrews, in the October issue of the *Antiquary* for 1891.—Mr. David Christison describes the excavation of the fort "Suidhe Chennaidh," Loch Awe, with a plan.—Mr. G. Muirhead contributes notices of some remarkable bronze ornaments, and a thin bifid blade of bronze (all illustrated), from the Braes of Gight, Aberdeenshire.—Mr. Peter Miller writes on "John Knox and his Manse," and Sir Daniel Wilson on "John Knox's House, Netherbow, Edinburgh," whilst Mr. C. J. Guthrie's paper is entitled, "Is John Knox's House entitled to the Name?"—Four silver Communion cups belonging to the Scottish congregation at Campvere, in the Netherlands, are described and illustrated by Mr. Alexander J. S. Brook ; the same gentleman also contributes a specially interesting article on the Silver Bell of Lanark, a horse-racing trophy of the seventeenth century, together with some references to the early habit of horse-racing in Scotland.—A Norwegian conveyance of land, of the year 1537, is transcribed with annotations by G. S. Gilbert Gondie.—Dr. Norman Macpherson gives the whereabouts of two seventeenth-century Communion cups that the parish of Monifieth sold, to their shame, to the Earl of Panmure, and which have since repeatedly changed hands.—Dr. Christison has an admirable and fully illustrated paper on the forts, camps and mottes of Dumfriesshire, with a detailed description of those in Upper Annandale, and an introduction to the study of Scottish mottes.—Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson has an exhaustive (illustrated) account of the Southesk and other Rune Prime-staves or Scandinavian wooden calendars.—Mr. Frederick R. Coles contributes the first part of a communication on "The Mottes, Forts, and Doons of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright."—Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King-of-Arms, supplies notes on a set of shuffle-bound counters, *circa* 1640, which bear portraits of kings and heraldic devices, and also on a silver badge of the Conservator of Scottish Privileges in the Netherlands.—Professor Duns writes on certain foreign amulets.—An interesting notice of a Celtic cross-shaft (illustrated) in Rothesay churchyard is contributed by Rev. J. King Hewison.—Mr. J. Romilly Allen reports on the sculptured stones older than A.D. 1100, with symbols and Celtic ornament, in the district of Scotland north of the river Dee.—Mr. Malcolm McNeill writes a brief notice of excavations in a burial-ground of the Viking time at Oronsay.—Mr. Hugh W. Young contributes notes on the ramparts of Burghhead, as revealed by recent ex-

cavations.—Mr. A. Hutcheson sends a detailed account of the discovery and examination of a burial cairn of the Bronze Age in the parish of Inverkeillor, Forfarshire, with illustrations of some good urns and a bronze dagger blade.—Mr. A. J. S. Brook describes a pair of thumbikins, the property of Mr. T. M. Crawford, with illustrated notes relative to the application of this torture in Scotland.—The excavations in the south fort, island of Luing, Argyshire, are described, with plate and illustrations, by Dr. Allan Macnaughton.—Mr. G. F. Black, assistant keeper of the museum, reports on the archaeological examination of the Culbin Sands, Elginshire, which has resulted in a considerable find of stone and bronze implements.—This singularly varied and valuable volume concludes with a thorough index.

No. 35 of the fifth series of *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS* has for frontispiece a good likeness of the fine-bearded features of the late Professor Freeman, and concludes with a full-length sketch of the Professor as a tail-piece, which was drawn by Mr. Worthington Smith during the Abergavenny meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1876. The artist has succeeded in catching the historian's characteristic attitude when delivering one of his lucid addresses on Gothic architecture.—Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A., writes on the manuscript Welsh version of the Pastoral Epistles and other documents by Bishop Richard Davies, which came to light in connection with the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition during last year's Church Congress at Rhyl.—“Sir Rhys ap Thomas: a Study in Family History and Tudor Politics,” by the late Mr. David Jones, is concluded from the last number.—We are glad to find a continuation by Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., of his papers on the “Monumental Effigies of Wales,” with carefully drawn plates; those in this number are the four effigies in the church of Northup, and the mutilated but graceful effigy of a thirteenth-century priest in the church of Holywell.—This number also contains several useful reviews of recent archaeological works, and an admirable variety of brief chronicles of important finds and miscellanea.—A plate is given of various antiquities from the best circles at Plas-Back, Anglesey. Another plate illustrates the remarkable Ogam stone just found by Mr. A. G. Langdon at Lewannick, Cornwall, to which attention is drawn in the monthly notes of this issue of the *Antiquary*.

The WILLIAM SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY have just issued the twelfth volume of their admirable Collections for a History of Staffordshire. In this volume are comprised 412 pages of most useful and original material. The subscribers are once again immensely indebted to the exceptional labours and ability of their hon. sec., Major General the Hon. G. Wrottesley. The extracts from the Plea Rolls, translated from the originals in the Public Record Office by General Wrottesley, cover the period from 16 to 33 Edward III. The same pen has abstracted from the originals the Pedes Finium or Fines of Mixed Counties, which include manors and tenements in Staffordshire temp. Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Philip and Mary. The Pedes Finium of Staffordshire for the first year of Elizabeth are abstracted by Mr. W. Boyd,

and revised by the hon. sec. Nor is General Wrottesley's work for the county confined to the Record Office, for he gives us a hundred pages of “The Chetwynd Chartulary, printed from the original MS. at Ingestre, together with introduction and notes of his own supplying. This chartulary was compiled in 1690 by Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestre, a well-known antiquary of his day. The Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman contributes a supplement to his previously printed history of the manor and parish of Blymhill. The indexes are, as usual, exceptionally full; but we never understand why they should be separately paged.

The fifteenth annual report of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS forms a pamphlet of sixty pages, which is not only useful to subscribers as evidence of the real work being done by the association, but has also some value of its own as a permanent record. The opening sections of the report that treat generally of the question of restoration and historic destruction are admirable; we must find room for one paragraph: “But at St. Albans the continued ruin of the abbey or cathedral church as an artistic monument is a most signal outrage on the art of England that has in our time been perpetrated. The destructive restoration of the western doorways is a loss of architectural incident and history that cannot be replaced, and cannot by the great majority be even understood. The work was, more than any other doorways in the kingdom, a display of architectural development and growth. It seemed to move and change its form before our eyes. The workmen seemed to be invisibly engaged upon it as we scrutinized and gazed, their spirit was so manifest and palpable. And this has gone, to make room for a base achievement of the dullest kind, a sort of paradise for fools.”

The churches, etc., specially commented on in the report are as follows:

Barrington Church, Cambs, is under repair, and the society are fully satisfied with the way in which the work is being done.

Bishop's Sutton Church, Hants, which is a most beautiful and valuable Norman building, is threatened by a big restoration scheme. The committee has made a careful report to the custodians of the building, showing how the fabric ought to be treated, but the report has not even been acknowledged.

Bourne Railway Station, Lincolnshire, is a fine old gabled brick building known as “The Old Red Hall,” which has been used as a station ever since the line was opened; a good plate of it forms a frontispiece to the report. It was doomed last year to destruction by the railway company, but, thanks to the strenuous and wise opposition of this society, the building has not only been spared, but £400 spent on putting it into repair.

Helfringham Church, Lincolnshire.—The nave roof had been considered by Mr. Mickethwaite, F.S.A., as past repair. The parishioners desired to treat the chancel roof, a good fifteenth-century one, in the same way. The architect and this society protested against it, but the restoration committee insisted, so the architect very properly withdrew. Unfortunately another F.S.A. was found to do the unnecessary new work, Mr. Hodgson Fowler.

Lauderdale House, Highgate Hill, was about to

be pulled down by the London County Council, but the society were successful in their efforts to secure its preservation.

Iwer Church, Bucks., was about to have an organ-chamber inserted by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, which involved the destruction of much Saxon work, but happily the protest and opinion of this society prevailed, and the organ has been placed at the east end of the south aisle without destroying anything.

Lichfield Cathedral.—The new scheme for its further "restoration" has been protested against, and is being closely watched.

Lincoln Cathedral, Rochester Cathedral, St. Helen's Bishopsgate, Westminster Abbey, and Gray's Inn are also brought under notice.

Merevale Church, Warwickshire, a remarkable old building, originally a portion of the Cistercian abbey of Merevale, is this year being repaired. The architect, Mr. Bickerdike, invoked the help of this society, and the repairs are being executed in a most satisfactory manner.

Monk's Tithe Barn at Boroughby, Peterborough.—There used to be two noble examples of the great mediæval tithe barns belonging to Peterborough. One was destroyed to make room for a railway station, and the other, at Boroughby, was also destroyed in May, 1892, for the sake of its materials and for the ground on which it stood. It was built in 1307, had a total length of 144 feet, with a width of 32 feet, and was beautifully constructed of oak. The society's efforts to save it were in vain. The report gives a view of it when perfect, and another when in course of demolition.



The fourth number of the third volume of the *JOURNAL OF THE GYPSY LORE SOCIETY* brings the work of the society, we regret to say, to a conclusion. The opening paper is by Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland (president), and is entitled "What we have Done," wherein the work accomplished by the society during the three years of its existence is ably summarized. The actual results to European scholarship of this journal are by no means inconsiderable. "Casting aside the dramatic and romantic and unearthly associations of the gypsy, we have the prosaic fact that an Oriental race has existed on the roads in Asia since prehistoric times; that its language is a vast conglomerate of linguistic monuments and curiosities; that this race has wandered all over the world, carrying, as Mr. Groome has suggested, folk-lore everywhere, as birds carry seed; and finally, as Mr. MacRitchie has ingeniously shown, that it has entered in all kinds of backstair-ways into history, literature, tradition, and even religion. . . . Many writers of great ability have in our pages shown in many ways the great influence of the Romany on civilization, and his value as a factor in folk-lore—a fact as yet quite ignored by the vast mass of general readers, who, while sweetly admitting that gypsies are 'so interesting' or 'so funny,' know simply nothing whatever of their importance in ethnology and *Culturgeschichte*." Mr. Leland also justly remarks that among the contributions to the journal there has been one of so extraordinary a nature that it would suffice of itself to justify the existence of the society. He refers to the establishment that the old talk of the Irish tinker is no mere jargon,

but an actual Celtic tongue of great age and remarkable peculiarities, termed the Shelta. "It appears to have been an artificial, secret, and Ogham tongue, used by the bards, and transferred by them, in all probability, to the bronze-workers and jewellers—a learned and important body—from whom it descended to the tinkers." "It is, I believe, the only discovery of an unknown tongue ever made in Great Britain, and it is due to the *Gypsy Lore Journal* that this was distinctly proved and cleared up by Messrs. Sampson and Meyer." The other articles in this number are "Tales in a Tent," by John Sampson; "The Worship of Mountains among the Gypsies," by Dr. Heinrich von Wilslocki; "Bulwer Lytton as a Romany Rye," by Francis Hindes Groome; "Gypsy Soldiers," by David MacRitchie; "The Gypsies in Belgium," by Professor Henri van Elven; and "In Exitu ex Egypto," by the Editor. The chief credit of bringing together the highly interesting matter which the three volumes of this journal contain is due to the diligent perseverance and literary acumen of Mr. David MacRitchie. In future the journal of the Folk-Lore Society will receive special contributions relative to gypsies. Those who possess copies of the now completed volumes of the *Gypsy Lore Society* may consider themselves fortunate, as only 150 copies of each issue were printed.



The sixth number of the journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY continues to bear witness to the industry of the society in producing a monthly issue. In addition to the three separately paged local histories that come out with each number, there is an article, entitled "The Irish Bath," by Mr. H. F. Berry, in which are given some interesting notices of Mallow Spa, 1724-1806. Mr. John O'Mahony, hon. sec., concludes his account of "Morty Oge O'Sullivan, Captain of the Wild Geese." Wild Geese was the name given to the young men who last century were secretly enlisted and conveyed to France. The proceedings of the society, and some useful Notes and Queries complete the part.



The EX LIBRIS JOURNAL continues to flourish. The July number opens with an article by Mr. Walter Hamilton on "Some French Ecclesiastical Ex Libris," with numerous plates. Mr. Lawrence Hutton continues his account of "Some American Book-Plates." An interesting reproduction of a "tale-telling" Ex Libris is that of the Chevalier de Fleuriën, a scientific French naval officer of last century. Mr. Carlton Stitt gives a supplementary list of modern-dated book-plates. The editor pays the *Antiquary* the compliment of reproducing (by leave) Dr. Hector Pomer's unique and very early book-plate from our June number. The small-print notes and correspondence show what a widespread interest book-plates still arouse, and how many interesting collateral issues are involved in this pursuit. We are sorry to have to notice a grave editorial blunder. This number is decidedly lowered by the admission on page 63 of a would-be antiquarian advertisement that bristles with childish anachronisms. Such rubbish should be relegated to the covers. It is most vexatious to have to bind it up.

The second part of the Transactions of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the current year, just issued to members, contains 150 pages. The following are the most important papers: "Ludlow Churchwardens' Accounts," by Llewellyn Jones; the second chapter of the "History of Selattyn," by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen; "Richard Gardiner's Profitable Instructions, 1603," edited by Dr. Calvert; "The Shropshire Lay Subsidy Toll of 1327, Hundred of Munslow," with notes by Miss Anden; and "Pre-Historic Shropshire," by R. Lloyd Kenyon. This last paper contains notices of most of the prehistoric "finds" in Shropshire, including the canoe now at Ellesmere, and a number of stone and bronze implements.—[Communicated.]

PROCEEDINGS.

The members of the SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD visited Bishop's Stortford and district on June 21 and 22, when the tenth annual meeting was held. On the first day Little Hadham Church was visited, when the members were met by Rev. J. M. Bury, the rector, who read a brief paper. The church was built during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by members of the De Band family, who held Hadham Manor from Henry III. to Henry VIII. The principal memorials of the dead were, according to Salmon, five stones of the De Bands, of which one brass remains in the nave, one stone without its brass at the south door of the chancel, another without the brass, broken, removed to the tower, a part of another in the floor under the transept arch, and the fifth was possibly one of those they would see in the tower. There was in the nave a brass of a monk, history unknown. When the partial restoration of the chancel took place in 1883, it was necessary to move the monumental slab of Lord Capel a few feet, or it would have been for ever hidden by the altar and foot place. It now lays over the Capel vault, on the south side of the chancel, within the altar rails, and the slab to Lord Tewkesbury was on the north side. After a brief reference to the history of Lord Capel, a devoted Royalist, and one of the defenders of Colchester in the siege of 1648, who, after he yielded to Fairfax, was imprisoned, ultimately being led to the scaffold and executed in March, 1649, the rector said on the occasion of the restoration of the church the Capel vault was opened, and Lord Essex went down into it. At the time the following account was made by Mr. Betts: "The box containing Lord Capel's heart was not found, although it was handed down by tradition that it was deposited in the vault in a silver box. Lord Essex has a brass plate in his possession which records that the silver box containing Lord Capel's heart was brought to Cassiobury in 1809 by George, Earl of Essex, from the Hadham vault, where it had been placed by the first Lord Essex (Lord Capel's eldest son), to whom it had been given by Charles II. on his restoration. 'Where my uncle deposited it,' says Lord Essex, 'I know not, as I find no record of it.'"—At Braughing Church the vicar (the Rev. P. G. Ward) read a paper on the memorials contained therein. The most ancient monument in the church is over the chancel door, and consists of a fine bust of the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was erected to

Augustine, son of Simeon Steward, of Lakenheath, in Suffolk, in the year 1597. On the north side of the chancel is a fine monument in memory of two brothers of Simeon, John and Charles, their recumbent figures still lying on their sides as they were placed about 260 years ago.—At Standon Church, the vicar (Rev. R. B. Little) said the most interesting memorial is the church itself, with its unusually raised east end; another peculiarity is the detached tower situated to the south of the chancel. He then noticed Sir Ralph Sadleir's tomb, and, in connection with this, said he had found at the vicarage a box containing an anonymous letter from a lady with a piece of sculpture enclosed. The letter was as follows: "This foot was thoughtlessly removed from Sir Thomas Sadleir's tomb in Standon Church some time ago. It is now returned to the incumbent with the request that he will kindly have it replaced. Two and sixpence is enclosed to cover any small expense. 1st Feb., 1872." Mr. Little then dealt with memorials to Alderman Field, a stone coffin supposed to be that of Gilbert de Clare, and an old memorial to John de Standon, whose history was mixed up with a good deal of tradition.—At Much Hadham the historical portions of the ancient palace of the Bishops of London were inspected.—On the return to Bishop's Stortford, an exhibition of Hertfordshire brasses in the High School was visited, and a paper on the same read by Mr. William Frampton Andrews, who pointed out that the county was very rich in brasses, while many of the churches contained memorials of much interest to collectors of brasses. The president having thanked Mr. Andrews, the party next proceeded to St. Michael's Church, the supposed burial-place of Edith the Fair. Mr. J. L. Glasscock, jun., read a paper on the memorials, stating that they had nothing of very great artistic merit or any historical monuments. They were simply records of gentlemen and gentlewomen who had lived in or been connected with the town. They had no early brasses or memorials. If any existed, they were probably removed at the Commonwealth period. Mr. Glasscock then alluded to the memorials of Thomas Edgcumb, 1614; Charles Denny, 1635; Lady Margaret Denny, 1648; Anthony Denny, 1662; the Maplesden Family, 1684; Rowland Hill, 1693; the Brome Family, the Sandford Family, and Sir George Duckett, Bart., who made the Stort navigable to this town.—On June 22 the church of Sawbridgeworth was first visited, where Rev. H. A. Lipscomb, the vicar, read a paper on the memorials in the church, viz., those of the Seventhopes, dating from 1415 to 1679, the Joselins from 1470 to 1881, Sir Walter Mildway, 1585, and Sir Wm. Hewitt, 1637. Much interest was displayed in the monuments and brasses, especially those in the north aisle, and considerable time was spent there.—The church of Hatfield Broad Oak, came next, the memorials being explained by the vicar, Rev. F. W. Galpin. Special interest was taken in the now somewhat dilapidated monument of Robert de Vere, third Earl of Oxford, which is now in the choir of the church, and is an interesting and skilful specimen of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century work, the date being 1221. The other monuments to be found here comprise those of the Barrington family, 1681-1788; the Selwin family, 1768-1869; a brass tablet of

benefactions of John Gobert, 1623; John Hawkins, 1680; Philip Scarth and wife, 1695-1704; Thomas Botcher, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1708; Lady Ibbetson (tablet by Flaxman), 1816; Jeffery Stanes, 1731; Richard Chamberlayne, 1758; and Staires Chamberlayne, 1782.—Before leaving here, Mr. Garnett took the opportunity of publicly returning to the Rev. F. B. Shepherd, of Margaret Roding, a brass of John Borrell, who held the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to Henry VIII., which had been missing from Broxbourne Church for many years, and had been discovered at Mr. Shepherd's place.—In the evening, on the return to Bishop's Stortford, the Rev. T. Debarry read a paper on "Edith the Fair," who was closely connected with King Harold. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether her burial-place is at Waltham or Bishop's Stortford. Mr. Debarry, after remarking upon the interest which the name of Harold awakened, gave the result of his visit to the Record Office and the inspection of the Domesday Book, and said that Edith certainly seemed to have deserved to be described as "Edith the Fair." He alluded to "Edith the swan neck," and asked, if either of the Ediths was buried at Stortford, which was it likely to be? The grave or vault of Dr. Roberts, in St. Michael's Church, Bishop's Stortford, was supposed to indicate the spot where Edith was buried. There was a vault in the vicinity, and granting it to be an early Saxon or Norman vault, the question was whose were the bodies in it, for it was thought to contain the skeleton of a big man and two females.



The fifteenth annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS was held on June 28, in the old hall of Barnard's Inn, Holborn, his honour Judge Lushington presiding. The report, to which we refer more especially in another column, drew attention to the work of restoration which is universally carried out to the destruction of the old forms of architecture so much admired by those people who are imbued with a reverent spirit for the beauties of Gothic architecture. Dealing with buildings in London, the report stated that the society was instrumental in persuading the London County Council not to pull down Lauderdale House in Waterlow Park. This is a fine timber house of the time of Charles II., and the London County Council have decided to spend £2,000 on it. In spite of the remonstrances of the society, the work of restoring St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, is to be carried out at a cost of £11,000, which, in the view of the members of the society, will result in a mischievous restoration of a relic of London which escaped the fire of 1666. In Gray's Inn, restoration in its modern application has been going on apace. A large hall has been erected there quite in the modern style of architecture.



A two days' meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on June 22 and 23 on the line of the Roman Vallum. On the 22nd the members assembled at Corbridge Railway Station, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Downhill, the starting-place for the journey along the Vallum. The first stop was at Corbridge Church, a most in-

teresting structure, whose peculiarities were pointed out by Mr. Gibson; they then continued their journey to Halton Castle, where they were most courteously received by Captain White, the tenant. The tower is fully described by Mr. Buston in the *Archæologia Æliana*. The Vallum was shortly after reached, and the important and puzzling works at Downhill examined. Thence the course of the Vallum was followed westward to Postgate, where a short stop was made to inspect the small camp on the south side of, and resting on, the Vallum, the only example on the whole line. On arriving at Chollerford, the abutment of the Roman bridge was examined, where Mr. Holmes explained what he thought was the mode of its construction. The camp of Chesters (*Cilurnum*) was the next and last point visited. Here the space of ground between the *finui* and *prætorium* has been cleared, and shows streets with chancel stones and a series of hypocausted chambers.—On June 23 the members drove to the line of the Vallum at Tower Tye. Considerable time was spent at Tepper Moor, where both the ditches of Wall and Vallum are cut through the solid basalt. The theory of one member, who was of opinion that the works of the Vallum were simply to defend a road which went along the south benn, between the marginal mound and the south earth-work, was rather rudely shaken here, as the solid blocks of basalt which were taken out of the ditch are lying exactly where Roman hands left them, higgledy-piggledy, on the space over which such road went. Not only does the marginal mound occur where the ground is sloping to the south, but when it is virtually level, and even sloping to the north. At one point, for a short distance from Canon Farm, eastwards, there appears to be a marginal mound on the north side of the fosse of the Vallum. In the wall by the side of the road Mr. Haverfield has discovered a new centurial stone, reading: COHI | CANTAB. The drive was then resumed to Beggar Bog, and thence on foot to Huresteads. With regret, members noted that the action of the weather was doing considerable damage to the remains of this station. The late Mr. Clayton, in his lifetime, caused any needful repairs to the Wall on his property to be made every spring, he bearing in mind that "a stitch in time saves nine." Nothing has been done since his death, and the consequence is that serious breaches have been made in both wall and stations, notably at Housesteads, where a portion of the wall of the west guard chambers of the north gateway is down, and also a portion of the east end of the same gateway on the outside, while there are three great gaps in the outside of the wall where it crosses the valley of the Knag Burn. A considerable portion of the west wall of the Housesteads Mile Castle is also down.



The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE was held on June 29, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.S.A., vice-president, in the chair.—The secretary (Mr. Blair, F.S.A.) exhibited the rubbings of the inscriptions on the four bells in the tower of the church of Spofforth. He also exhibited a squeeze of the inscription in decorated capitals on a bell at Whorlton, in Cleveland, made by Mr. Hodges:

SANCTA ✠ MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS.

The cross is similar to that on St. Helen Auckland bell (*Proc.* iv. 24).—Letters were read by the secretary from Mr. Robert Mowat and Mr. Whitley Stokes relating to the inscription to Apollo on the patera discovered on the Herdsand, South Shields.—An interesting note was read from Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., on the recent discovery at Wallsend of fragments of an inscription to Mercury.—The Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh, Rector of Edmundbyers, then read a summary of a most interesting and valuable paper on the stycas, a small coin of mixed metal peculiar to the ancient kingdom of Northumbria. He was of opinion that these little coins were made by melting Roman coins, of which great numbers would at that time doubtless be found in England, and this accounted for the varying quality of the metal employed, some being almost pure silver; and as no two coins have ever been found exactly alike, he thought that wooden dies were made use of, a fresh pair being used for every coin.—The chairman said that Mr. Featherstonhaugh was probably right respecting the material of the stycas, as in the fourth century the *denarii* were made of very debased silver, similar to that used in the stycas. In other parts of England other little coins, commonly known as *seateas* or shots ("To pay one's shot") were found, though the devices on these were entirely different from those on the stycas. In reply to the query, What is the meaning of the word "stycas"? Dr. Embleton said that it was probably from the German or Swedish, as in German the word *stuck*, in Danish *stykke*, and in Swedish *stycke*, mean a piece, fragment, morsel, etc., and this well applied to the coin in question as it is but a morsel.



On June 23 the first excursion of the year of the WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY took place. At Evesham a good paper by Mr. Oliver was read on Abbot Lichfield's bell-tower, and after St. Lawrence and All Saints' churches had been inspected, the party drove to Broadway, where the fourteenth-century house of the Abbots of Pershore was visited, and also the cruciform Perpendicular church of St. Eadburgh, which is now disused. The party next visited the fine thirteenth-century church of Buckland, in which the squares of glass representing baptism, marriage, and extreme unction are worthy of careful examination. The timbers of the rich open roof have the white rose of Edward IV. painted on the spandrels, and the same device in its form of the "rose en soleil" is found on the encaustic tiles, which are numerous and interesting. There is also an altar-cloth which has been made out of an embroidered cope of the fifteenth century. The last church visited was Sedgeberrow. In A.D. 777 Aldred the viceroy got a grant of land for the Abbey of St. Mary, Worcester, from Offa, at Seegesbearwe, and the patronage of the living is still in the hands of the Dean and Chapter. The present church is of a very unusual type; it is Transitional in style, and would seem to have been built *circa* 1370. It is a simple oblong with no architectural division between nave and chancel; the piscina and sedilia, which remain unaltered, are figured by M. Petit in the *Archaeological Journal* for 1849. The reredos has been reconstructed, sufficient fragments of the old work having been left to show the original design.

The LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held a successful general meeting in the Wye Valley from June 8 to June 11, visiting Hereford, Ross, Goodrick Castle, Raglan Castle, Monmouth, Tintern, and Chepstow. On June 20 a party of the members of this society visited the district of Tattenhall, in South Cheshire, under the guidance of Mr. T. Cann Hughes, M.A. The first object of interest in the charming little country town of Tattenhall was its church, dedicated to St. Alban. The rector, the Rev. A. P. Holme, explained the features of the edifice, and exhibited the registers, which began in 1624. There is some fine old glass in the church, and the tower has the monogram of Queen Mary. The body of the church was restored in 1870. Tattenhall Hall (formerly the seat of the Bostock family) was noticed, and the party were driven on, past Bolesworth Castle, the seat of Mr. George Barbour, to the pretty little village of Harthill. Here the party were met by Rev. William Lutener, who explained the architectural features of the interesting church, and in particular directed attention to the base of a cross near the porch on which he asked for opinions. Mr. Albert Nicholson, Mr. Alexander Taylor, and other gentlemen, inspected and made sketches and took photographs for future use. The visitors next proceeded to Brixton Old Hall, a black and white Cheshire mansion belonging to Sir Philip Egerton, and commanding extensive views of Cheshire and the Welsh mountains. The interior of the house was shown, with its fine oak carving and beautiful pictures. The caves in the adjacent woods were visited, and then the party partook of tea at the Egerton Arms Hotel, itself a hostelry of the black and white style of architecture.



On June 18 the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY had an excursion to Richmond and Easby Abbey, which even the unsettled weather was unable to rob of its favourable character. A party of about a hundred left Bradford by the special Midland train at 1.45 p.m., under the charge of Mr. J. A. Clapham, hon. sec., and Richmond was reached about five o'clock. At the station the party was met by the Rev. R. V. Taylor, Vicar of Melbecks, who had kindly undertaken to act as cicerone. A visit was first paid to the parish church, which was described by Mr. Taylor and Canon Danks. The tower and some other portions date from early Norman times, but the building has suffered much at the hands of the restorer. The fine old miserere seats which came from Easby Abbey, and now do duty as choir stalls, and the quaint monument in the chancel to the Hutton family of Marsk Hall, are the most interesting features of the interior. After inspecting the church, a visit was paid to the castle, a building conspicuous from all parts of the surrounding country on account of its massive proportions and commanding position. Subsequent to the inspection of the castle a visit was paid to the extensive ruins of Easby Abbey, which lie a short distance out of the borough. The abbey, which is dedicated to St. Agatha, was founded in 1132 by Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, and endowed by him with sundry lands; it was further enriched by gifts from the Mowbrays, Alan Bygoot, and the Scropes. It was inhabited by canons of the

Premonstratensian Order. Very little is left of the church, but the refectory, the subvault, the kitchens, the guest hall, and the servants' hall, are in a good state of preservation. Mr. Clapham, hon. sec., is to be congratulated on the admirable illustrated programme which was issued to the members.

The annual meeting of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will be held in conjunction with that of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Cirencester on August 23, 24, and 25. The first day will be devoted to the many points of interest in Cirencester itself—its noble church, the museum of Roman remains discovered in the neighbourhood, etc. The second day will be occupied by an expedition to Fairford, where the famous windows lately thoroughly overhauled and *repaired*, but happily not *restored*, will be the subject of an exhaustive paper. The return journey will be by Cricklade, with the very interesting church of St. Sampson, its crosses, etc. On the third day the two societies will each arrange their own expedition, the Gloucestershire archaeologists going to Marlborough, Silbury and Avebury, whilst the Wiltshire society devotes itself to a number of Wiltshire churches in the extreme north of the county, Ashton Keynes, Somerford Keynes, Shornclot, Ninety, Oaksey, Kemble, etc., each of which has its own points of interest, whilst all of them are very inaccessible from any centre in Wiltshire itself, and so are unknown to very many members of the Wiltshire society. On this day the choice of either expedition will be open to the members of both societies. It is hoped that General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., may be able to act as president of the meeting.

The members of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, to the number of eighty, on June 30 paid a visit to Silchester. Taking up a position in front of a wooden building on a grassy mound in the Forum, the Rev. J. J. Hannah was elected as chairman and briefly introduced Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A., who, by the aid of plans and drawings, told in few words the outline of the history of Silchester so far as it has as yet been unravelled. When the Romans began to settle in the south, they took advantage of Silchester, with its meeting-place of roads from north to south and from east to west, and laid out the city within the inner Celtic lines (not needing the outer lines of entrenchment), forming it in squares like a modern American city, built the Forum or civil centre, the Basilica, the Law Courts, etc., in the centre of the city, and in each square built houses. These they (the Society of Antiquaries) were gradually uncovering on regular lines, block by block. The squares or blocks, it was explained, were not all built over as in a town like Brighton. There was much open ground, in which were many rubbish-pits, from whence had been derived the greatest number and the most perfect specimens of pottery and other remains, which were now stored in the Reading Museum. Mr. Fox said that the most important find yet was the discovery of the remains of a small church, the first found in Britain about which there could be no question. At Canterbury there was surmised to have been one, but t

here was undoubtedly an early Roman Christian church, probably erected before the edict of Constantine. Having found one proof, they might find more, but here was definite evidence of the fact of Christian worship having been carried on in Britain at a very early date. At the close of this interesting address by Mr. Fox, a move was made to another elevated part of the ground, and Mr. Fox pointed out the location of different portions of the ruined city, giving as he did so a vast amount of information condensed into a few sentences, and remarking that they were not dealing at Silchester with the military, but with the civil side of Romano-British life. At this point the story was taken up by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., in a most admirable manner. Amongst other facts given, it was remarked that the area within the walls at Silchester contained a hundred acres, that it was half a mile across, and the walls were over two miles in extent. It is, Mr. Hope said, the third year of the excavations, but the visitors would see but little of the work of last year or of the year before. After excavating, the trenches are covered up and the ground restored to cultivation. Twenty-five years ago, he said, good walls were uncovered, which were left exposed and were now mere lines of flint. Anything of importance must be covered over in order to be preserved, and warmed in winter to counteract the action of the frost. Mr. Hope then led the party to various points where the construction of the wall, which is 8 feet thick at the base, could be best observed, both externally and internally, described the church in detail, pointed out the latest discovery, a small postern gate, where the excavators were at work, and gave a most graphic description of the place generally.

A visit to the Tower of London was paid by the members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on June 29. A building, or rather a group of buildings, which presents so many points of interest, archaeological and historical, as the Tower, and in hardly any part of which can many visitors be accommodated at one time, is naturally difficult to manage in the space of two or three hours. The difficulty was got over to some extent, however, by the not uncommon practice of dividing the visitors into sections, and in getting a gentleman to station himself at each of the points to give a brief description as the several parties presented themselves before him. The exhaustive "papers" usually read at meetings of the society were, therefore, entirely dispensed with. Only a slight pause was made at the Traitor's Gate, and then a move was made to the Jewel House in the Wakefield Tower, which is always one of the chief attractions of the place. Here some descriptions, by Mr. E. W. Streeter, were given of the principal objects which form the regalia of England, occupying a double iron cage that no modern Colonel Blood would think of assailing. When the visitors assembled outside the White Tower, which is the most conspicuous of all, and was, in fact, for many years the Tower of London of itself, Mr. E. Freshfield, jun., M.A., F.S.A., reminded his hearers that the "Tower" was first a fortress, secondly a palace, and thirdly a prison. It was one of the defences of the City walls, the other being

Castle Baynard, but of course the Tower was the most important. Practically the White Tower remains as it was left by the architect Gundulph, but it was refaced by Sir Christopher Wren. As a defensive building its functions ceased at the end of the fourteenth century, but it had stood two sieges in the Wat Tyler and the Jack Cade rebellions. Referring to the "palace" era of the Tower, Charles II., it was pointed out, lodged here the night before his coronation, and he was the last king who did so. Pointing to one of the windows, Mr. Freshfield related how Flambard, Bishop of Durham, let himself down with a rope, which proved too short, and he was injured by the fall, but succeeded in making his escape.—The chapel of St. John was briefly described by Mr. A. White, one of the oldest of the society's fellows. The chapel is without ornamentation of any kind; there is nothing, therefore, to take off the attention of the visitor from its massive masonry, which is in a wonderful state of preservation. Notice was particularly directed to the sculpture of the capitals of the columns—very fine, but matching the rest of the building in plainness. This is said to be the largest and most complete example of a castle chapel of the Norman period now remaining in England. From the White Tower the members proceeded to the Beauchamp Tower. Here upon the walls are ninety-one names and inscriptions of state prisoners confined in this tower or elsewhere, and in the latter case removed hither so as to make them more accessible to visitors. Mr. R. Chandler, who was in charge here for the society, mentioned that the earliest of the inscriptions was of the date of 1462, and he particularly drew attention to those of Lady Jane Grey and the Earl of Warwick. The last place visited was St. Peter's Chapel, of which Macaulay wrote, as Mr. E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A., called to remembrance, that there is no sadder spot on earth, associated as it is with what is darkest in human destiny. The chapel has been very much altered, even since the society last visited the Tower. Many royal and illustrious persons were buried within its walls, the name of the chief one being inscribed near the door, and there are also preserved coffin plates of the Scotch Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, beheaded in 1746, and interred within the Tower. "Ancient Artillery" was one of the items of the programme, with the name of Major H. A. Joseph attached; but the company had to be content with looking at the great guns with their inscriptions, outside the White Tower, without any aid from an expert. For the visit, facilities were kindly given by General Sir D. Lysons, Constable, and Lieut.-General G. B. Milman, Major of the Tower, and the arrangements were superintended by a committee, and carried out by the hon. sec., Mr. C. Welch, F.S.A.

THE SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made their annual excursion to the neighbourhood of Bridgnorth on June 28. The chief places visited were, Aston Eyres, with its church built by Robert FitzAer in 1138, and remains of the thirteenth-century manor-house adjoining; Upton Cressett Church, dating from the beginning of the twelfth century, and Elizabethan manor house, with its turreted gateway house; Morville Church, consecrated by Geoffrey,

Bishop of Hereford, in 1118; and Aldenham Hall, built by Sir Edward Acton in 1697.

THE SEVERN VALLEY FIELD CLUB made a three days' excursion to Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon and the neighbourhood, on June 15, to 17.

THE CARADOC FIELD CLUB recently visited Old Oswestry (or Dinas Hen), a British camp with an area of forty acres, and defended by four lines of ditches cut one above the other. Offa's Dyke was also inspected; and a large "standing stone," which may have been an early boundary stone or landmark. The long meeting, after two alterations in the date, is finally fixed for July 19-22, the rendezvous being the Gower Peninsula near Swansea.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made their annual excursion to Westminster on June 16 and 17, and visited the House of Commons, Westminster Abbey, Lambeth Palace, Emmanuel Hospital, and the old banqueting-hall at Whitehall Palace.

ON June 25 the members of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the churches of Crayford and Dartford. On July 9 the members visited the cathedral church, the church of St. Martin, and the remains of the church of St. Pancras.

THE first meeting of the ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND for the current year was held on May 27. The day was one of the finest, and there was a muster of forty members, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., presiding. The first place visited was Widdrington, where the church is one of considerable interest, though much damaged by tasteless alterations and additions, which are usually called "restorations." The north arcade of the nave, of two bays, is of about the year 1200, and a good moulded doorway of somewhat later date has been inserted in a fourteenth-century south aisle wall. There is a chapel at the east end of this aisle opening to the chancel by a wide arch. On the north side of the chancel are two tomb recesses, one of which has a shield with the Widdrington coat (*quarterly of four, over all a bend*). On the south side of the chancel are two piscinæ and a bracket, and there are two mediæval grave covers with incised crosses. The next halt was at the very interesting remains of the preceptory of the Knights Hospitallars of St. John of Jerusalem. The ruins comprise a chapel dating from about 1340, the ruins of other buildings, which surrounded a small courtyard, and a large dwelling-house, altered and divided to four cottages. The chapel has had an upper floor at its western end, like many domestic chapels. The building is substantial, but most of the detail, including the window tracery, is gone. Over the south door are two shields, one bearing the Widdrington coat, the other a cross of some form much decayed. At Cresswell a very fine example of a small peel tower of the thirteenth-century date was visited. It has been cleared out, and shows the arrangements of such a house very completely. At Newbiggin the fine

church of St. Bartholomew was examined. It has a long nave and chancel, the aisles having been destroyed. In the porch are a number of very fine grave-covers with richly floreated crosses. Woodhorn Church is a sad example of a so-called restoration carried out in the dark and early days of the movement more than fifty years ago. Most of the interest of the church went then, but the lower stage of the tower, the nave arcades, a very fine female effigy, (c. 1305) and a number of crosses, sepulchral and otherwise, repaid the visit to the church.—The second meeting was held on June 24, at Hornby Castle and church, which were reached after a long drive from Northallerton. The churches at Patrick Brompton and Scruton were also visited, both having been ravaged by a restoring fiend. At Patrick Brompton a magnificent north arcade of rich Transitional work had suffered the corduroy process of chiselling, and the life and beauty has gone out of it.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A CABINET OF GEMS, cut and polished by Sir Philip Sidney; now, for the more radiance, presented without their setting by George Macdonald. *Elliot Stock*. 24mo. Pp. 204. Price 3s. 6d.

This is the first volume of the "Elizabethan Library," edited by Dr. A. B. Grosart. It is proposed in this series to bring out small volumes of choice selections from the great writers of the Elizabethan period, such as Sir Walter Raleigh, Nicholas Beton, Edmund Spenser, and Falk Greville. An excellent beginning has been made from the writings of Sir Philip Sidney. Dr. Macdonald has made a most happy selection from some of the most striking passages of Sidney's writings, chiefly taken from his book called *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, because he wrote it for his sister, sending it her in sheets as he wrote it. It was not even printed till after his death. The letterpress is accompanied by a few short notes and explanations of obsolete words. In an appendix are given a few of the metrical Psalms, as arranged by the Countess of Pembroke, manifesting her a poetess worthy of a place beside her brother. The extracts are classified and arranged under suitable subjects, such as Men, Women, Love and Marriage, Religion, Philosophy, etc. Not a few of his true expressions might well pass into proverbs, as, for instance, "The cunningest pilot doth most dread the rocks." The little volume is most attractively got up, well printed, and tastily clad in a fleur-de-lis stamped cover. A portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, copied from a miniature by Isaac Oliver in the Royal Library, Windsor, is given as a frontispiece.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE. By T. W. Shore, F.G.S. *Elliot Stock*. Demy 8vo. Pp. x., 286. Price 7s. 6d.

This eighth volume of the Popular County Histories series is much to be commended. The arrangement of material is well planned, being certainly as good as that of Chancellor Ferguson's *Cumberland*, which we had so far regarded as the best arranged of the issue. It opens with chapters on Prehistoric Hampshire, the first Celtic Conquest, the Conquest and Settlement of the Belgæ, the Coming of the Romans, and the West Saxon Conquest. We are then taken through the times of the kings of Wessex, the Danish invasion, and the Norman period. To these succeed accounts of monastic life, and other phases of mediæval religious life, together with accounts of manors and hundreds, and of some of the remains and legends of the Middle Ages. The Isle of Wight, Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth are then treated to more special survey, and the volume concludes with a section of the later mediæval and general history of the shire. Not only are we well pleased with the arrangement, but also with Mr. Shore's accurate and pleasant marshalling of facts. The value of the book is much enhanced by the fact that Hampshire is more destitute of any true county histories than any other shire of like size. We are making no reflections upon the previous writers of this county series when we say that this volume is by far the most original. This was bound to be the case when there was so very little of a general county character to which Mr. Shore could refer; but Mr. Shore is more than original, he is on the whole obviously reliable, and his pages are the result of much careful research and individual investigation. We notice a few slips in general information and description, and here and again clumsy expressions and sentences of not altogether graceful construction; but the book, we repeat, is of real value, trustworthy, and interesting. Exigencies of space and arrears of books for review compel us reluctantly to abbreviate the notice that we had intended to give. We commend it with confidence.



THE PILGRIMS AND THE ANGLICAN CHURCH. By William Deverell. *Remington and Co.* 8vo., pp. 328. No price stated.

Mr. Deverell tells us in his preface that he has been led "to compile this short history of the Pilgrim Fathers by a strong desire to popularize amongst Englishmen the words and deeds of those illustrious plebeian countrymen of ours which, although strange to most of us, are yet familiar to every schoolboy in America, and moreover form the brightest page in the brilliant annals of our imperial race." His authorities are a trio of American writers, Bancroft, Bacon, and Robertson. Having patiently waded through most of its pages, we can only say that it is a paltry act of trifling with the English language to call this stuff "history." The writer has not the most elementary notion of what history is—this attempt at bookmaking has resulted in the compounding of a literary salad of prejudice, blunders, mistakes, and evasions blended together with the oil of vitriolic bigotry. The true tale of the Pilgrim Fathers has much in it of pathos, bravery, and unselfishness, but

coupled with an almost equal quantity of characteristics of a totally opposite nature. The silly strain of forced invective in which so much of the book is written, as well as the palpable blunders of a shallow kind that are thickly sprinkled throughout its pages, will at once convince any decently educated person, whether Nonconformist, Romanist, or Anglican, that any time spent over Mr. Deverell's volume is but sheer waste. Possibly there are some, but we are not amongst the number, who might admire the vehemence of the swash-buckler style not infrequently adopted; it merely reminds us of the worst habits of the *Daily Telegraph* in its less sober days, with the addition of a dash of downright vulgarity. This is fairly tall writing: "Those caricatures of royalty are buckram kings of the House of Hanover. . . . Coarse, illiterate, and debauched, the heathen Welfs and the Hanoverian line stand out—bloodstained yet ridiculous—from the pages of our history, pilloried for ever by their political crimes and social vices." Rarely has a bolder blunder been printed than this. "The Anglican Church ever strove to paralyze the energies and stifle the noble aspirations of the people by systematically withholding from them the inestimable boon of mental culture."

N. S.

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ETHNOLOGY IN FOLK-LORE. By G. L. Gomme,
F.S.A. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co.*
Pp. viii., 200. Price 2s. 6d.

Mr. Gomme has hit upon a good theme for this volume of the "Modern Science" series. The book will do much to redeem folk-lore from the scoffs of those who deride the notion of it being in any way a science, and can see nothing in it but collections of tales, customs, and superstitions. Mr. Gomme says that "the science of history has of late been busy with many problems of ethnological importance, and has for this purpose turned sometimes to craniology, sometimes to archaeology, sometimes to philosophy, but rarely to folk-lore. If folk-lore, however, does contain ethnological facts, it is time that they should be disclosed, and that the method of discovering them should be placed before scholars." These ethnological elements in folk-lore Mr. Gomme proceeds for the first time to elucidate and classify, examining with care the conclusions which can therefrom be deduced. The question is as yet somewhat in embryo, but sufficient reliable data are marshalled to prove that the survival, amid corruption, and even the cessation, of special customs are of real ethnological, and therefore historical, value. The titles of the six chapters will give a good idea of the line of treatment in these pages—Survival and Development, Ethnic Elements in Custom and Ritual, Mythic Influence of a Conquered Race, Localization of Primitive Belief, Ethnic Genealogy of Folk-lore, and Continuation of Races. It is altogether impossible in a brief notice to transfer the arguments used; we can merely draw attention to one or two of the more exceptional and startling customs that are named, in the hope of interesting our readers in a volume that is well worth study, and that no one but Mr. Gomme could have produced.

In the parish of King's Teignton, Devon, it is the custom on Whitsun Monday to draw a garland-bedecked lamb about the parish on a cart, which is killed and roasted whole on the morrow, slices being

sold to the poor at a cheap rate. Tradition says that the lamb is a votive offering to the gods for giving a wonderful spring to the village in time of dearth. On May Day, at the village of Holne, Dartmoor, a ram lamb is run down on the moor by the young men, fastened to an upstanding granite stone or menhir, sacrificed by cutting the throat, roasted whole, and the slices scrambled for with various other festivities.

It is pointed out that the naked ride of Lady Godiva through the streets of Coventry is not founded on any accurate historic fact, but is the survival of a more general savage custom, of which two other examples remain on record, namely at Southam, a village not far from Coventry, and at St. Briavels in Gloucestershire, and which is recorded by Pliny as associated with certain sacred rites by the early inhabitants of Britain. Mr. Gomme refers also to the naked boy-races still observed at Stirling in the early days of May. He quotes in various places from Canon Atkinson's interesting and valuable book *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*, and we are able to tell him of a parochial custom not recorded in those pages, and of which possibly Canon Atkinson may himself be ignorant, namely the stark-naked races of grown-up young men in his own parish of Danby-in-Cleveland over the moors for a ribbon on the occasion of a wedding. We know that this happened not less than fifteen years ago, the competitors starting from the churchyard and returning thereto, and that not in summer weather. Other such races have been held still later on those moors on like occasions.

The widespread well superstitions are classified after a most interesting fashion, much use being made of the collections of Mr. R. C. Hope which have appeared in the *Antiquary*.

A cow has been offered up to secure deliverance from murrain in recent years within twenty miles of Edinburgh, and another example occurred in the county of Moray. Other like instances have happened within this century in Wales, Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, and Cornwall. This practice of offering one animal of a herd for the salvation of the remainder has, we feel convinced, some connection with the "mortuary" fee of the best beast being given to the priest or to the church on the death of the owner, an idea which we commend to Mr. Gomme for further elucidation.

The most definite bit of rank idolatry brought forward in these pages is the remarkable superstition practised by the 300 inhabitants of the island of Inniskea, in the Atlantic, seven miles from Bingham Castle. Though nominally Roman Catholics, the islanders worship a stone whose power is believed to be immense. They make offerings to it, they pray to it in time of sickness, and they invoke its aid for propitious weather.

With one of Mr. Gomme's conclusions we are quite at issue as fanciful, and not supported by facts. He asks how it is that prehistoric graves and tumuli, and stone circles, have been preserved through rough and turbulent times, when abbeys, churches, castles, and halls have been desecrated and destroyed? He says that it is because they have remained sacred in the eyes of the peasantry, and have been supposed to be guarded by unknown but revered beings of the spirit world, etc. This is not really the case, for whenever the materials have been wanted or required,

"veneration" has disappeared. Great numbers of such rude-stone monuments have disappeared; we have ourselves seen Derbyshire peasants uprooting and raising with a crab the component parts of a stone circle on a Derbyshire moor, to serve as gateposts for new enclosures, and have witnessed Welsh peasants treating a fine cromlech with like indignity. It is quite obvious that as a rule those that are extant have remained (1) because they are valueless, and (2) because they are not associated with religious or baronial strife.

One of Mr. Gomme's concluding paragraphs will be so startling to many students of English history that we reproduce it, premising that its statements are fully substantiated in this interesting and remarkable little volume: "It would appear, then, that cannibal rites were continued in these islands until historic times; that a naked people continued to live under our sovereigns until the epoch that witnessed the features of Shakespeare; that herd-hunting and other indications of savage culture did not cease with the advent of civilizing influences—that, in fact, the practices which help us to realize that some of the ancient British tribes were pure savages help us to realize also that savagery was not stamped out all at once and in every place, and that, judged by the records of history, there must have remained little patches of savagery beneath the fair surface which the historian presents to us when he tells us of the doings of Alfred, Harold, William, Edward, or Elizabeth."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE FAMILIAR LETTERS OF JAMES HOWELL.

Edited, annotated, and indexed by Joseph Jacobs. *David Nutt*. Two vols., 8vo., pp. ciii., 850. Price 24s.

Howell's letters have at last met with an appreciative, enthusiastic, and most painstaking editor. The Historiographer Royal of Charles II. is not only "first in point of time of the order of men to which Pepys, Boswell, and Walpole belongs," but, amid all his conceit and superficiality, he is also, in our opinion, first in point of merit and true interest. It is not a little remarkable that 130 years have gone by since any edition of Howell was brought out, though in the century in which his letters first appeared a dozen successive editions testified to their popularity. Considering that Howell has been praised so highly by Messrs. Arber, S. R. Gardiner, W. Minto, Austin Dobson, G. Saintsbury, and, above all, by W. M. Thackeray, and that Scott, Browning, and Kingsley have made full use of his pages for some of their most popular effects, it was high time that a new edition should render him accessible to men of letters both in England and America.

James Howell, a native of Carmarthen, was born in 1593. Educated at Jesus College, Oxford, he first found employment as steward of the great glass factory, after Italian methods, established by Sir Robert Mansel, brother of the principal of the college. After a time Howell was selected as travelling agent to secure a regular supply of workmen from Venice, and of alkali from Alicante in Spain. He set out on his travels in 1617, and passed through the greater part of Europe; the first section of the *Letters* deals with this grand tour, which was extended to a period

of forty months. His next employment was as tutor to the sons of Sir Thomas Savage, of Long Melford, Sussex, which enabled him to give the most interesting and pleasing picture of a well-appointed country house in Jacobean England which we possess. He next travelled with one of the young Althams of Bishopsgate for about a year, chiefly in France and the Netherlands. In 1622 he was sent to Spain as the agent of the London merchants, who were much aggrieved at the seizure of a valuable merchantman. This voyage to Spain caused him to be the spectator and historian of one of the most romantic incidents in English history, the journey of Prince Charles and Buckingham to Madrid, and the final breaking off of the Spanish match. He was presented at court, was present at all the merrymakings, and became close friends with many of the Prince's retinue, so that the *Letters* bring graphically before us all the junketings, bull-fights, and notable sights, as well as accurate details as to the delays of the Junta and of the Pope, the dispensation, and the proxy. When the match was broken off (1624), Howell returned to England with the royal convoy. In 1626 he became secretary to Lord Scrope, Lord President of the North, and in the following year was elected M.P. for Richmond in Yorkshire. In 1632 the Queen Dowager of Denmark, mother-in-law to James I., and grandmother to Charles I., died possessed of immense savings. The Earl of Leicester was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary "to condole with the King of Denmark, and put in a claim for a share in the late Queen's dollars." An orator had to be chosen to do the official grief in Latin, and to this post, as well as secretary to the embassy, Howell was appointed. This embassy occupied two and a half months, and is fully described in the *Letters*, as well as in a Latin account which Mr. Jacobs has discovered at the Bodleian, and which he prints in a supplement. Subsequently Howell, at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, was sworn extra Clerk of the Council, but within a couple of months was arrested by the Parliament, and committed to the Fleet, where he remained a prisoner for eight years. During his imprisonment he became a most voluminous author, chiefly of political and controversial tracts. At the Restoration Howell, then an old man of sixty-six, was appointed Historiographer Royal. For the remaining five years of his life he was busy in producing books, but the only one that will live, and eminently deserves to live, is his *Familiar Letters*. He died in 1666, aged 73, and a monument to his memory was placed in the Temple Church "att the foote of next great Pillar this side the little Quier," according to his own explicit directions. This monument is now in the triforium—surely it should be replaced in the body of the church!

This very brief outline of his life is given in order that it may be seen what an infinite variety of experiences Howell passed through, as it is that fact more than any inherent literary ability which makes his *Letters* so attractive and full of diversified interest. As a specimen of his style, we give portions of one of his letters relative to the herb tobacco:

"TO HENRY HOPKINS, ESQ.

"SIR,—

"To usher in again old Janus, I send you a Parcel of *Indian Perfume* which the *Spaniard* calls

the *Holy Herb*, in regard of the various Virtues it hath, but we call it Tobacco; I will not say it grew under the King of Spain's Window, but I am told it was gather'd near his Gold-Mines of Potosi (where they report that in some Places there is more of that Ore than Earth), therefore it must needs be precious Stuff: If moderately and seasonably taken (as I find you always do), 'tis good for Many Things; it helps Digestion taken a while after Meat, it makes one void Rheum, break wind, and keeps the Body open; A Leaf or two being steeped o'er night in a little White-wine is a Vomit that never fails in its Operation: It is a good Companion to one that converseth with dead Men; for if one hath been poring long upon a Book, or is toil'd with the Pen, and stupified with Study, it quickeneth him, and dispels those Clouds that usually o'er-set the Brain. The Smoke of it is one of the wholesomest Scents that is, against all contagious Airs, for it o'er-masters all other Smells, as K. James, they say, found true, when being once a-hunting, a Shower of Rain drove him into a Pig-sty for Shelter, where he caus'd a Pipe-full to be taken on purpose: It cannot endure a Spider or a Flea, with such-like Vermin, and if your Hawk be troubled with any such, being blown into his Feathers, it frees him: . . . The *Spaniards* and *Irish* take it most in Powder, or Smutchin, and it mightily refreshes the Brain, and I believe there's as much taken this Way in *Ireland* as there is in Pipes in *England*; one shall commonly see the Serving-maid upon the Washing-block, and the Swain upon the Plough-share, when they are tir'd with Labour, take out their Boxes of Smutchin and draw it into their Nostrils with a Quill, and it will beget new Spirits in them with a fresh Vigour to fall to their Work again. In *Barbary* and other Parts of *Africa*, 'tis wonderful what a small Pill of Tobacco will do; for those who use to ride post thro' the sandy Desarts, where they meet not with anything that's potable or edible, sometimes three Days together."

It is scarcely possible to speak in too high terms of Mr. Jacobs' labour of love. Rarely, if ever, have an editor's duties, in dealing with a work of the seventeenth century, been so well executed as on the present occasion. Mr. Jacobs gives us a good preface; the testimony of many authors to the value of Howell's writings; an admirable introduction working out his biography and labours; a bibliography of Howell's works; the four books of *Epistola Ho-Eliaue* of the respective dates of 1645, 1647, 1650, and 1655; supplements of documents relative to Howell; and the very model of what a true index should be. On behalf of the world of letters, it is a pleasant duty to offer to Mr. Joseph Jacobs the *Antiquary's* meed of thankful praise.



THE STORY OF KING EDWARD AND NEW WINCHELSEA. By F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. *Sampson Low, Marston and Co.* Imp. 16mo. Pp. xiv., 219. Six illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Inderwick is not only well known as a lawyer of considerable mark, but also as a man of letters, who has won some deserved distinction as a writer on the troubled course of national life in the seventeenth century in his two books, *Interregnum* and *Side-lights on the Stuarts*. In his new work Mr. Inderwick goes

much further into the past, and shows that he has acquired a remarkable mastery of mediæval England. There is a pathetic interest about the story of Winchelsea, to which Mr. Inderwick has applied himself with so much industry and discriminating acumen. Once one of the most renowned of the Cinque Ports, it is now little more than a picturesque, sleepy village, built on a breezy height overlooking the sea, though there still exists in its grass-grown streets a few impressive memorials of its ancient power. Old Winchelsea was founded before the Norman Conquest, but the waves have long been sweeping over its site. It is difficult now to indicate its precise locality, though it is generally believed that it stood on what was then a strip of low-lying land which now forms part of Rye Bay. Edward I. carved out of the royal manor of Igham a site for the new town of Winchelsea, and there on the high and rocky bluff of that name, towards the close of the thirteenth century, New Winchelsea duly arose, and rapidly grew into a rich and flourishing town.

We have tested in a variety of ways, by reference to early records, the information so pleasantly given in these pages, and are quite convinced that the book, though not abounding in references, may be thoroughly trusted by the antiquary or general student. A valuable appendix is given, which contains a long return of the tenants of New Winchelsea, with the extent of their holdings and the amount of their rents, in 1292, taken from the original in the Public Record Office. On p. 214, Mr. Inderwick, commenting on the phrase "in omnibus custuosis," says, "I never saw this word before, but it appears to be made for the occasion from the old French word 'coteaux'—i.e., 'on all sides';" but it seems to us pretty clear, on the contrary, that the word means "cost" or "expense."

The "get-up" of the book is delightful, and the illustrations add much to its value, including a facsimile of the thirteenth-century wall-painting of St. Leonard of Winchelsea, from the Court Hall, which will specially rejoice the eyes of antiquaries. We own to being keener in archaeological accuracy and historical details than in beauty of style or harmony of diction; but, unless we are much mistaken, Mr. Inderwick unites to those gifts which will at least satisfy the intelligent antiquary a freedom and grace of diction that might well be envied by the most practised man of letters. It is a pleasure to conclude this notice with two extracts, one from the opening chapter, and the other from the concluding paragraph of this charming book:

"Within the walls of this ancient town all was life and animation. Busy people passed to and fro clad in garments quaint of cut, bright of colour, varied in texture, and spoke a language hardly intelligible to the modern ear, in a chanting and drawing tone, more like the dwellers in the Western States than the inhabitants of the British Isles. Every trade was represented by its sign affixed to the house or hanging from the door. Masons were working on the great church or the public buildings, and on the city walls. Heavy two-wheeled carts and laden horses toiling up the rugged causeway were bringing stone, timber, tiles, and materials for the workers, and meat and drink for all, from the uplands and the wharves. Here a company of chanting priests

were in procession; here, again, a morris dancer and a ballad-singer had attracted a crowd of young men and women, and there old Moses the Jew, whose tribulations are written in the Sussex records, caught trying to bargain against the form of the Statute, was being driven from the market and haled off to the Provost for torture and fine. In an open space, where the heather and the bracken are still uncut, a great concourse of people, soldiers and sailors, citizens, men-at-arms, and merchants, were apparently holding an open council. The monastery gardens were sweet with eglantine and the English rose, while the hill-sides were yellow with golden furze. Women in every variety of costume, but with a curious similarity of head-dress, chatted in the highways and wandered in and out of the shops, some of which were in open houses on the streets, and others below the level of the road in spacious and vaulted crypts. Companies of archers manned the battlements, and men in armour guarded the gates. The sea beat against the cliffs, and in the harbour lay a fleet of single-masted ships of war, armed with wooden turrets fore and aft, their sails embroidered with the arms of their commanders, and their hulls decorated with metal and with paint. As evening drew on and the bell tolled the hour of rest, one by one the lights of the houses went out, and the night was only enlivened by the beacon on the point, the lamp of the watchman on the tower, and the glimmering lanterns of the restless few who flitted like fireflies through the general gloom."

"Winchelsea is still the resort of artists and of men of letters. Turner and Millais have transferred its hill-sides to canvas, and Thackeray has immortalized its Gray Friars and its barber's shop. But its greatest claim to the recognition of Englishmen is its purely English history and characteristics. Its associations are those of England when England stood alone, and was working out its future destiny by its prowess abroad and its freedom at home. The Plantagenets were its foster-fathers. Its triumphs were those of the navy—always an essentially English arm of the service—and the saint under whose banner it flourished was an Englishman, whose claim on his countryman was founded at least as much upon his indomitable English courage as upon his priestly loyalty and devotion. The confederation of the ports for the defence of the Saxon shore, with their combined armada of merchants and warriors, and it may, perhaps, also be said of buccaneers, is one which has no parallel off English soil. From Edward the Confessor to Oliver the Protector, England and the English interest were written on every stone of the town and on every timber of the ships, and there is, even now, no more beautiful or more purely English landscape to be found than the picture of the ancient town, with its ivied towers and ruined abbey, bearing still some traces of its old-time grandeur, peacefully reposing in the bed of its departed haven, planted with fruitful gardens and trees, and watered with the still-running wells of New Gate, St. Katherine, and St. Leonard."

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THE PEASANT SPEECH OF DEVON. By Sarah Hewitt.
Elliot Stock. Pp. ix., 184. Price 7s. 6d.

Mrs. Hewitt has spent, she tells us, a quarter of a century in collecting the words and sentences of which

this work is composed. Nor has her time been mis-spent; for not only has its compilation undoubtedly given pleasure to herself, but she has produced a book that is at once of value and readable. "No attempt is made," we are told, "to claim the prerogative of using them (the words and sentences) in Devon alone, for it is certain that the people of East Cornwall and West Somerset speak the same heathenish jargon!" For ourselves, being more intimately acquainted with the Somersetshire side of Exmoor than with North Devon, such an intimation is scarcely necessary, for a large number of the phrases and experiences read to us as "pure Zummerzet." The claim made in the preface on behalf of the folk-talk of Devon, that it possesses the purest remains of the Anglo-Saxon tongue now extant in England, is undoubtedly a sound one. The instances alleged for comparison, such as *dring* and (A.S.) *thringan*, or *wap* and (A.S.) *waefan*, might be almost indefinitely extended; for so many of the words still in use are almost as pure as when spoken by our Saxon forefathers of the ninth century. The book consists of the following divisions: Remarks on Pronunciation and Construction; Anecdotes; Superstitions and Customs; Old-fashioned Rectors and their Doings; Songs and Children's Play-Ditties; Prayers; Local Phraseology; and a Glossary. The section on local phraseology is well arranged and amusing; instances are given of the use of each word named.

"Awverlūked = bewitched.

"A man come to me one day and said: 'Lor, missus, my poar wive is in a brave mess o't. Vur dree weeks her ant abin able tū zläpe a wink nor aight zo much as wid kep a mouze alive. Her is awverlūked, zartin zure! About dree a'clock in the marning her gi'th zuch a pricking, an' sticking, an' zetting, an' burning in 'er 'ead, that 'er can't bide still tū minits tūgether. 'Er's awverlūked, za zure 's a gun!' It transpired that the woman was suffering from a very acute attack of neuralgia."

Some of the stories, especially those relative to rectors, are rather old Joe Millers, but they look well in dialect dress. We conclude our notice with two Devonshire charms and a plan to detect a thief, all in occasional use at the present day:

"A CHARM USED TO STANCH BLOOD.

"Jesus wuz borned in Buthlem
Baptized in tha Jarden, when
Tha watter wuz wild in tha 'ood,
Tha passon wuz jist an' güde,
God spoked and watter stüide,
An' zo chell now thy blid.

In the name of the Father, etc.
Amen."

"A CHARM TO CURE A BURN.

"Dree ängels comed vrom north, east, west,
Wan got vire, wan got ice,
The third brot tha Holy Ghost;
Zo, out vire, in vrast;
In the name of the Father, etc.
Amen."

"TO DETECT A THIEF.

"As soon as a theft is discovered, suspicion immediately falls on some unfortunate person in the parish

whose reputation is perhaps a little shady. The suspected person is at once brought to trial, not in person, but in secret, by means of his or her name being written on a slip of paper, which is placed within the leaves of a Bible. The key of the front-door is placed beside it, with the wards resting on the eighteenth verse of the fiftieth Psalm. Both are kept in position by tying the left leg garters of two persons around the Bible. These two place their right hand fore-fingers under the bow of the key, and repeat in monotone the verse above named. If the Bible moves to the right or left, the suspected person is condemned; if it remains stationary, is acquitted."



Among the PAMPHLETS and PAPERS received since our last issue may be noticed: *The Laird o' Coul's Ghost* (Elliot Stock), the reprint of an eighteenth-century chap-book, from the original MS. in the possession of Rev. Dr. Gordon, St. Andrew's, Glasgow.—*The Future of Palestine*, an interesting lecture delivered by Major Conder, R.E., on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund.—*Thomas Chard, D.D., the last Abbot of Ford* (Hawkins, Taunton), a valuable historical sketch by Rev. F. W. Weaver.—*On a Sculptured Wooden Figure at Carlisle* (Wilson, Kendal), by the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness and Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., reprinted from Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society.—The first issue of the *Archæologia Oxoniensis*, edited by Mr. Park Harrison, is full of interesting matter; it has made an excellent start, and we only regret that pressure on our space prevents anything more than this incidental notice.—*The Builder* for June 18 has a plan of the foundations of the recently discovered Christian basilica at Silchester, and a good letter on fourteenth and fifteenth century screens; June 25, drawings of the north transept of Christchurch Priory, Hants, and a plate of its Norman capitals; July 2, some grand plates and other block illustrations of Southwell Minster, also a good plate of the old high altar of Westminster Abbey; July 9, meeting in France of the Congress of Architects; July 16, Architectural Association's visit to Eltham.—The *Athenæum* of July 9 has an important and fully illustrated article (No 2) by Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., on the "Roman Remains at Chester."



Among the numerous NEW BOOKS on our table of which reviews or notices will be soon given are the following: *Excavations in Bokerby and Wansdyke*, vol. iii., by Gen. Pitt Rivers; *Cynwulf's Christ; Heraldry in West Riding Churches*; *Rosslyn Chapel*

and Castle; *Bygone Essex*; *Lancaster and York*, 2 vols.; *English Topography*, part 2 (Gent.'s Mag. Library); *Brighton in the Olden Times*; *Rural Deanery of Cartmel*; *Deanery of Bicester*, part 6; *Papers and Pedigrees of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, 2 vols.; *Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages*; *Twelve Facsimiles of Old English MSS.*; *The Old Halls of Derbyshire*; *St. John Baptist's, Chester*; *Saddleworth Church Registers*, etc., etc.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

W. D. AND R. F. A.—The Editor declines to enter into any correspondence with regard to books or pamphlets submitted for review.





The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Antiquary* cordially unites in the universal acclaim with which the news of the retention of the splendid and priceless Althorp Library in England has been received by its contemporaries. We are able to state that a most princely bid was made for its purchase by a millionaire of the United States, but the noble owner preferred to accept the adequate offer made by Mrs. Rylands. The patriotic munificence of that lady will be abundantly rewarded by the grateful thanks of the great reading public of England, for the management of "The John Rylands Library" of Manchester is to be based on broad and liberal principles, so that its stores will be accessible to the whole nation.

Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A. (Christ Church, Oxford), writes: "Can any reader of the *Antiquary* put me on the track of two Roman inscribed objects? One is an inscribed figurine mentioned in Brent's *Canterbury in the Olden Time* (ed. ii., p. 41) as in Mr. Brent's possession? Mr. Brent is dead, and I am unable to trace the statuette. The other is a bit of shale inscribed

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said to have been found at Filey about 1857, and published in several places, first by Cortis in the *Proceedings of the Scarborough Philological Society* (xxvi., 1858, p. 18). It was exhibited to the Archæological Association at Durham about 1864, but the secretaries of the association appear to possess no record

of who exhibited it. I am the more desirous to trace it, because I believe it may be a forgery."



Tuesday, August 2, witnessed an event not without interest to antiquaries. This was a revival of the Lady Godiva procession at Coventry, after a five years' lapse. It recalled much of Dugdale's description of its predecessors. There were the "pageants," "very large and high, placed upon wheels, and drawn to all the eminent parts of the city for the better advantage of the spectators." Those of the bricklayers, the carpenters, and the Druids were especially successful. The dresses of the foresters, too, were bright. There were companies of various friendly societies and trades associations, though how far these latter are the descendants or representatives of the Craft Gilds we know not. The bakers carried in their midst an interesting banner a couple of centuries old. Lady Godiva herself was a gruesome failure. She appeared neither as she did on the famous occasion when she "rode forth cloth'd on with chastity" only, or as she presumably did at normal and less momentous times. In fact she had simply stepped from the stage of nineteenth-century burlesque. The other historic personages represented were dressed with some attempt at accuracy. They were, of course, such as had some connection with the city in the past: Leofric, Earl of Mercia (Godiva's husband); Edward the Black Prince, Richard II., Henry IV., Falstaff (his "ragged regiment" figured — undesignedly — largely throughout the procession), Henry VI. and his Queen, Henry VIII., Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, Shakespeare and Dugdale. These were the most satisfactory portion of the show. We understand the whole was organized by the working men, so archæological criticism would be out of place. We are glad to recognise the interest of the occasion, though had the Corporation (and the police!) seen fit to supervise the whole a greater measure of success might have been secured. No doubt the motive was commercial, and it was so far successful: as in Dugdale's days it occasioned "very great confluence of people thither from far and near," and "was of no small benefit" to the trade (or part of it) of

the town. It was altogether a curious blending of the modern and the mediæval. There was the "feudal knight in silken masquerade." The chimney-pot hats of the committee followed in close proximity behind St. George of England. Brass bands blatantly heralded "the lady champion swimmer," who was for the nonce "the woman of a thousand summers back." But most incongruously congruous of all, in the early part of the procession came a car advertising tubular bells; at its close rolled a vehicle setting forth the merits of Bolus's pills!

The work at Hardknott Camp has been suspended for the present: it cannot be carried on without efficient and continuous superintendence, which it is difficult to ensure. It will be resumed later on in the present year, and if not then finished, as can hardly be the case, will be resumed next year. The complete plan of the supposed *prætorium* has been got, and it turns out to be the *forum*, an open court with ambulatory and three rooms at north side. The block of buildings to east of this would seem, judging from their resemblance to those at Cilurnum and Bremenium, to have been barracks. The building near the circular temple has also been further explored, with interesting results in the way of hypocausts. Future operations will probably include clearing the buildings in the camp of the fallen ruins which fill them, and trenching vacant places to search for foundations. Further examination of the gateways seem to correct the first idea that the gates opened outwards, but this is a moot-point depending on whether a pivot stone is *in situ* or not.

We are glad to learn that the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries is forming a fund for making excavations on the line of the Roman wall. These diggings are not to be confined to the camps, and are not, as heretofore, to be mere hen-peckings for the purpose of finding an altar or an inscribed slab, but are to include sections through both *vallum* and *murus* to show the original ground-line. A mere measurement, either of width or depth, of what is now visible is of little value as a basis of scientific conclusions. Mr. Sheriton Holmes, of Newcastle, an eminent civil

engineer, and an accomplished antiquary, has undertaken to superintend the digging, and also to make plans and sections as the work proceeds. Antiquaries may therefore now look forward to some really good work being done in this interesting region, for the time when the pet theories of certain favoured individuals were taken as historical evidence has now gone by, and a more vigorous and systematic mode of research has supervened.

A bronze ring of the small class known as "tau-rings," from having the letter tau on each shoulder of the bezel, has recently been found in a garden near the river Greta at Keswick. On the table of the bezel of this ring is engraved a figure carrying two javelins, but the work is so rude and battered that it is difficult to say if the figure is naked or in armour; the taus on this ring have once been filled with red enamel. These tau-rings are supposed to have been worn by the members of a guild or confraternity of St. Anthony. In one of the windows of Crosthwaite church, in which parish Keswick is situate, the figure of St. Anthony is depicted in ancient glass, with his crutch-staff and bell, and a tau on the apparel of his under-vestment. In the same church are the brasses of Sir John Ratcliffe (he died 1527) and Elizabeth his wife: each of them holds in their hands a pectoral tau cross, suspended from a chain round the neck. It is probable that there was a chantry of St. Anthony in Crosthwaite church, supported by the local members of the guild or confraternity of that saint.

The Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society have received a communication from the Museums Committee of the Derby Corporation, stating that in the rearrangement of their collections space has been reserved for the reception of archæological objects, the committee reserving the power of rejecting anything offered, and only accepting it as a gift and not as a loan. This is good as far as it goes, and shows that Derby has at last been stirred by the scandal of having lost several large and various small collections of county antiquities. We cannot, however, advise any midland antiquaries to deposit relics or treasures with

the Derby authorities, until some explanation has been offered of the disappearance of a variety of valuable archæological objects that were formerly in the old museum.



The fine old gatehouse of Worksop Priory, which for years has commanded the attention of antiquaries, is about to be enclosed. It has been taken in hand by the Cowley Fathers, and a scheme is on foot for the diversion of the Prior's Well Road which now runs under it in order to enclose the gatehouse in the Priory Church grounds. The Duke of Newcastle has undertaken to defray the cost of the new road. The grand gatehouse of this priory of Austin Canons, dedicated to SS. Mary and Cuthbert, retains images of SS. Austin and Cuthbert, and has a chamber 41 feet by 21 feet, with an oak ceiling, of the year 1314.



We strongly recommend eastern county antiquaries to keep a keen eye on the suggested changes of the old choir fittings of the cathedral church of Norwich, upon which it is said that the Dean has set his heart. When the subject was first named in the *Athenæum*, a quasi denial was attempted, and it was formally stated that nothing would be done save by the sanction of that eminent architect, Mr. Pearson, R.A. ! As if we were not being sadly taught that the reduction of our cathedrals and great churches to Pearsonesque was not one of the real dangers of the day ! He is the Wyatt of this generation. Wyatt was an able and well-intentioned man of his time, and the admired of all the Philistines. We were glad to notice that not only was the subject brought before the Congress of Archæological Societies, but that an emphatic protest against the evil proposals has also been made by Sir Francis Boileau, on behalf of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, of which he is president.



Mr. Churchwarden Peet, of St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, to whose good work with regard to registers and old documents we have more than once referred in the *Antiquary*, has for some time been searching for a parish chest frequently mentioned in the inventory lists of the old church. The result

of much correspondence has been that a beautifully-carved oak chest, which, in the year 1651 was presented to St. Nicholas' church by Edward Williamson, has turned up in a parish church just above the Tweed, near Norham Castle. The description of the "find" is best given in the words of Mr. Peet in the *St. Nicholas' Church Parochial Magazine* for August: "The chest is of dark oak, of massive construction, and measures 2 feet 6 inches in height, 4½ feet in length, and 22 inches in breadth. The lid presents some very elaborate workmanship, and consists of a framework into which are set three panels with richly-carved mouldings. On the centre panel is carved in bold lettering: 'Saynt Nycholas, Liverpoole;' on the top of the framework, 'It is more blessyed to give than to receive;' and below the centre panel, 'God's worst is better than the worldes best.' The panels on either side contain two raised escutcheons, on which are coats-of-arms surmounted by a crest. On the front of the chest are three carved panels, also richly moulded. The centre one contains a representation of the Flight into Egypt, below which is the date 1651. The character of the work and its ornamentation would have fixed the middle of the seventeenth century as the period of its construction had not this date happily been conspicuous. On the left-hand panel a chalice, borne by crossed croziers and a Bible, are each beautifully carved, and a similar design occupies the right panel. On the rail the date is again carved, and the name of the donor as follows: '16. Edward Williamson's Gift to ye Trulye Poore and Aged of ys Psh. 51.' Below the panels, 'My Trust is in God alone;' and on the plinth (which rests on an enriched moulding) there appears in bold antique letters the words of our Blessed Lord: 'I was hungrie and ye gave me meat, I was thirstie and ye gave me drinke, a stranger and ye tooke me in, naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me.'"



We are glad to hear of the recent organization of a new and promising archæological or anthropological association termed the Society of Cliff-Dweller Archæology of America. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, with headquarters at

Chicago. The purposes of the organization are :

(1) To explore prehistoric ruins of America, beginning with the cliff and cave dwellers, and continuing the work down through Mexico, Central and South America, with the view of tracing the progress of these races as well as of the mound-builders.

(2) To gather, by exploration or purchase, antiquities from these ruins, such antiquities to be classed and placed on exhibition in Chicago for scientific reference.

(3) To stimulate and facilitate the study of prehistoric races of America by a quarterly report from the secretary, sent to each member, showing the importance of the recent explorations and the facts such explorations have brought to light, together with a synopsis of the recent publications that bear upon the investigations of the society.

The society is unique, and will do a much-needed work in bringing to light the buried records of America's prehistoric races and in bringing to Chicago collections that will greatly aid the researches of thousands of students. Dr. Selim Peabody is the president. The secretary, Rev. C. H. Green, is an enthusiast, and believes that the cliff-dwellers and mound-builders are one of the oldest races in the world. He says: "By comparison of ruins it is demonstrated that these races reached a future and higher civilization through Mexico and Central America, and likely crossed the Atlantic Ocean by means of the long sunken Atlantis, and thus peopled Europe and Asia where the primitive arts and industries of America reached their higher glory. Mexico has exactly the same kind of pyramids as Egypt, though not as elegantly and artistically finished. Pyramid-building evidently had its origin in America, and ancient Egyptian splendour was only the crowning glory of an art born in the western hemisphere."



It is a pleasure to learn that proposals are being made for collecting and recording the folklore of Staffordshire. A good prospectus has been put forth which gives a clear description of the different kinds of information that are needed. The names of the two ladies who are the promoters are an ample guarantee of the thorough and interesting

character of the undertaking. Miss Charlotte S. Burne (Pyebirch, Eccleshall) is one of the leading folklorists of the day, and honourably distinguished by her work on Shropshire, whilst Miss Alice Annie Keary (Oakhill, Stoke-on-Trent) is the niece of the late Miss Annie Keary the admirable tale-writer, and has herself considerable powers of composition. They are specially emphatic in asking that all correspondents should be most particular in giving the name of the parish or township where the folklore was met with, "as the place where a given belief or custom prevails may prove to throw great light on its origin. For instance, our county is traversed by Watling Street; half of it therefore must have come under the dominion of the Danes; supposing then, that some old custom is found to prevail north of Watling Street, and not south, or *vice versâ*, there will be some ground for the presumption that it owes its origin or its disappearance to the Danish occupation. It is already known to the writers that great diversity of custom does exist in the county, Mothering Sunday being observed in some places and not in others; St. Clement's Day (November 23) being marked in some and All Souls' (November 2) in others; while the manner of celebrating the 1st of May varies greatly in different places, and they expect most interesting results from a minute comparison of these local variations."



In Colerne church, Wilts, two stones covered with interlacing dragon work were discovered built into the walls during the restoration several years ago, and have since been preserved with some other fragments of carving loose in the church. Although these stones are now irregular slabs, they seem clearly to have formed two faces of part of the shaft of a cross, very similar indeed to two of the faces of the largest of the stones recently discovered at Ramsbury. The Colerne stones, however, are smaller, measuring respectively 1 foot 7 inches, and 1 foot 3 inches in height, by 13 inches in width. So far as is known, no description of these has as yet been published. They have lately been photographed, and it is hoped may shortly be illustrated in the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*.

On Sunday afternoon, July 31, the north and east sides of the massive tower of Hindolveston church, Norfolk, fell into the church. Three loud cracks were heard by two persons in the road which passes the church, and immediately the tower collapsed, carrying with it the greater portion of the roofs of the nave and aisle, and forcing out a large portion of one of the chancel windows. The south side of the tower did not fall, although it is pulled out of the perpendicular and hangs over the church to the north-east. The staircase appears to be its only support. Fortunately the accident happened in the afternoon. Had it happened four hours earlier or later we cannot but believe the consequences would have been most serious. In 1804 the south aisle was destroyed by lightning, and all but one of the bells were sold to help to restore that and other portions of the church. About two months since cracks appeared in the four sides of the tower, but although some looked upon them as signs of serious defect, others considered that no danger was to be apprehended.



Hindolveston church was visited by the Norfolk Archæological Society in August, 1884. Among its treasures, which it is hoped will be carefully preserved, are the mural brasses of "Edmon Hunt the gentelman, and Margret Nyght his wife," and fourteen children, 1568; also four inscriptions in brass, one having had a chalice, and two recording benefactions; one to John Bully, 1586, who left £15 for the churchwardens to purchase lands or "mylche kyne to be letten to fearme," the profits to be distributed to the poor; and another to Beatrice, wife of John Bullye, daughter and heir of Dionyse Sherringham, 1621, who left £20 to the repair of the church, and £20 to the relief of the poor "to remayne as a towne stocke for ever." There is also one of the frequent Norwich communion cups dated 1568, and marked with the *sun*, which is now known to have been Peter Peterson's mark, and not the orb and cross formerly attributed to him, as appears by his will, printed in *Norfolk Archæology*, xi. 259. There is little of architectural interest in the church.

A workman searching for flints on Compton Down, near Winchester, in August, found in a shallow ditch six early burials. The ditch was made some twenty years back by throwing up a bank to a newly-made field once down-land, and in so doing no doubt the sepulchral mounds were destroyed, but the interments not reached. In every case the skeleton had been buried in that crouched-up position peculiar to the Celtic inhabitants, each skeleton enclosed in a rude *kist* of flints. The greater bones and skulls, with fine teeth alone, had resisted the long effect of damp, etc. One skeleton was that of a young person, for the replacement of the first set of teeth by the presence of the second could be seen. In each interment a horse's or cow's tooth was found; the work of Mr. Bateman's on *Derbyshire Barrow Searches* informs us that "a cow's tooth is an article commonly found with the more ancient interments." Some fragments of coarse pottery were found in the ditch, and some months ago, not far off, the digger found a large heap of calcined flints, evidently a funeral pyre, for hard by was the top of a sun-dried urn. Close to the site of the graves is a bank of remote antiquity, either a boundary or a British track.



There has lately been a certain "run" in articles on Roman Britain in our journals and periodicals. We are afraid that we cannot say the level is so high as we should wish. Mr. F. H. Abell, in the *National Review*, gives a clear and straightforward account of Hadrian's Wall, but it is little more than a tourist's itinerary, and contains a serious misconception about the existence of city life by the wall. It is astonishing, too, that anyone should have visited Housesteads and not observed a modern farm some 60 yards from it. Mr. Graham, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, gives an interesting itinerary of certain roads, but, as an account of Roman trade-routes, it is much to seek. A writer who talks of Lincoln as a Roman emporium, and Silchester as a great garrison town, goes sadly astray. Even the special archæological societies are not free from fault. The contributors to the Sussex Archæological Society seem to include two

men who believe in Richard of Cirencester.



Within the last few months the interest of Kenilworth Castle has been materially increased by throwing open to visitors several additional portions of the eastern and outer defensive works, which have been hitherto closed to the public. Access is now given to the remains of Mortimer's Tower, a strong gateway by which the approach from the tilt-yard was defended. It was through this gateway that Queen Elizabeth made her memorable entrance to the outer court of the Castle in 1575, the new gatehouse at the north-east angle erected by Leicester not being completed. Mortimer's Tower was a massive and strongly-fortified structure, to which several guard-rooms were attached. A little to the north-east of this is a guard-room, within the thickness of the outer wall, commanding the platform within the lower moat. Continuing the course of the wall another tower is reached, forming the south-east angle of the outer court, known as the Water Tower, the upper story of which bears the name of the "Queen's Chamber." Here also are several strong guard-rooms. Adjoining are the stables. The extension will be greatly appreciated.



The great event of the last Oxford term has been the agreement between the University and Dr. Fortnum, by which the University acquires Dr. Fortnum's magnificent collections, to which the Westwood ivories have lately been added, and the archæological world acquires, or will acquire in two years' time, a first class archæological museum suitably housed. The room to accommodate this new museum will be found by adapting and enlarging on the north side the central portion of the Taylor galleries, without any interference with the existing picture gallery and library. The space vacated at the Ashmolean will probably be handed over to the Bodleian. Archæologists have mainly to thank Mr. A. J. Evans for this splendid result. Without his energy and enthusiasm Dr. Fortnum's generosity would hardly have been appreciated as it deserved, and without his learning and originality archæology would

never have reached the place it at present holds in Oxford public opinion.



Archæologically, the term has produced very little further result. The *Archæologia Oxoniensis* has appeared, and added one more to the long list of antiquarian publications. The most interesting subject treated is "Prehistoric Oxford," and the article on this, despite a map and a useful list of early finds, is curiously inconclusive. One would infer from the first paragraph that there was a prehistoric Oxford, from the sequel that there was not. Despite of this, the article contains much interesting information. The rest of the number reaches a high level; it is noticeable that there is no bad work in it, and some remarkably good work. We trust it may live and prosper.



Other signs of archæological life are not wanting. In particular, University men have shown more tendency to interest themselves in the study of Roman Britain. Mr. Haverfield, in June, induced a dozen senior and junior members of the University to visit Silchester, and, though the visit threw no light on the mysterious church, it was notable as being perhaps the first piece of serious and combined attention paid by Oxford scholars to the work of English antiquaries.



The building operations which always take up part of the Long Vacation will this year be neither extensive nor, with one exception, archæologically important. The largest "job" is the extension of the Indian institute, the most serious the strengthening of St. Mary's tower and spire. It is sad to think that the most decayed part of the masonry is that which was repaired forty years ago.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

In the ancient harbour of Karystos, in Eubœa, the base of a statue has been found bearing on one of its faces the representation of a woman in the act of greeting another woman who stands before her. Of the various frag-

ments of marble bearing either sculptures in relief or inscriptions, brought up from the bottom of the sea by the dredge, one bears in Greek and Latin the name of a certain Lucius Marcius Nero, and another is the dedication of a statue of Diana, set up by a woman named Phrynis, a priestess of Diana and Apollo.

* * *

Amongst the ruins of the ancient Turkish mosque, formerly the Greek cathedral of Haghia Sophia, which was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1890, there have been recently discovered some inscriptions and paintings, throwing considerable light on the Byzantine Church. On the top of a minaret, which before the fire no Christian could ever hope to mount, the Greek professor, P. N. Papageorgion, came across the sepulchral stone of a former Archbishop of Thessalonica, whose name is unknown in the *Fasti Thessalonicenses*. This forgotten prelate appears to have reigned after Archbishop Euphemianos, and before Archbishop Neilos, in the first half of the fourteenth century. The discoverer has deciphered the name of Gregorios, and the date of his death in 1335. The whole inscription is cut in very clear and legible Byzantine characters, very well preserved, but unfortunately wanting some letters, on a large slab measuring in mètres 1·38 x 0·60.

* * *

In the eastern courtyard of the same mosque, in digging the foundations of a new building to be erected there, were discovered at 3 mètres depth below the actual level, two subterranean vaulted chambers divided by a small passage ending in a circular area surmounted by a cupola. Its walls are covered with important mural paintings, partly ruined by the damp, representing for the most part, and almost exclusively, figures of saints, with adjoining each one an inscription, written vertically, furnishing the name.

* * *

Here may be seen the chief saints of the Greek calendar, Haghia Paraskeue, Haghia Anastasia, etc. These substructures were only 40 paces distant to the south from the *ἁγίων βήμα* of the Byzantine Church of Haghia Sophia, afterwards converted into a mosque, and are, according to Professor

Papageorgion, who visited them on the very day of their discovery, small subterranean recesses for devotion, or *προσκυνητήρια*, for the use of women. Mention is made by ancient writers of monastic communities of women, in this great centre of the Byzantine Church, the greatest after Constantinople. In only one of the two areas was found the figure of a saint, very popular amongst the Greeks, Haghios Nikolaos; while at the bottom of the interior corridor is a very fine painted figure of an angel holding in his left hand a globe or ball.

* * *

At Athens a fine Roman sarcophagus has been found in digging a well, possessing a cover supporting, after Etruscan fashion, the recumbent effigy of the deceased, having at his left side a casket of parchment rolls, to denote he was a philosopher.

* * *

The Athenian Archæological Society are still engaged in exploring the tombs of Mycenæan times in the Argolis. In a suburb of Nauplia, on the eastern flank of the hill of Palamides, more than thirty prehistoric tombs have been excavated under the directions of Sig. Stais, and a large number of grave-goods have been discovered, including fifty terra-cotta figurini, two rich necklaces adorned with gold and precious stones, a gold rosette, and other objects in bronze and alabaster.

* * *

The discovery of the remnants of the original Bridge of Hadrian is reported from Rome, near its modern substitute, the Ponte Sant' Angelo, including many fragments of sculptured marble.

* * *

From the bed of the Tiber the ever-active steam dredge has added to its many good services the recovery of two exceedingly fine gold bracelets very well preserved. They are in the form of twisted serpents, such as were introduced from Greece to Rome towards the end of the Republic. They were found near the Pons Cæstius, and are about 8 centimètres in diameter. In one bracelet the head and neck of the serpent is wanting.

* * *

At Cividale, in the Friuli, near the ancient tower looking towards the so-called "Giudaica," in making a trench for keeping ice, a funereal

deposit has been accidentally hit upon, consisting of three skeletons lying upon a layer of pebbles, and surrounded by stones arranged in the form of a sarcophagus. Near them were found only fragments of bone combs with some seals of iron soldered, such as are found usually in barbaric sepultures. Further excavations will be made on this site, which may show a necropolis of the times of the passage of barbarian hordes of invaders.

* * *

At Rome, in the convent of St. Cosimato, in making some repairs and excavations, there were found under the altar in the choir some important reliquaries and other antiquities, and amongst them tombs and inscriptions belonging to the ancient church. Amongst the reliquaries is one consisting of a small bronze cross which opens, and it was found to contain a piece of stuff and a fragment of bone. Outside were incised some letters, and some Byzantine figures and reliefs. Two glass vases, one of very beautiful shape, were also found to contain fragments of bones.

* * *

The Egyptian Museum of the Louvre has recently acquired an important statuette in bronze of the nineteenth dynasty, representing a priestess standing.

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In the canal of St. Mark at Venice, between the Isle of St. George and the Schiavoni shore, has been found the right hand of a bronze statue, and a bronze horse's hoof.

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Excavations are being conducted at Talamone, where there are the remains of a temple of the second century B.C.

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A fragment of bronze plate, with a few remains of an inscription belonging to some public document, has been found amongst the ruins of the so-called Villa Giulia, in the commune of St. Pietro Infine.

* * *

At Naples some tombs of the ancient necropolis have been broken into near the steps of the SS. Apostoli, in the works for the resanitation of Sezione Vicaria; and two Latin inscriptions are reported from the necropolis of Brindisi.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

NO. XIII.—LUDLOW.

By JOHN WARD.



HIS decayed and somnolent Shropshire town teems with interest to the antiquary, and is as picturesque as it is antique. Like Shrewsbury, it abounds with old-world nooks and corners, and fine half-timbered houses, choicest of which are Ludford Manor and the well-known Feathers Hotel. It is built upon a hill, as the final syllable—"low"—of the name indicates, and crowning that hill is the magnificent collegiate church of St. Lawrence, with lofty tower as characteristic of Ludlow as the dome of St. Paul's is of London. If this town possessed no other attraction, this old cruciform structure—one of the finest parish churches in England—would alone repay the visitor. It is a veritable ecclesiological museum, and contains details of exceptional architectural interest. Its salient features are Perpendicular. Its porch is hexagonal, like that of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, only it is somewhat older. Among the treasures of the interior is a wealth of ancient stained glass and carved oak; and there are innumerable traces of painting, mural and otherwise. The chancel reredos is a magnificent but perhaps uncritically restored specimen of Decorated work. Behind it is the curious and probably unique instance of a "low side window" in an east wall: it is reached by a small passage entered from the south wall. In the Lady Chapel is a rare early post-Reformation reredos or table of painted wood containing a black-letter summary of the Ten Commandments. The tower is a bold late Perpendicular structure, recently restored, and with sweet-toned chimes that by no means are the least enduring of the visitor's reminiscences of the place.

But the chief glory of Ludlow is the extensive time-grayed ruins of its castle-palace: indeed, when viewed from the standpoint of history, these ruins are paramount and the town is secondary, for the history of the latter is little else than that of the former, and *that* is

of national interest. For centuries the castle was the chief seat of the Lords Marchers of Wales, and the place where they held their courts. Its ample wards have witnessed many a muster of their armed followers to beat back the "wild Welshmen." And within its lofty walls, Baldwin, the zealous Archbishop, proclaimed the second Crusade and blew the sacred trumpet; Edward of York (afterwards Edward IV.) and his youthful and hapless son, resided in great splendour; Prince Arthur pathetically died,

While gentle Katherine stood beside,
Ministering, though a youthful bride;

Sir Philip Sydney passed his early days and cultivated his poetical fancy; Butler wrote a portion of his famous satire, and Milton, his masque of *Comus*.

The first great blow that this chief of March-land fortresses received, was its partial dismantling by order of Parliament in 1646. Although restored at the Restoration its old glory never returned, and after the abolition of the Court of the Welsh Marches in 1689 it gradually fell into its present state of decay, and with it, the town.

The museum belongs to the Ludlow Natural History Society, a small but influential society headed by the Earl of Powis. Externally, the structure is gloomy and stuccoed, a product of the pseudo-classicism of half a century ago. The collection is contained in one large room reached by a rather circuitous passage. This room is about 72 feet long, well proportioned, and lighted from the roof. The furniture is chiefly of oak, well made, but rather old-fashioned and heavy. Around three sides is a continuous wall-case, and on the floor are three rows of double desk-like table cases. Although by no means up to the ideal as to classification and labelling, the evidences of careful attention are everywhere patent. As might be expected, it is essentially a natural history collection, but it contains several very interesting local antiquities. A small fee is demanded of non-members upon admittance, but as the total number of visitors for 1891 was only 2,059, the institution cannot be said to be very well patronized. No guide-book is published.

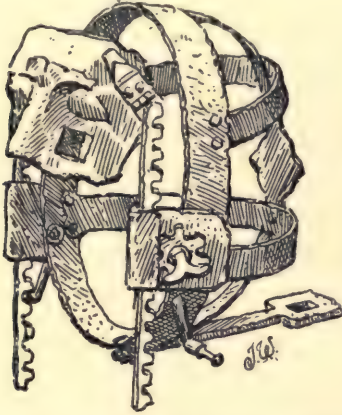
The first objects to claim attention upon entering, are two strong oak boxes, black

with age. The oblong one (about 12 inches long) belonged to the "Hammermen's Company," an ancient Ludlow fraternity consisting in 1511 of "smythes, ironmongers, sadelers, brasiers, pewterers, sporyo's, bukler makers, brygand iron makers, armerers, masons, cardmakers, and coupers;" and at later dates of fletchers, bowiers, nailors, plasterers, slaters, "holyers, makers of seffes, and howkers of Bond ware," etc., in addition. This box contained the "composition," that is, indenture embodying the by-laws of the company: it has two iron bands around it, and two locks, and on the lid is the inscription—JOHN FOX MADE THIS, together with the date 1618, and the names of the two stewards and the six of "the most honest and saddest men" by whom the affairs of the company were managed. The "composition," drawn up anew in 1575, is extant; and the history and constitution of the fraternity has been ably dealt with by Mr. Llewellyn Jones, in the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society* for 1888. The other is obviously a money-box. It belonged to another Ludlow fraternity, the "Stitchmen's Company;" and is cylindrical, has three locks, and a staple and chain wherewith to fasten it to the wall.

The wall-case on this side of the room contains the more important of the antiquities. A much-rusted socketed iron spear-head and sword with curved cross-guard, are stated to have been found associated with a large human skeleton, 5 feet deep on the Watling Street five miles north-east of Weedon. It is surmised that they related to a Crusader's interment; but surely they are Anglo-Saxon. Hard by is an iron cross-bow of simple type, said to be Elizabethan, from Brampton Brian Park, where it was found among the leaves. Several swords next attract attention. A very handsome rapier-like one from Mortimer's Cross (the battle of which was fought 1460) has a simple but artistic cross-guard and guard. On the less-delicate blade of another is this stirring cavalier motto in Old French—VENGER . OMORIR . PORMIREY . 1650 ("To avenge or die for my King"). Another of similar character from Wigmore Castle is thus inscribed—SOLINGEN ME FECIT. A pretty rapier has the frequent shell guard,

in the little perforations of which the antagonist's weapon was apt to get entangled and its point broken off or bent. An ordinary flint-lock musket, pistol, and bridle-bit of the time of Charles I., and a pair of spurs of the Commonwealth, do not merit further notice.

Undoubtedly the *chef-d'œuvre* of the antiquities of this museum is a "branding-helmet," found in the well of the Castle many years ago, and here illustrated. It is hardly



necessary to say that in that curious old privilege, Benefit of Clergy, branding the hand with a hot iron was resorted to in certain cases to prevent the culprit participating a second time in the privilege. In 1698 a statute was passed ordering the brand to be on the cheek instead, under the impression that its visibility would act as a deterrent from crime, as well as index that the bearer had already received the benefit. The unwisdom of this cruel statute was soon apparent, and after eight years it was repealed. During this interval instruments came into use to facilitate the facial branding; and of these this Ludlow specimen seems to be the sole representative. Better words cannot describe it than those of Mr. S. Meeson Morris in the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society* for 1888: "The instrument resembles in some degree a scold's bridle, but is deficient in one important particular; there is no gag or tongue-plate. Several iron bands are joined together so as to form a sort of cage to fit on the head, with a strong bar, about

2 inches in length, at the bottom, having a square hole at the end, evidently intended to fasten the criminal to some convenient place during the infliction of the branding. On either side at the front is an iron-toothed rod, which can be drawn up and down by means of a small cog-wheel, and each rod is furnished with a pin at the bottom to be dropped in between the teeth. To these toothed uprights a visor is attached, and by means of them can be drawn up and down, and fitted over the eyes and nose. There are no eye-holes, and no hole for the nose, but concavities instead; and on the left side of the visor, close against the nose and sufficiently high to expose the most prominent part of the left cheek, is a hole about 1 inch square. The visor is at present loose, and one or two other portions are slightly broken, but with these exceptions, the instrument is in excellent state of preservation. It is clear that the sentence of branding in the cheek was carefully carried into effect at Ludlow, and it is not difficult to imagine the awful suspense of the victim, as in total darkness, with his head uncomfortably weighted and immovably fixed, he awaited the application of the hot branding iron through the square hole provided for the purpose."

Near this is a choice fragment of ecclesiastical needlework. Its source unfortunately is not given, but it probably formed part of an altar frontal. The ground appears to be a claret-coloured velvet; and on it is depicted in embroidery a cherub as described in the vision of Ezekiel and that of the Apostle John at Patmos. It has six wings, the face—venerable, bearded, and with long hair—and hands of a man, and it stands upon a wheel, while above is a graceful scroll, bearing now, however, no traces of an inscription, if indeed it ever had one. The representation of the cherubim was highly characteristic of English embroidery—the "Opus Anglicanum" so much esteemed on the Continent—and assuming the validity of its use in Christian worship, there was something highly appropriate in the decoration of church needlework therewith, seeing that in the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple, and in the Apocalypse vision of the reality, these beings characterized and guarded the most holy of all. To judge from the fragment,

cherubim with intervening so-called Gothic flowers were rectangularly *parsemé* over the whole surface. The date is hazarded as Edward I., but probably it is considerably later.

Here and there in this wall-case are a few good prehistoric implements in stone and bronze; of the latter, a palstave, spear-head, and "case of some wand of office," found near an ancient camp between Crowther Coppice and Pool Quay, are exceptionally fine and well preserved. Barrow antiquities are represented by two broken cinerary urns. The one, originally about 16 inches high, was found at Bigbrook, near Bromfield, inverted over a deposit of burnt bones, when the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway was made in 1852. It is of the usual British type, and was originally about 16 inches high; the whole of the surface from the shoulder upwards is decorated with rows of incisions having a "herring-bone" disposition. The other urn was almost identical as to general shape, but was somewhat smaller, and the decoration different, the edge of the lip having a chevron incised pattern, and along the shoulder the impressions of a twisted thong. It was found upright in the apex of one of the conspicuous barrows of Ludlow Racecourse, well seen from the railway. Five of these barrows were excavated under the superintendence of Lady Mary Windsor Clive in 1885, and are described by Mr. Fortey, the hon. secretary of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (to whose interest and help in the present article the writer is indebted) in that Society's *Transactions* for that year. They are of earth, and their yield was remarkably poor, consisting of little else than burnt bones, charcoal, and a few fragments of rusted bronze. In these and other respects, they are similar to a rather large class in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, which have fair evidences of Roman contemporaneity. Hence the circumstance that the present urn related with little doubt to a secondary interment in the barrow in which it was found, is a point to be remembered.

Among the other objects in this case are some richly-painted fragments from the old reredos of St. Laurence's Church, and an interesting latten crucifix, about 5 inches in

expanse, from the same church. This crucifix is remarkably like one illustrated in the 1889 volume of the *Reliquary*, and described by Rev. Dr. Cox, which was found in a Holderness church, and for which the approximate date of A.D. 1200 was assigned. It has similar kilted drapery, but the head is not posed, nor has it a nimbus; it is, however, apparently crowned. As the legs are broken off it is impossible to say whether they were separated as in the Holderness example. A small but most interesting collection of encaustic tiles (several armorial) from Ludlow and its vicinity are thoroughly Shropshire in style: one bears the truism—

HETHAT
HATHNOT
CANNOT

in Lombardic characters. An elegant pewter jug from the Castle bears the arms of Charles I. emblazoned on an enamelled disc about the size of a florin, on the handle: a basin to correspond, and with a similar disc, is specified as in the possession of G. Hookey, Esq. In the lower compartments are three fine stone stoups from Ludlow religious houses (Carmelites, Hospitallers, and Augustinians), and some good specimens of mediæval pottery, one a perfect jug; and, by way of variety, a rivet from the *Royal Charter* and some wood from the *Royal George* are exhibited!

In one of the table-cases is a collection of coins, chiefly English. All the reigns from Henry III. to Victoria are fairly well represented. Two silver farthings of Edward III. are certainly rare; and especially so is a beautiful gold coin (half-florin?) in almost mint condition of the same reign, that was found in Ludlow cemetery. A silver groat of Richard II. and a shilling of Edward VI. are also in fine condition. A small copper farthing of Elizabeth, dated 1602, and excellently preserved and sharp, is obviously of great value, for it was not until the closing years of her reign that a copper coinage for England was mooted; it, however, was never issued, only pattern pieces being struck. The first attempt in this line was by James I., whose farthings were of two sizes, and with the Irish harp on the reverses, in order that if they failed as farthings in England they might

be sent to Ireland as *pence* and *half-pence*—poor Ireland! Two good examples of this first issue of English copper is shown in the case. Besides English money there is a small collection of ancient Roman and modern foreign coins, and another of tokens, of which about half a dozen are Ludlow examples.

In a neighbouring table-case is a series of charters relating to the Corporation, for Ludlow has been a corporate borough from time immemorial, and its insignia are of rare worth and interest. Among these charters is one of Edward VI., wherein the Corporation are granted the revenues (or a portion of them) of the ancient Guild of Palmers, in trust to administer them in behalf of the Grammar School, itself an old property of the guild. In other cases are local seals, deeds, old play-bills, and bank-notes; and two orders of Prince Rupert levying money on the town, and commanding the governor of the Castle to receive a certain trooper into his charge. At the end of the room are the almost inevitable Egyptian mummy—this time a lady, Shep-en-Apet, who lived about B.C. 323—and a fine oak muniment chest from the Castle.

The walls of the room are adorned with arms and armour, chiefly Oriental, but among them are some good specimens of mediæval English, notably, a thirteenth-century long-sleeved hauberk of chain mail, in excellent preservation; a helmet and several breastplates of apparently the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and some unusually fine halberds. Many of these are too high up for detailed examination, and for the labels—when present—to be read. An exact model of the sword of state of the Lords Marchers, the original of which is in the possession of the Earl of Powis, is suspended above the cornice of the wall-case at the end of the room.

The *Antiquary* is not the place to descant on natural history, but it is scarcely fair to conclude without mentioning that the collection of British birds is exceptionally fine, and occupies nearly all one side of the room.



Bwlch yr Ddawfaen; or, The Pass of the Two Stones.

By THE LATE H. H. LINES.

(Continued from p. 63, vol. xxvi.)

BEFORE concluding my remarks upon this ancient group, I must give some slight attention to two small adjuncts on the outside and in front of the oval caer. The caer is placed at 60 feet from the old road of the Two Stones, and at right angles with it. Upon the intermediate space, and close to the caer on its west corner, stands a small group of huts, occupying a space of 30 by 17 feet, having the appearance of forming part of the original arrangement; and I am inclined to suppose that a group of the same form and size once stood corresponding to it on the south corner of the oval, as the space there left exactly corresponds with that on which the huts stand, leaving a central opening into the enclosure through the middle of which the 500 feet line of construction passes. The second group stands 12 feet from the south corner of the caer, and is much more strongly built than the other. The ruins of its walls being in great part from 6 to 8 feet across, forming a rectangular space inside of 30 by 12 feet, divided into two apartments. The ruins are scattered all over the interior, but leaving sufficient of the inner facing of the walls to show that the apartments were square; this peculiarity, together with a space intervening between this group and the great oval, seems to show that this was a subsequent addition at a later period. It is the only instance of a departure from the typical circle found throughout these remains; therefore I suspect it to be no part of the original, though, at the same time, as it entirely consists of dry stonework, it was doubtless an addition made at an early period, probably as early as the fifth century. Another reason for this conclusion is that the adjoining 30 feet of the oval caer is denuded of its stonework, showing the only breach in the otherwise perfect enclosures of the caer, its dismantled wall in this place having doubtless gone to build the walls of the two huts. There is

still another proof that this group has no connection with the formation of the caer; it stands about 40 feet from the line of the old road, and from this a narrow loop is carried up to its front, the loop being quite out of conformity with the oval caer, and can have no other use than giving an approach from the road to these intrusive structures.

It must be admitted that this is a very remarkable assemblage of ancient remains at the culminating point of this pass of the Two Stones—the oval caer, with its long north-east adjunct, the Carneddaw, the two Meini Hirion, and the Roman highway of the Itineraries, between Conovium and Segontium. Traversing between these remains, I will now proceed along this road, and endeavour to show that archaeological interest is still maintained as we proceed. On each side of the road for a mile in advance, and for at least a quarter of a mile in breadth on the right hand and on the left, the hill-sides are dotted over with the old British habitations called Cittyian, crowding closely up the sides of the old road. Many are in an excellent state of preservation, and some have been utilized by the shepherds. I saw two in which extemporized fire-hearths and chimneys had been constructed in the thickness of the walls. Of the ancient road itself I wish to offer a few remarks. I had found it described as a British road, and again as a Roman road; but it was not until I had passed along it two or three times that I discovered what I believe to be its real character. It is well worth a most careful examination, as it appears never to have been repaired since the time of the ancient Britons and Romans. It has escaped the levelling-spade of McAdam, and the prying eyes and busy hands of parish road-surveyors. Railway promoters have not yet operated upon it, and it has suffered but little from the frosts and snows of thirteen centuries. As it winds its course along the bases of the Tal-y-fan, of Llwyd, of Drosogle, of Yr Orsedd, and across Pen Craig, we see it much as it was when the ancient tribes were its constant pedestrians, the men, women, children, and cattle who dwelt in the unnumbered huts and dwellings which cluster along its sides, slaughtered or driven into concealment by the Roman

legions, as they crossed this last barrier between them and the island of Mona.

The road, in its course over the lower slopes of the mountains, is of the foss or trench character, and at times it becomes a double road, one running parallel, or nearly so, with the other. Upon a careful examination of these double roads I found that the one which lay against the ascending slope of the mountains was only 5 feet wide, while the duplicate road upon the descending slope was 10 feet wide at the base. I conclude from this that the wide road was of Roman construction, the 5-foot road being found too narrow for the march of the Legions. The distance between the two parallel roads is from 20 to 25 feet, and the broader road is like its narrower counterpart, of the foss character. Both sides of both roads are loaded with stones, not in any regularity of arrangement, but in confused heaps, sometimes looking like the ruins of habitations. After passing the first half-mile beyond the pass, and crossing the base of Yr Drosogle, we find the sloping sides of this hill retiring back from the road and forming one side of a great cwm or basin-like hollow, with the hill of Yr Orsedd forming the opposite side, a long ridge connecting the two hills at the end of the cwm. The bottom of the cwm is covered over with ancient remains, interspersed among bogs and water-courses, these latter before they cross the old road having worn their channels to a depth of 15 feet. Yr Orsedd, the name of the hill on the west side of the cwm, is at least suggestive of some connection with the Druidic system. I believe it implies a place where the ancient Gorsedd held their meetings. On the west slopes of the mountain I found many groups of old remains, some in good preservation; but as it did not occur to me that the place was of so much interest, I neglected taking any plans or sketches until I had ascended the ridge, where I observed a singular rock-chair, with its back projecting forward over the head of a person seated on it. The stone is 7 feet square, and forms the salient point of a triangle, of which two other stones form the angles, each being 90 feet distant from the chair, and having a base line of 65 feet between them. One of these stones has the appearance of an altar; the other is

a pointed stone. At the base of Yr Orsedd, and close to the old road, are remains of a structure, the three portal stones of which are of large size, the central stone being 5 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 8 feet in length. Taking a straight line from this, through the middle of the group, it passes through three or four remarkable stones, the first being an altar of some kind. Beyond this, and doubling the first space, is a three-sided stone 5 feet high, its sides forming a correct geometrical angle of 90 degrees, with its base wedged up with smaller stones, showing considerable care to preserve its upright condition. This pointed stone is surrounded by at least six segments of circles of small stones, with larger ones to mark the entrances into these magic rings—at least, half the rings of this structure have probably been used in building the adjoining wall. At 40 feet on the left hand of the altar we find another pointed stone 5 feet 6 inches high, its point sharply defined like the other stone, with which it stands at a right angle from the altar. This group, though all the lower stone rings are destroyed more or less, has yet sufficient of its outline left to give a correct idea of its form when entire.

From this point the old road is carried between Yr Orsedd and Pen Craig into the glen of Aber down to its junction with the stream from the falls. Here it crosses the river, then goes through the village on to the present Holyhead road towards Bangor; the distance in English miles from Conovium to Segontium through Bangor is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the Itineraries of both Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester it is placed at 24 Roman miles, and allowing the Roman mile to be 149 yards shorter than the English mile, we shall be very near the measurement of the Itineraries. Before leaving this ancient road I would mention that, owing to want of time, I did not give much attention to the old remains which are yet to be seen on each side as it leaves Yr Orsedd; but I think I have laid open a few things connected with it which are well worth an inspection. At that point of the road where are found the last group of stone rings I have just described, there is a branch leading over Pen Craig to Llan-fairechan, also there are tracks diverging towards Penmaenmawr immediately the road

emerges from Bwlch yr Ddawfaen; these all show that a great amount of traffic was formerly carried on between the coast of Beaumaris Bay and the Vale of Conway through that pass.

If we now concentrate our attention upon the oval caer and its accessories, we cannot but be impressed with the fact of design in its entire arrangements; we see there is "unity in diversity" stamped upon the group from end to end. The difference in the details upon one side of the group from those upon the other side is most remarkable, yet a general character of uniformity pervades the whole, evidently the result of design. On this principle I trace the adoption of a central line of construction in other Celtic remains, but varying according to the character of the remains, the line being less rigid and slightly flexible in those cases where the structures were for habitation and defence. These conditions show that in the minds of the constructors of the caer, whoever they may have been, whether of Celtic origin or otherwise, there existed intuitively or by acquirement strongly-marked principles of unity in design, with diversity of treatment, so as to produce one harmonious whole.

In these researches I have endeavoured to trace if the light of written history, or even a reflex of that light, hovers around this nameless group. The only direct ray is derived from the Itinerary of Antoninus, corroborated by Richard of Cirencester; and the only indication of the fact of Bwlch yr Ddawfaen being the road mentioned in these Itineraries, and of the presence of the Romans in the defile, are a few deviations running by the side of the older British road, apparently of Roman work. There is also the negative reason that no other road exists over the mountains of Arvon between Conovium and Segontium. But slight as are these reflex lights, they are not without special value, and are suggestive in the highest degree. We know the occasion of the Roman Legions being there; we know the objects aimed at, the difficulties to be encountered before those objects were gained, and we can tell the exact period embraced by those events. So far we are indebted for this reflex light to Tacitus; but, as regards these mysterious Celtic remains, we grope

in the dark region of probabilities, and endeavour as best we may to extract a meaning, remembering that more than one sermon may be imparted by stones.

In the meantime when we traverse this ancient mountain pass, now deserted by all save a few shepherds, or travellers wandering in search of the picturesque, we may in our mind's eye realize the soldierly figure of the knightly and accomplished Julius Agricola in the heyday of his youth, with all the glorious possibilities of his future career but dimly seen as they loom up vast and shadowy, ever calling him "Forward." And so he marches on in his shining armour surrounded by his iron-clad veterans; and the obstinate barbarians, who had dared to defy the power of the world's mistress, are doomed.*



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 65, vol. xxvi.)

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

FYRIE: ST. PAUL'S WELL.

NEAR my old home in the parish of Fyrie, Aberdeenshire, was Paul's Well. People used to flock to it on the first Sunday in May, drink the *cream* of the water (whatever that may have been), and throw in a pin or a piece of money. There was an old rhyme:

Paul's well, and Paul's water,
Drink o' that, and you'll be better.

Close besides the well were the ruins of an old church. One stone propped up upon two others, with a space beneath it, was called the Shargar Stone (Shargar in Aberdeenshire means a diseased child that won't grow). Mothers used to take such children to Paul's Well, pass them under the Shargar Stone,

* The spelling of the Welsh names is an exact reproduction of Mr. Lines' posthumous MS., which is given *literatim* throughout. In any subsequent papers, it is proposed to have the names revised.

and from that time the disease which stopped natural growth passed away.—[*Letter from Rev. George Dunro, St. Mary's, Arbroath, to the Rev. Daniel Conway, St. John's, Port Glasgow, January 26, 1882.*]

DUMETH: ST. WOLOK.

"Wallak Kirk" was a place of resort for the cure of disease. It was the church of the ancient parish of Dumeth, which now forms part of the parish of Glass. It was dedicated to St. Wolk. The church and churchyard lie on a haugh on the banks of the Deveron, just below the castle of Beldornie. The saint's well is near the church. Near the place are two pools, called Bath, formed by the river flowing between two rocks. In them many bathed for the cure of their diseases, and mothers bathed their sickly children in them in the full faith that a cure would be brought about. Many was the time when the water had efficacy. The Church interposed and forbade all superstitious worship at this church.—*Folk-lore of North-east of Scotland*, Gregor., p. 41.

TURRIFF: SILVER WELL.

There is one in the estate of Gask in this parish, which had been notable, and the virtues of which could not be secured but by a pecuniary offering to its patron, and hence the name of the farm where it exists, Silver Well.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, 1883, p. 152.

LAITHERS.

In the brae of Laithers, and in the neighbourhood of a chapel the foundation of which was removed some years ago by the plough, there was a well which was annually resorted to on a particular day by crowds from all quarters, the water of which was supposed to secure a continuance of health to those who enjoyed it, and to impart the blessing to such as were deprived of it.—*Ibid.*

AUCHENDOIR: NINE MAIDENS.

There is a well at which nine maidens were killed by a bear, at Auchendoir, in Aberdeenshire.—*Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*, W. Marshall, D.D., p. 54.

AUCHINDOIR: FUARAN FIOUNTAG.

There is a well close to the site of the old chapel, still yielding a copious stream of deliciously pure and cold water. It goes by

the name of Fuaran Fiountag, or the Well of Virtue, which may be translated into the "cool refreshing spring." It is famed for its power of curing the toothache, and is believed to be the only well known whose waters are supposed to possess this special healing quality. It is said that visits are still paid to it by those who suffer from this tormenting malady.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, p. 198.

KENETHMONT: MOSS OF MELSHACH WELL.

A spring in the Moss of Melshach, of the chalybeate kind, is still in great reputation among the common people. Its sanative qualities extend even to brutes. As this spring probably obtained vogue at first in days of ignorance and superstition, it would appear that it became customary to leave at the well *part of the clothes of the sick and diseased*, and harness of the cattle, as an offering of gratitude to the divinity who bestowed healing virtues on its waters.—*Brand's Pop. Ant.*, ii. 381, Bohn's ed.

GLENORCHAY: ST. CONNAN'S WELL.

Near the parish school of Glenorchay and Inishail is the well of St. Connan, the tutelar saint of the country, memorable for the lightness and salubrity of its water.

GARTLY: ST. FINAN OR FINIAN'S WELL.

There is a well near the chapel, in the parish of Gartly, dedicated in honour of St. Finian or Finan, who was born March 18, c. 575, in Ireland.

BOTRIPHNIE: ST. FOMAC OR FURNAC'S WELL.

Botriphnie or Fumac Kirk, six miles from Keith, had for its patron St. Fumac, "quwhose wooden image is washed yearly, with much formality, by an old woman (quho keeps it) at his fair (on the third of May) in his own well here." This image existed till the beginning of this century, when, being swept away by a flood of the Isla, it was stranded at Banff, and they are yet alive [1847] who remember to have seen the statue committed to the flames, as a monument of superstition, by the parish minister.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, 1883, p. 191.

ABERDEEN: THE WELL OF SPA.

The spring rises at the foot of the slope of the Woolmanhill, where the infirmary and its garden are situated. The water flows

abundantly, is impregnated with iron ore and vitriol, and has been long celebrated for its medicinal qualities in nephritic disorders or in obstructions. About the year 1615, the spring, over which a building ornamented with the portraits of six of the Apostles had stood during many years, attracted the attention of Dr. William Barclay, at that time an eminent physician. He analyzed the water, and having discovered its qualities and virtues, published a treatise upon it, under the title of *Calirrhoe*, commonly called the Well of Spa or the Nymph of Aberdeen. "Now I proceed to show the qualities of this water, for trial of which you shall take a little nutgall, bruise it in pieces, and throw it into a drinking glass full of this water, and if it be the true water it will become red, like claret wine, notwithstanding that a nutgall maketh all liquor black, where it never so rede of itself; neither is there any moysture in the world except it be endowed with this vitriolical virtue, that can draw a scarlet colour out of a nutgall. Beside this essay there is another, which consisteth in distilling the water, for in the bottom of the alembicke, there will remain a matter unsavourie, sometime red and sometime black." About the middle of the seventeenth century an extraordinary overflowing of the Denburn, which runs near it, demolished the building, and buried the spring among the rubbish of the well. In this situation the well remained till the year 1670, when the spring again having made its appearance, the present structure (on the front of the building there are cut in stone a thistle, a rose, and lily, with a diadem and rising sun, having under them the following inscription: "As Heaven gives me, so I give thee"—*Hoc fonte privata salu in patriam populumque fluat spada rediviva* 1670) was erected over it by Alexander Skene of Newtyle, one of the bailies who had experienced considerable relief from drinking the water. About the year 1751 the spring disappeared for some time, but by the exertions of Dr. James Gordon, of Pitbury, it was recovered, and has ever since continued to flow without interruption. Its salutary virtues are still known to many individuals who resort to it for relief in various disorders. In the summer months it is much frequented by the citizens, particularly in the mornings.—*Ibid.*, 205.

AYRSHIRE.

KIRKDOMINC.

An ancient chapelry in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The church, crowning an eminence on the right bank of the Stinchard, belonged to Crossraguel Abbey, and was partly taken down as building material for Ban Church, but is still represented by some ruins. A well, approached by an archway, adjoins the ruins, and an annual fair, till a recent period, was held on the ground around.

LOGIE EASTER.

Fine springs are numerous; and the water of one of them was found, or thought, when carried into the presence of a sick person, to change colour if he would die, and to remain clear if he would get well.

MAYBOLE: PENNYGLENS CROSS WELL.

Sickly children were carried here on the first Sunday in May. This well also enjoyed a reputation for the cure of cows "taken with the severe ill, and was carried great distances, as by drinking thair of they are healed."—*Proc. S. of A., Scot., 1883, p. 207.*

BANFFSHIRE.

KIRKMICHAEL: ST. MICHAEL'S WELL.

Near the kirk of Kirkmichael there is a fountain, once highly celebrated, and anciently dedicated [in honour of] to St. Michael. Many a patient have its waters restored to health, and many more have attested the efficacy of their virtues. But, as the presiding power is sometimes capricious, and apt to desert his charge, it now lies neglected, choked with weeds, unhonoured and unfrequented. In better days it was not so; for the winged guardian, under the semblance of a fly, was never absent from his duty. If the sober matron wished to know the issue of her husband's ailment, or the love-sick nymph that of her languishing swain, they visited the well of St. Michael. Every movement of the sympathetic fly was regarded in silent awe: and as he appeared cheerful or dejected, the anxious votaries drew their presages; their breasts vibrated with correspondent emotions. Like the Delai Lama of Thibet, or the King of Great Britain, whom a fiction of the English law supposes never to die, the guardian fly of the well of St. Michael was believed to be exempted

from the laws of mortality. To the eye of ignorance he might sometimes appear dead, but, agreeable to the Druidic system, it was only a transmigration into a similar form, which made little alteration on the real identity. Not later than a fortnight ago, it is added, the writer of this account was much entertained to hear an old man lamenting with regret the degeneracy of the times, particularly the contempt in which objects of former veneration were held by the unthinking crowd. If the infirmities of years and the distance of his residence did not prevent him, he would still pay his devotional visits to the well of St. Michael. He would clear the bed of its ooze, open a passage for the streamlet, plant the borders with fragrant flowers, and once more, as in the days of youth, enjoy the pleasure of seeing the guardian fly skim in sportive circles over the bubbling wave, and with its proboscis imbibe the panacean dews.—*Book of Days, ii. 7; Brand's Pop. Ant., ii. 372, Bohn's ed.*

ORDIQUILL: VIRGIN MARY.

There was here in days gone by a mineral well dedicated to the Holy Virgin which was much resorted to by the superstitious as well as the sick.—*Ibid., 371.*

STRATHSPEY: LOCH NAN SPOIRADAN.

In Strathspey there is a lake called Loch nan Spoiradan, the Lake of Spirits. Two frequently make their appearance—the horse and the bull of the water. The mermaid is another: "Before the rivers are swelled by heavy rains she is frequently seen, and is always considered as a sure prognostication of drowning. In Celtic mythology to the above-named is a fourth spirit added. When the waters are agitated by a violent current of wind, and streams are swept from their surface and driven before the blast, or whirled in circling eddies aloft in the air, the vulgar, to this day, consider the phenomenon as the effect of the angry spirit operating upon that element. They call it by a very expressive name, the Mariach Shine, or the Rider of the Storm."

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

ST. VIGEAN: ST. VIGEAN'S WELL.

A tradition had long prevailed in the parish of St. Vigeon, that the water-kelpy (called in

Home's "Douglas" the angry spirit of the water) carried the stones for building the church, under the fabric of which there was a lake of great depth.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

DOW LOCH.

If the apparel of an invalid floated in this loch, convalescence followed; if otherwise, death. The patients were enjoined while raising the vessel each time to pronounce the words, "I lift this water in name of the Father, Sone, and Holy Gaist, to do guid for thair helth, for quhom it is liftit." The bearer of the water to a patient at a distance was warned against saluting or speaking to anyone on the way.

BLACK LOCH.

A small lake in Penpont parish, Dumfries-shire, near the summit of a hill-ridge about one mile from (S. of) Dumlanrig. It once was about 120 yards long and 70 yards wide, but has been much reduced in size by draining; and, in pre-Reformation days, it possessed a high repute for healing virtue, inasmuch as to be esteemed a sort of perpetual Bethesda.

CHANNEL KIRK: THE WELL OF THE HOLY WATER CLEUGH.

On the hills are two prehistoric camps, one in the south, the other a little west of the church, and near the second is a fine spring, the Well of the Holy Water Cleugh. Here, about A.D. 636, according to the Irish Life of St. Cuthbert, he was placed as a boy under the care of a religious man, whilst his mother went on to Rome; and here was afterwards built in his honour the church of "Childeschirche" (the ancient name of Channel Kirk), which church was held by Dyburgh Abbey.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH: ST. MARGARET'S WELL.

But Edinburgh has another antique memorial associated with the name of St. Margaret, and with a more ancient, though well-nigh forgotten, saint, of whom it may be well to recall any recoverable memories. According to such history as Scottish tragiology supplies, the blessed virgin St. Triduana came to Scotland in the fourth century, in company with the famous anchorite St. Rule,

when he brought thither the relics of the Apostle St. Andrew. The saint and most of his followers were cast ashore in Muckcross Bay—as St. Andrew's was then called—and with them the precious relics, consisting of the arm-bone, three fingers, a tooth, and knee-pan of the Apostle. St. Triduana, with two other virgins, devoted themselves to a recluse life at Rosedly; but there her great beauty excited the ardour of Nectan, the Pictish chief; and to escape his solicitations she fled to Dunfallad in Athol. Thither his messengers followed her, and on learning from them that the tyrant was captivated by the lustre of her eyes, she plucked them out, and, transfixing them on a thorn, she desired them to present to him the objects of his admiration. She thereupon withdrew to Restalrig—or Lestalrik, as it is called in the Aberdeen Breviary—in the low ground to the north-east of Arthur's Seat, where she died. The fame of her wondrous constancy spread far and wide. Her tomb at Restalrig continued for ages to be the resort of pilgrims afflicted with affections of the eyes; and wondrous are the legends of the blind restored to sight at her shrine and well. Sir David Lindsay, as we have already seen, speaks of pilgrims going to "St. Tredwell their ene," and again in the satirical inventory of the Scottish saints, in his "Monarchie," he introduced her depicted in true legendary fashion:

Sauet Tredwell als thare may be sene,
Qutrilk on ane prick hes baith her ene.

Doubtless at an early date a chapel was built at the tomb rendered famous by such miracles, and grew in wealth and importance.

Charters of the reign of Alexander III. refer to it as then existing, as it doubtless had done at a much earlier date. In 1296 the parson of Restalrig, Adam of St. Edmunds, swore fealty to Edward I., and at some subsequent but undetermined time the church at Restalrig became the parish church at Leith. By a Bull of Pope Calixtus III., dated at Rome in November, 1457, it appears that the later edifice, of which the choir and some other portions still remain, was in process of building at the personal cost of King James III.

It was then erected into a collegiate church for a dean and canons; and by a charter of

James IV., dated only a few months before his death at Flodden, the abbots of Holyrood and Newbattle are empowered to erect into a new prebendary the chapelry of St. Triduana's aisle, founded in the collegiate church of Restalrig by James, Bishop of Ross.

The ruined choir, with other portions of the church, formed a picturesque group in the quiet village in years gone by.

EDINBURGH: ST. TREDWELL'S WELL.

Not far from the ruins of the ancient collegiate church there stood in my younger days, as it had stood for centuries before, a beautiful Gothic well, to which was no doubt due the local name of St. Tredwell, by which Sir David Lindsay refers to the virgin saint. The external structure by which the well had doubtless been originally surmounted was included, we may presume, in the Crusade of 1560, when the other "monuments of idolatry were utterly cast down." But the fine sculptured cells and the pure fountain remained until recent years, the same objects of attraction as they had been to earlier generations alike by the virtues still ascribed to the healing waters, and by the curious sculpturings of the antique masonry. The special virtue of the spring as a sovereign remedy for diseases of the eye, and even for restoring sight to the blind, referred unmistakably to the local saint. But not improbably, at a time when its virtues had fallen into neglect, the good Queen Margaret built or restored the structure over the holy fountain, which, as the present masonry shows, had again been renewed in the fifteenth century; and so in later times it was known as St. Margaret's Well. In my own early days, a quiet cross-road—the lovers' loan of the rustic villagers—wound its way between green hedgerows, from Abbey Hill to the village of Restalrig; and in one of its quietest nooks, under the shade of a fine old alder-tree, with its knotted and furrowed branches, spreading a luxurious shade over the structure, stood St. Margaret's Well, with a rustic cottage in front of it. It was one of the most charming little nooks to which an antiquarian pilgrim ever directed his steps; and the fount itself was a delightfully cool, refreshing spring. The brother of the Holy

Gild of St. Joseph who undertook in 1847 to enlighten the brethren of the old creed on the religious antiquities of Edinburgh, says: "St. Margaret's Well is doubtless familiar to many of you, for the limpid purity of its waters, and the venerable age of the stone vault that encloses it. Some of you may be able to recall a memorable instance of the healing virtues, within these few years." The faith, therefore, in its wondrous powers lived on to our own day, as in the olden time told of in one of the lessons of St. Triduana's office. "A certain lady of noble family, of the country of the Angli," *i.e.*, a Northumbrian of the old times of Heptarchy, "had lost her eyesight," so runs the legend as preserved in the Aberdeen Breviary. "She devoutly pilgrimed to many saintly shrines in hope of restoration, but in vain. At length the blessed virgin Triduana appeared to her in a dream, saying, 'Go into Scotland, to a place called Lestalyrk, and to my tomb,' and she, diligently obeying the command, obtained restoration of her sight! But her cares were not over, nor St. Triduana's powers exhausted; for by-and-by her little daughter fell out of a window, a height of thirty feet. Every bone was broken, and her eyes were torn out. 'But, not unmindful of the virtues of the blessed Triduana, the lady devoutly besought her on behalf of her child, and the little maid was immediately made whole in sight and limb.' But the fountain once vital with such wondrous healing powers, and even in my own younger days the resort of pilgrims who manifested an undiminished faith in its virtues, has ceased to flow. The same railway which wrought the ruin of Queen Mary of Guildres' tomb and shrine claimed the well of St. Margaret for the site of its workshops. And when at length, through the exertions of Dr. David Laing and other worthy coadjutors, the beautiful Gothic structure was exhumed from its burial under a railway embankment, the saints had abandoned their desecrated fount, and the water had ceased to flow: it seemed on the whole a welcome *dénouement*. The actual fountain once vital with the special virtues of St. Triduana's gift of healing could in no way be transferred to another site. But the beautiful architectural shrine which had been the resort of pilgrims for so

many centuries has been rebuilt in the royal park, at the base of Arthur's Seat; and another spring, known of old as St. David's or the Rood Well, now fills the basin with water as pelucid, and, let us hope, not less healing than its own. The structure is a very tasteful one internally. From the centre of the basin a pillar rises, decorated with grotesque marks, from whence the water flows. Above these is the capital of the pillar, from which rises a cluster of groined ribs, meeting at the top with others springing from corbels in each angle of the hexagonal cell, and finished with sculptured bosses at their intersection. A pointed arch, splayed within and without, gives access to the well, and a stone ledge or seat runs round the hexagonal chamber. Its new and more open site unites the addition of some external structure worthy of the beautiful Gothic cella."



Abyssinian Cross at Denstone College.

By F. AIDAN HIBBERT, B.A.

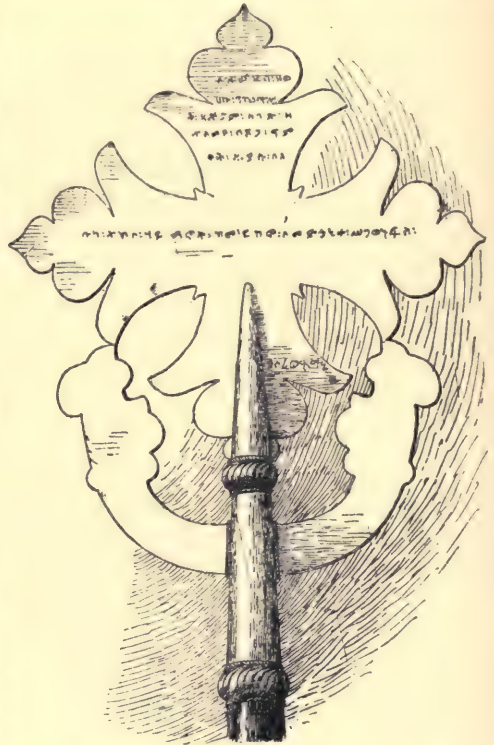


HERE is at Denstone College a cross of considerable interest. It is now borne before the Provost, but it was formerly used in the service of the Abyssinian Church, having been a royal gift to the *Abuna*, or Bishop of Abyssinia. It bears an inscription attesting that it is nearly 300 years old. Looted from Magdala in the Abyssinian war, it was sold with other property belonging to the officer who had brought it over. It was purchased by the Provost of Denstone, and so has again found its place in the worship of the Catholic Church.

At the Archbishop of Canterbury's request, it has been exhibited at Lambeth Palace. There it was examined by experts, and its inscription deciphered. It has also been exhibited at other places.

We give a drawing of the head, which is mounted on a staff of ebony 5 feet long, having three silver bands, and terminating

in a spike. The staff is modern. The cross itself is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and just under 16 inches long from its highest point to the place where it joins to the ebony staff. It is of solid beaten silver, perfectly plain except for the inscription; this is quite unique, and of great interest. The characters were at first supposed to be Coptic, but have now been pronounced by the Bishop of Gloucester



to be Amharic. The following is a translation of the inscription:

"THIS IS THE CROSS WHICH THE KING OF KINGS, ADYIM SAGAD, WHOSE BAPTISMAL NAME IS IYASU, GAVE TO ABUNA TAKLA NAIMANT THAT IT MIGHT BE TO HIM FOR THE SALVATION OF BODY AND SOUL.

"IYASU REIGNED A.D. 1682—1706."

The whole subject of Abyssinia and its church is of exceeding interest. Its kings were claimed to be descendants of the Queen of Sheba, or Abyssinia, who visited

Solomon. They were in constant communication with the emperors of New Rome, and, at least once, had been the valued allies of the emperor of Old Rome. They rejoiced in the most magnificent titles—Emperor, King of Sion, King of Kings, the last of which appears on the cross under notice.

Its church could look back to St. Athanasius as the consecrator of its first bishop. For a thousand years, completely cut off from the rest of Christendom by surrounding hordes of Mohammedans, it preserved the essence of Christianity, and has kept to this day many rites which evidence the early influence of Judaism. Yet, although it knew naught of Europe during the Middle Ages, Europe oftentimes bethought itself of the wondrous empire shut in amidst the darkness of heathendom. Few of the mediæval legends were more widely diffused than that of Prester John and his Christian kingdom in the remotest East.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the awakening of the spirit of discovery gave rise to active attempts to refine this oasis of catholicity. The Portuguese were, of course, the leaders, and in 1490, after a lapse of over 900 years, Abyssinia was restored to some sort of communication with Europe.

But pride on the part of the kings of the country, and attempts on the part of the missionaries to subvert the independence of the Church and to establish the supremacy of the Pope, prevented this restoration becoming permanent. It did not become so till the reign of King Iyāsū, the donor of our cross.

The motive power in the first mission to Abyssinia had been Portugal; in the second the initiative came from France. Louis XIV. might have seemed a monarch magnificent enough to satisfy even the King of Sion! But the extent of the intercourse which he was able to bring about between the two countries was slight. The Jesuits, however, gained a footing; it would have been strange indeed if they had been altogether denied. The activity of the Roman missions, both in the new world and in the old, had given birth to a grand idea of a reunion, under the supremacy of the Pope, of all that series of Eastern Churches which stretched between the Indus and the Euphrates. In the case of Abyssinia much difficulty was experienced

in re-entering this country, from which the Jesuit missionaries had been several times expelled, but a fortunate illness which fell on King Iyāsū, together with the continued help of Louis XIV., secured for them at length admission. It is rather interesting to notice in this connection that the pulpit-hanging in Denstone College chapel is a piece of Jesuit needlework of about this same time.

It seems to have been during the years in which these proceedings were in progress that King Iyāsū, apparently with the object of strengthening the position of the native church against Jesuit aggression—for he was not a particularly ardent Christian—made to the Abuna Takla Naimant a gift of the beautiful cross which has had so strange a history.

It is thus a symbol of the common faith which unites the Churches of England and of the East. It is a memorial of a time in which waged hottest the long struggle of the Churches of the East against extravagant claims on the part of the Church of Rome. Its inscription, with its magnificent titles of "King of Kings" and independent "Abuna," carries our thoughts back even beyond those days, to the legendary times of Prester John and his marvellous Christian empire in the East.



On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from the *Antiquary*, vol. xxv., p. 208.)

X.



VERY curious work is here introduced under the pseudonym of IDIOTA, the leading word of the title-page. It is not altogether clear why the appellation was adopted by the author; although it may seem to us trivial, it must have conveyed some meaning to the contemporary reader, and it will presently appear that it was in imitation of an earlier work, to which the one now to be described was a sequence. The entire volume is devoted to the praises of the Virgin Mary; it is a small quarto size of over 314 pages,

printed at Salzburg in 1663. The subject, in Latin throughout, consists of passages quoted from the Bible, and from the writings of saints, commentators, and early expounders of Christian doctrine; the author connects these together by laudatory and devotional sentences composed in chronograms of the year 1663. No less than 2,727 of such chronograms are conspicuous in bold type from beginning to end of the book; it certainly is a remarkable production, but calculated rather to repel the seriously disposed reader by the highly developed chronogrammatic feature. The author was a parish priest, by name Mauritius Nagengast; the

book is a rare one, and almost unknown among bibliophiles—even the author's name is a stranger to the catalogues of the British Museum and Bodleian libraries, as well as to booksellers' catalogues here and abroad. A short time ago a copy (the only one I know of) reached the library of the Rev. W. Begley, who allows me the use of it on the present occasion. I subjoin transcripts of the title-pages and a few extracts from other parts of the volume; the dates added are my own reckonings of the chronograms; I must say, however, that the book could only be worthily represented by an entire reprint. The first title-page is as follows:

ALTER IDIOTA
SEV PARVA ENCOMIA: } = 1663.

h. c.

LAVDES
SACRATÆ SEMPER VIRGINIS, } = 1663.

E POLO, NOBIS CONTRA HOSTES DANTIS
VIRTUTEM, } = 1663.

AB EIVSDEM, INTER PIOS CVLTORES, = 1663.

SODALI, PRO NVME ROCVRRENTIS ANNI, = 1663.

RECENTER CHRONOGRAPHICO CALAMO
EX SACRA PAGINA CONSIGNATÆ, } = 1663.

ET IN PVBLICVM EDITÆ, = 1663.

AVTHORE
MAVRIT: NAGENGAST PASTORE, ET
DECANO IN ZEILORN. } = 1663.

*Eccles. 24.**

Qui edunt me, adhuc esuriunt:

et Cant. 2.†

Fructus ejus dulcis gutturi meo.

ANNO
A QVO, EX B. VIRGINE TOTI MVNDO, VERA } = 1663.
LVX, PAX, ET SALVS EST ORTA.

IN SALTZBVRG
DRVCTS IOHANN BAPTIST MAYR. } = 1663.

At page 71 the writings of Cardinal Hugo are quoted: "Quando DEUS creavit universam hanc mundi machinam, duo eum, Gen. i.

legitur fecisse magnæ molis lumina, solem scilicet, et Lunam, Luminare majus, ut præsetter diei: et Luminare minus, ut præsetter nocti."

PER HÆC DVO PRÆSIGNIA LVMINA, = 1663.

NON ALIA MISTICÈ OSTENDVNTVR, = 1663.

NISI SOLVS CHRISTVS, REDEMPTOR NOSTER, = 1663.

NEC NON ALMA DEI GENITRIX: = 1663.

ENIMVERO SOL RADIANS EST CHRISTVS, = 1663.

QVI DIEI LVCEM PRÆBET, = 1663.

ID EST IVSTO: LVNA SANCTA MARIA, = 1663.

IN FRIGIDA NOCTE PRÆBVIT FVLGOREM, =

HO C EST, FVRVO MORTALI DETENTO IN TENEBRIS = 1663.

DELICTORVM. ITA INTERPRETATVR = 1663.

PRÆNOMINATVS HVGO CARDINALIS. = 1663.

* Ecclesiasticus xxiv. 29. (Vulgate version.)

† Song of Solomon ii. 3.

Another extract, from page 142, will suffice :

PVLCHRÈ, ET PIÈ IDIOTA, SED RE IPSA NON IDIOTA, PRÆIGNIS = 1663.
 VIR, ET ALIAS APPRIMÈ DOCTVS, = 1663.
 IN CONTEMPLATIONE DEIPARÆ VIRGINIS EGREGIÆ AIT, = 1663.

Tota pulchra es Virgo gloriosissima, non in parte, sed in toto, et macula peccati sive mortalis, sive venialis, sive originalis non est in te ; etc., etc.

At page 277 there is an appendix, with the title-page thus :

IDIOTÆ
 SOLERS AVCTARIVM } = 1663.
 IN HONOREM DEI, ET IPSIVS GLORIOSÆ
 GENITRICIS } = 1663.
 B. MARIÆ
 NON PROCVL AB OPPIDO NOVÆ OETTINGÆ,* } = 1663.
in
 VETERI PRÆCELSo, PERCELEBRI ET } = 1663.
 MIRACVLOSO SACELLO, }
 OLIM A PAGANÂ GENTE EXÆDIFICATO, = 1663.
in
 QVO SEPTEM PLANETÆ SVPERSTITIOSÈ } = 1663.
 SACRO HONORE ADORATI }
 SICVT CELLÆ ARCVATÆ IN ORBEM FACTÆ } = 1663.
 CLARÈ. SIGNANT, }
 PRISCIQVE ANNALES MANIFESTÈ PRODVNT, = 1663.
a
 S. RVPERTO LAVDATISSIMO } = 1663.
 EPISCOPO, }
 MAGNOQVE BAVARIÆ APOSTOLO RITÈ } = 1663.
 DICATO, }
 PRODIT IN PVBLICVM, = 1663.
 ANNO
 BENEDICTA TV INTER MVLIRES. = 1663.

A hymn and a laudation to the "glorious Virgin" of Ottingen filling fifteen pages, and entirely in prose chronogram of 1663, next follow, signed thus at the end by the author :

DEVOTISSIMVS CLIENS, = 1663.
 MAVRIT : NAGENGAST } = 1663.
 PASTOR ET DECANVS IN ZEILORN. }

At page 296 there is an additional appendix with a title-page similar in form to the preced-

ing one, wherein the subject is brought to a conclusion. A singular feature in the book appears at page 318, where the author addresses the reader entirely in chronogram, craving pardon for all errors of the press, of which about 120 are specified in the next two pages as being of the "graver sort" and to be corrected. An "erratum" in this form I am inclined to say is unique ; it is as follows :

AD LECTOREM
 SVBINTRAT AVTHOR, ET PRO FINE AIT, } = 1663.
 SI FORSAN ERROR INCIDET, VELVT HOMO ERRO, ET FATEOR, = 1663.
 NON SINE CVLPA ESSE AVIDITATEM, = 1663.
 FESTINÈ REM EXPLICANDI. = 1663.
 FATEO ERGO ERROREM EX CONTRARIO ADAGIO : FESTINA LENTÈ = 1663.
 QVIA NIL RECTÈ ORDINATVM, = 1663.
 QVOD VELOCITER NIMIS. = 1663.
 AT ERRATA, ET DELICTA NOSTRA QVIS ENVMERABIT ? = 1663.
 QVIS HOMO SINE OFFENDICVLO ? = 1663.

* Neu-Oetting, between Munich and Linz, and near to a celebrated pilgrimage-church which possesses a miraculous picture of the Virgin, said to have been brought from the East in the seventh century.

*Et quis liber a mentis liber? Vix ullus in orbe,
Semper habent mendas, devia præla suas.*

EA PROPTER DE CÆTERO, VT IDIOTÆ INDVLGEAS,	= 1663.
VEL VT IDIOTUM CORRIGAS, ROGO.	= 1663.
ET SI EGO IGNORANS, MELIORA FVERO EDOCTVS,	= 1663.
BONO MAGISTRO, DISCIPLVVS PAREBO,	= 1663.
TE INSVPER IN DOMINO, BENÈ VALERE PRECOR.	= 1663.
PRO ANNO	
IESV DVLCISSIMI.	= 1664.

The beginning of title-page of the book will admit of this translation, *Another "Idiot" otherwise small praises; i.e., eulogies on the ever blessed Virgin, etc.* The leading word here means a simple or unlearned person. The work itself is doubtless in imitation of an earlier work in the fourteenth century, of which Raymundus Jordan was the writer; he was an Augustine Canon, "provost" of Uzes, near Nîmes, in France, in 1384, afterwards Abbot of Celles in the diocese of Bourges; he was known by the pseudonym of "The Idiot," or the "Learned Idiot," until the time when Theophilus Raynaud, a Jesuit author, discovered his manuscripts, which he edited and printed in 1638 and 1654. The edition comprises "Meditations on the Virgin Mary"; a treatise on the "Religious Life"; and "The Mystic Eye." The imitation (the work of Nagengast) made its appearance in 1663 in the shape of the chronogrammatic book by the "other idiot," who, in one of the passages I have extracted from page 142, alludes to the original "idiot" as *not at all an idiot, but a most remarkable man especially learned.* Before the discovery made by Raynaud, Genebrard, Tritheim, and other writers had placed Jordan in the ninth century. See *Nouvelle Biographie générale*, xxxvi. 913, under the title R. Jordan; also Backer's *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus*, iii. 64, under the title T. Raynaud, No. 39.

A curious and rare tract (folio size, pp. 14) deserves notice, though it is but slightly chronogrammatic. The subject is descriptive of a dramatic recital at the University of Culm in Northern Germany, formerly within the kingdom of Poland, composed by a professor of poetry there named Joseph Szpadrowski. An introduction in Latin with a parallel version in the Polish language

fills three pages; it conveys Christian teaching and Roman doctrines; the "argument" of the drama, also in the two languages, occupies the rest of the tract. The title-page runs thus:

Triumphus humilitatis de superbia reportatus, in persona Esther et Mardochæi sub scenico apparatu in theatro Culmensis academix, etc.

ANNO, QUEM IN SIGNIS ISTIS IVNCTA COLVMNA DABIT = 1767.

190	199	792	223	361
786	269	205	360	145
216	703	356	121	369
394	509	82	420	360
179	85	330	641	530

200	461	719	205	180
202	354	100	330	779
300	500	356	400	209
341	177	185	660	402
722	273	405	170	195

219	230	348	571	397
416	401	596	112	240
220	301	356	820	68
610	600	106	89	360
300	233	359	173	700

Besides this, the title-page contains another chronogram of the date 1765, combined with some other arrangement of figures and signs intended to express the year, month, and day, which, it must be confessed, are obscure. The date made by the squares is that of the

occasion of the recital of the drama, namely, 1765; the chronogram preceding them makes 1767, the date of printing the tract. There is no date in plain figures anywhere in the tract, nor are there any more chronograms. This is a single instance within my experience of the association of "magic squares," with chronograms to indicate a date; the term is applied to an arrangement of numbers in a square, so that, as in this instance, the vertical and horizontal columns, as well as the diagonal sets of numbers from each corner, shall give the same totals when added up. Such arrangements were known very early to the Hindoos, Egyptians, and Chinese, among whom, as also among Europeans of the Middle Ages, a belief existed that magic squares had astrological and divinatory qualities. Emanuel Moschopolus, of Constantinople, wrote them in Greek in the middle of the fifteenth century. The method of constructing them is tedious; it will be found well explained in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, vol. xv., p. 213, where it is also mentioned that a very complete bibliographical index of writers on the subject is given in Professor Lucas's *Récréations Mathématiques*, Paris, 1882.

It is pleasant to find in the latter half of this nineteenth century such a modern display of chronograms as appeared at a public festival held at Antwerp, and described in a pamphlet of sixty-three pages, bearing this title: "Notice historique et descriptive de la Méorable fête célébrée à Anvers le 4 Mars 1855, à l'occasion de la proclamation du dogme de l'Immaculée Conception de la tres-sainte Vierge; par Ch. J. Van Den Neste prêtre." Printed at Antwerp, 1855. The frontispiece shows a banner inscribed:

HICCE DIES GLORIOSÆ MARIE SACER ERIT.
=1855.

The cathedral and public buildings were variously decorated, and numerous chronogram inscriptions in Latin and Flemish were displayed. Processions, illuminations, and other tokens of rejoicing added importance to the occasion, and gave (as the author intimates) great satisfaction to every citizen of Antwerp. There are ninety chronograms; I select the following:

ECCE MARIA CORDIS NOSTRI LÆTITIA. =1855.
QVAMDIU ANTVERPÆ STABIT INCLYTA
PIETAS, CULTUS TUUS IN URBE VIGEBIT. =1855.
MATER CHRISTI, SINE LABE CONCEPTA, PIE
NOBIS ADESTO! =1855.
VIRGO GENITRIX JESU, LABIS ORIGINALIS
NESCIA, EXTOLLITUR.—GAUDEAMUS! =1855.

The next was put over a transparent picture of the Virgin on the front of the asylum for aged people; it gives the date when the Pope Pius IX. promulgated a Bull declaring the doctrine of "The Immaculate Conception":

MARIA SINE LABE CONCEPTA SIS DECOR
SENI, =1854.
SIS LUX, TUTELA, QUIES, PAX, VERA SIS
ILLI MEDICINA, EGREGIA VIRGO. =1854.

The next indicates the same circumstance:

PIUS NONUS PONTIFEX, STATUIT; DIVÆ
VIRGINIS MARIE CONCEPTIO FUIT SINE
LABE ORIGINALI. =1854.

This pamphlet is out of print, and has become very scarce. I have tried without success to obtain for myself a copy from the Antwerp booksellers. Chronograms used on such occasions are apt to disappear along with the accompanying decorations; the author of the pamphlet has done well to preserve them.

THE SACRAMENT MIRACLE.

A jubilee was held in St. Gudule's Church, Brussels, in 1770, to celebrate this event in the city where it is said to have had its origin. It is described in two volumes, 8vo., in my possession, printed at Brussels in 1770, bearing this title: "Vier-honderd-jaerig Jubilé van het hoog-weerdig en alderheyligste Sacrament van Mirakel," etc., by Pater F. J. De Boeck. Engraved frontispiece and twelve engraved representations. The narrative and the comments thereon are in the Flemish language. The circumstances took place in the year 1370, and have been frequently described in the books put forth at preceding festivals, particularly in that by Petrus de Cafmeyer, 1735.† On this occasion the processions, church ceremonies, and public demonstrations seem to have been on

* I cannot find a copy of the work in the library of the British Museum.

† Many are mentioned in my two published volumes on chronograms.

a smaller scale than formerly. Chronograms, however, were not absent, for the two volumes contain 112, viz, 90 in Latin and 22 in the Flemish language, all making the date 1770. I select the following, which will bear separation from the text without losing their meaning; they apply mostly to circumstances in the well-known story, but not to the date thereof:

Page 12. EUCHARISTIA INSIGNIS SPIRITUALIS
MEDICINA; 'T BLOET VAN JESUS CHRISTUS
IS MEDECYN. = 1770.

(The letter Y is to be counted as = Z; it is so in most Dutch chronograms.)

Page 15. VENITE AD ME, QUI LABORATIS,
AC ONERATI ESTIS, ET EGO RECREABO VOS. = 1770.

Page 51. DIVENDITUR JUDÆIS CÆLI
CREATOR. = 1770.

A QUADRINGENTIS ANNIS SACRILEGUS
JOANNES VAN LOVEN E SACELLO SANCTÆ
CATHARINÆ BRUXELLIS, IN NOCTE FRACTIS
IN FENESTRA VITRIS, RAPUIT BIS QUATUOR
ET OCTO CONSECRATAS HOSTIAS. = 1770.

Page 65. EX TEMPLO SANCTÆ CATHARINÆ
JOANNES DEI HOSTIAS RAPTAUIT. = 1770.

Page 89. IPSE EUCHARISTICUS A PERFIDIS
BLASPHEMATUR. = 1770.

Page 134. INTERFECTO JONATHA, VIDUA ET
NATUS EJUS VENËRE BRUXELLAS, ET CON-
SECRATAS HOSTIAS PORREXERUNT JUDÆIS
ILLIC CONGREGATIS. = 1770.

Page 189. IN SACRAMENTI HOSTIIS VERE
COLITUR DEUS. = 1770.

Page 191. EX QUIBUS CONSECRATIS HOSTIIS,
PUGIONIBUS TRANSFIXIS ABUNDANTER
GUTTE SANGUINIS EMANUNT. = 1770.

Page 304. JUDICANT, PUNIUNT INSIGNES
MALEFACTORES = 1770.

(The punishment of three Jews who were implicated in the robbery and desecration of the Hosts was burning at the stake, as represented in an engraving.) The chronograms in vol. ii. do not relate so much to the history of the event as to the religious doctrines involved in it. I conclude the selection with one near the end of the volume. Three of the stolen Hosts showing the marks of desecration were recovered from the robbers, and at a subsequent period were hidden away for safety during some warlike tumults in a place known only to one person, on whose death the secret was lost. After a lapse of time, in the year 1585, the place was discovered,

according to the narratives, by a supernatural occurrence, and ever since the relics have been held in great veneration at Brussels. The chronogram records the safety of the relics after the lapse of 400 years:

Page 297. QUADRINGENTIS SÆCULIS IN-
CORRUPTÆ MANENT HOSTIÆ. = 1770.

Another century and more having passed on, brings the period to upwards of 500 years at the present time.

St. John of Nepomuc is a very popular saint in Bavaria; statues and chapels are frequently to be seen erected to his honour, especially on or near bridges; it is believed that he is the patron protector of those structures. He was thrown from the bridge over the river Moldau at Prague in the year 1383, from the arch where stands a fine and graceful bronze statue of him. Thirty statues and groups of saints of colossal size stand on this fine bridge, which was built about the year 1357, and partially broken down by the floods in September, 1890; his own statue fell with the ruin, but probably it has been restored by this time. A festival held at Troppau, in Silesia, in honour of this saint in 1731, is described in a Latin tract (folio size, 17 pp.) by an association who subscribe the preface as "Sodalitas Nepomucena Neostadii Moravorum congregata." As usual on such occasions, triumphal arches and other ornamental structures were put up in and about the parish church, decorated with pictures and emblematical devices, with a profusion of chronogram inscriptions in hexameter and pentameter verse, all making the date of the festival 1731. The chronograms by themselves are not interesting; so much of their meaning is derived from their association with the pictures that a separation of one from the other leaves both in want of explanation. The tract concludes with a mention of some of the miracles attributed to the power of the mortal remains of the saint; each miracle is briefly alluded to by chronogram followed by a leonine couplet to explain the allusion, and as a part of the inscribed decorations; they are curious in their way; the date, however, is that of the festival, not that of the miracles which belong to the fourteenth century. The title fills two pages boldly printed; it com-

mences thus : " L.J.C. Gloriosa triumphantis silentiarii pro sacratissimi poenitentiae sigilli custodia magnanimi Christi athletae honoris et famae custodis divi proto-martyris Joannis Nepomuceni in sacro palatio coronatae reginae martyrum Mariae Neapoli Moravorum peracta honoris coronatio. Seu compendiosa synopsis

exhibens octiduanam canonicæ apotheoseos Joannæ festivitatem," etc. Printed at Troppau, 1732.

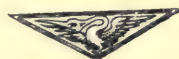
The subject contains 134 chronograms mostly in hexameter and pentameter verse, all making the date 1731. The miracles are thus mentioned :

1. DE MORTUA PUELLA OPE SANCTI JOANNIS VITAE RESTITUITUR. = 1731.
Sanctus sanavit, quam vita hæc unda privavit,
Felix restituit, lympha quod abripuit.
2. DIVUS NEPOMUCENUS OPE SUA TABESCENTES ARTUS SANAT.
Dextrae diffusum perfectum redditit usum,
Ars nepomuca levat, quod medicina negat.
3. IN PESTIFERA LUE, SALUBRIS EXSTITI MEDICUS.
Dira lues sistit, vis Sancti quando resistit,
Divus quando favet, pestis acerba pavet.
4. IN INCENDIO AUXILIUM TULIT.
Nascitur ignitus, flammæque domare peritus,
Vis ignita perit, quam tua Sancte ferit.
5. VEXATOS GRAVI DOLORE OCULORUM SANAT.
Aufert mœrores varios, oculique dolores
Liberat et suavi more, dolore gravi.
6. VISUM CÆCIS DIVUS JOANNES RESTITUIT.
Corporis amissum confert, in corpore visum,
Nox cœca abscedit, luxque petita redit.
7. INFECUNDÆ IPSIUS POTENTI SUBSIDIO FECUNDANTUR.
Fructu infecundæ per Eum recreantur abunde
Hic dum imploratur, fructus ab axe datur.
8. FÆMINÆ ALIAS PARTU DIFFICILES FAUSTÈ ENIXÆ SUNT.
Partus ingratos hic Sanctus reddit amatos,
Fit partus suavis, qui fuit ante gravis.
9. VIDUÆ PRO VOTO ANNULTUM A CÆSARE PROCURAT.
Desertæ pronus viduæ Pater, estque Patronus,
Huic fert mandatum Cæsaris ipse, datum.
10. CORDA DIVISA VERO CHARITATIS FŒDERE JUNXIT,
Livor disjunxit mentes, Hic fœdere junxit,
Has livore privans, firmo et amore ligans.
11. REUM OPE SUÂ EX CARCERE EXPEDIT.
Hic reus erupit, cui Sanctus vincula rupit,
Sic virtute piâ panditur apta via.
12. PIUS ET FIDELIS EXSTAT FAMÂ PERICLITANTIBUS PATRONUS
Secretò clama, si sis tibi conscia fama,
Audit, et in cœlis scit, quid habere velis.

This tract is in the library of Rev. W. Begley; I do not know of another copy. I refer to my volume *Chronograms*, 1882, for other particulars relating to the saint. Also

to Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, and to the *Acta Sanctorum*, both at the calendar date 16th of May.

(To be continued.)



A History of Furniture.*



WE believe Mr. Litchfield is right in claiming for this work that it is the first attempt to treat the whole subject of the history of furniture compendiously. There are some good monographs on particular periods, but none of these serve the purpose now supplied of passing in review the different styles and designs which have prevailed in furniture and decorative woodwork from the earliest recorded period down to the present time. The book is eminently original both in letterpress and in the majority of the illustrations, for the author has had unusual facilities in being permitted access to a variety of old drawings, manuscripts and records bearing on the subject and hitherto unedited.

"There is history writ in furniture," says Mr. Litchfield, "and the social and political changes which gave rise to and influenced successive styles and their modifications, are here traced and exemplified. Renaissances and decadences, revolutions and restorations, have their monuments in mahogany and marqueterie, no less than in literature and laws.

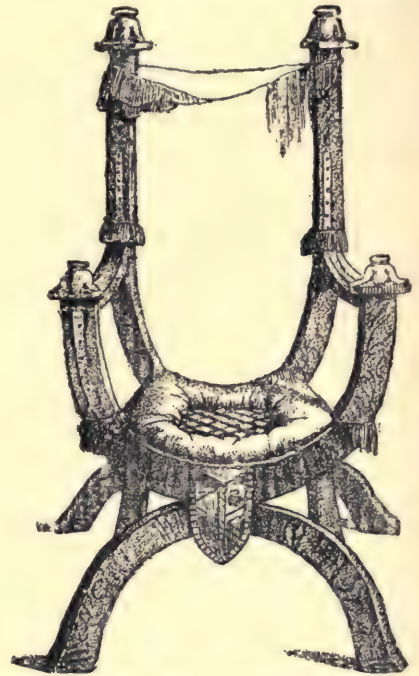
"The National Museums of this and other countries have supplied material for this history, as have also the private collections of her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord de l'Isle and Dudley (Penshurst), Lord Sackville (Knole), Baron Rothschild, Sir Richard Wallace, the City Guilds, etc., and the book contains illustrations of many of the most important objects to be found in them.

"The characteristic qualities of such well-known designers as Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Pergolesi, and the Adams have been illustrated by examples from rare old books of design and other home and foreign resources."

The opening chapter, which under the head of "Ancient Furniture," covers a period of several centuries, is only to be looked upon as introductory to the more solid part

of the book, and is avowedly only a slight sketch. Still, the references to furniture mentioned in the Bible, and to that of Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome, are remarkably well done, and largely illustrated from examples that have not hitherto been noted.

The second chapter deals with "The Middle Ages." Particulars and cuts are given of the chairs of St. Peter and Maximian at Rome, Ravenna, and Venice. The gilt-bronze chair of Dagobert, now in the *Musée de*

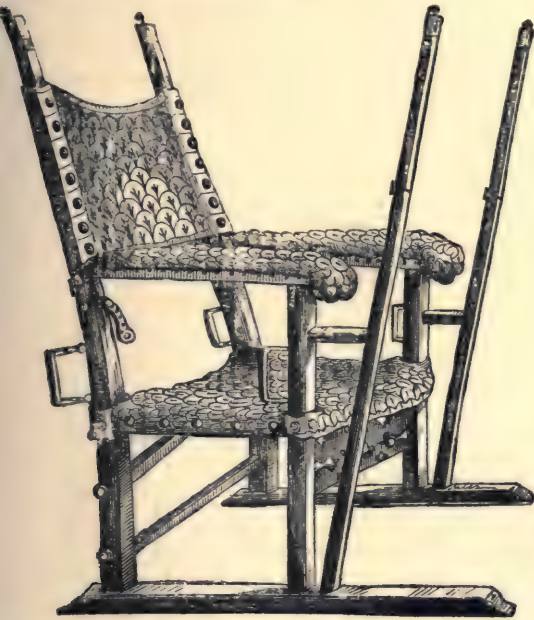


CHAIR IN THE VESTRY OF YORK MINSTER.

Souverains, Paris, is also noticed. It was originally a folding-chair, the work of the seventh century, but back and arms were added by the Abbé Suger in the twelfth century. A brief account is given of the early carved furniture of Norway, Russia, and Scandinavia, as well as of Anglo-Saxon houses and customs. Among the numerous examples of English mediæval chairs of state, none is more quaint than a chair in the vestry of York Minster, of which we are able, through the courtesy of the publishers, to produce an illustration. Mr. Litchfield concludes that it

* *Illustrated History of Furniture*, by Frederick Litchfield. Truslove and Shirley. Imp. 8vo., pp. xvi., 280; two hundred and fifty illustrations. Price 25s. net.

is of late fourteenth century date. Some remarkable examples are given towards the close of this chapter of the transition from Gothic to Renaissance.



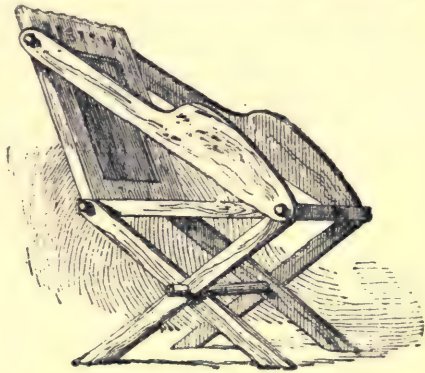
SEDAN CHAIR OF CHARLES V.

The third chapter is devoted to the important period of the Renaissance, wherein its varying progress, date, and examples in the countries of Italy, France, Netherlands, Spain, Germany, and England are clearly set forth. The account of the revival of art in the different parts of France, as exemplified in the furniture, is full of interest. While Normandy quietly adopted the new designs, and Rouen carvers and joiners became famous for their work, the neighbouring province of Brittany was conservative of her earlier designs. The sturdy Breton has through all changes of style preserved much of the rustic quaintness of his furniture. Many a farmhouse in the country districts of Brittany are still furnished with shelf-beds, forming a cupboard in the wall, shut in during the day by a pair of lattice doors of Moorish design, with the wheel pattern and spindle perforations. These, with an *armoires* of like design, and a chest in the relief carving of Moorish-Byzantine design, used as a step

to mount the bed, and also as a table, form the usual furniture of the principal room of a Breton homestead.

The sketch of the Renaissance in Spain gives a concise account of its peculiarities. After Van Eyck was sent for to paint the portrait of King John's daughter, the Low Countries continued to export to Spain painters, sculptors, tapestry-weavers, and artists of every description. In the Royal Armoury at Madrid is the quaint sedan chair of the Emperor Charles V., of which Mr. Litchfield gives an illustration. He is probably right in his conjecture that it was made in the Netherlands. It is fitted with movable back and uprights to form a canopy when desired.

The account of the Renaissance in England is remarkably well done; it is of necessity brief, but lays hold of all the more salient points that are important for the student to consider. The end of feudalism and the influence of foreign artists in the time of Henry VIII., fitly introduce the subject. The instances which are illustrated are a carved oak chest in the style of Holbein; Anne Boleyn's chair, at Hever Castle; a Tudor cabinet in the South Kensington Museum; the Abbot's chair, *temp.* Henry VIII., now in the palace of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the original "Glastonbury chair," of which such a crowd of duplicates were made at the



THE GLASTONBURY CHAIR.

beginning of the church "restoration" period; a good Elizabethan bedstead; oak wainscoting from an old house in Exeter; dining-hall in the Charterhouse; screen in the hall

of Gray's Inn; carved oak panels in the court room of the Carpenters' Company; part of an Elizabethan staircase; the entrance hall, Hardwick, in the contemporary furniture; Shakespeare's chair; the great bed of Ware; and the "Queen's room," Penshurst Place.

The succeeding chapter, on "Jacobean Furniture," deals with a period of about one hundred and fifty years, from the time of James I., until that of Chippendale and his

century until the Revolution, are fully treated, with special reference to the Palace of Versailles, the Grand Trianon, and the Petit Trianon. Chapter seven deals with Chippendale and his contemporaries, and abounds in delightful illustrations. Chapter eight describes the furniture of the first half of the present century, whilst chapter nine carries the subject down from 1851 to the present day. An appendix supplies a most useful



OAK SIDEBOARD *temp.* WILLIAM III.

contemporaries, is most fully descriptive and remarkably well illustrated. The oak sideboard in the South Kensington Museum, of the time of William III., is a fine and effective specimen of the plainer examples of that period.

To this succeeds a chapter on the furniture of Eastern countries, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Persian, and Saracenic. Under the heading of "French Furniture," the *meubles de luxe*, from the latter half of the seventeenth

alphabetical list of the chief furniture artists and manufacturers of past times, with the country and time in which they worked, and with a third column for remarks and references.

This excellent book supplies a much needed want; it cannot fail to be of real use to the student, collector, designer, and manufacturer; whilst the general antiquary should certainly have it on his shelves as a good work of reference.

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The one hundred and ninety-fourth number of volume xlix. of the *ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL* of the Royal Archæological Institute opens with a paper by that careful antiquary Rev. J. Hirst "On Guildship in Anglo-Saxon Monasteries."—The late Rev. Greville J. Chester has a posthumous article "On Archaic Engravings on Rock near Gebel in Upper Egypt."—Rev. Precentor Venables contributes "Some Account of the Roman Colonnade discovered in Bailgate, Lincoln," illustrated with a plan.—Mr. A. L. Lewis writes on "Stone Circles of Britain," arguing (but after a very shallow fashion) that they were intended "primarily as places of worship or sacrifice, and secondarily only as places of interment."—Mr. J. Park Harrison has an interesting illustrated article "On a Pre-Roman Clerestory Window and some additional Early Work recently discovered in Oxford Cathedral."—Mr. J. Bain, F.S.A. (Scot.), contributes yet another view of "Sir John Robsart and his daughter Amy, the first wife of Leicester."—One of the most interesting features of this number is an article by Dr. Munro "On Pre-historic Saws *versus* Sickles," in answer to an article in an earlier issue of this volume by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, entitled "Notes on Early Sickles."—Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., is again to the fore with his valuable illustrated annual article on recent discoveries of "Roman Inscriptions in Britain, 1890-1891." The list comprises several inscriptions of very high interest, notably the Colchester dedication to Mars Medœius Campesium, the Binchester altar to the Matres Ollototæ, a Carlisle legionary tile, and a milestone of Victorinus.—The number, which is a strong one, concludes with Proceedings, Notices of Archæological Publications, and items of Archæological Intelligence.

The first number of volume vii. of the *RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE*, issued by the Architectural and Archæological Society for the County of Buckingham, opens with an able preface by the editor (Mr. John Parker). In this preface the work already accomplished by the society is referred to; that which is in process of being done (such as an account of the Church Bells) is noted; the necessity of undertaking an archaeological survey map of the county, with the aid of the Society of Antiquaries, is strongly enforced; and the forming of a county museum ably advocated.—Mr. John L. Myers writes a most interesting account of "John Mason, Poet and Enthusiast," who lived during the last half of the seventeenth century; it is accompanied by photographic plates of the interior (with fine Norman chancel arch) and exterior of the little disused church of Stantonbury, of which he was vicar.—Rev. Dr. Lee, F.S.A., writes a valuable paper on "Amer-sham Churchwarden's Accounts," which begin with

the year 1541. With regard to the mediæval lighting of our churches, a subject learnedly discussed by Messrs. Weever and Peacock in a recent volume of the *Antiquary*, these accounts show that in 33 Henry VIII. special candles were made for Our Lady's Day, Easter, Whitsuntide, and for All Hallow's Day, and for the day following that of "All Soulen."—"The Monuments at Thornton, Bucks," are described by Mr. R. H. Russell, with a plate of the Ingleton Brass, 1472.—Mr. A. H. Cocks writes on "Local Words of South Bucks, especially the Thames Valley."—The editor contributes "The Account of Subscriptions to the Present to King Charles II. from the Hundred of Durham."—Proceedings and a list of members complete the issue.

The sixth number of volume ii. of the *Quarterly Journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY*, after a brief record of excursions opens with a paper by Rev. C. W. Penny on "The Fairfaxes of Hurst."—Lady Russell gives a further brief instalment of "Swallowfield and its Owners."—Mr. Stephen Darby gives a peculiarly interesting short paper on the old village of "Cookham, its Name and History."—Mr. Nathaniel Hone contributes the translation of "Portions of an Assize Roll, 12 Edward I. (1283), relating to the Hundred of Beynhurst, Berks." As he says, "These rolls are interesting as presenting us with a picture of social life in the village communities of the period; the system of local government and police, and the organization of the hundred and township are here unfolded before us."—This number also includes some small-print Notes and Queries, and Reviews.

The fourth part of volume vii. of the *Transactions of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY*, though covering the whole of 1891, consists only of forty pages. But though limited in amount, there is good material between the covers. The record of the bi-monthly meetings contains various items that are noteworthy. The longer papers are as follows: "The Early History of the Family of Hesilrige, of Noseley," by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., a paper characterized by the thoroughness that distinguishes all that is undertaken by this capable genealogist; the first part of an excellent account of "The Roman Roads of Leicestershire," by Colonel Bellairs; a continuation of "The Parish Registers of St. Nicholas, Leicester," by T. W. Owen; "The Trinity Hospital, The Newark," with a plan, also by Colonel Bellairs.

The July number of the monthly journal of the *CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* begins with "Some Interesting Ecclesiastical Relics," by Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore. The objects described in this paper are in the possession of some residents at Mitchelstown: (1) A pectoral cross which belonged to Bishop O'Brien, who was executed at Limerick in 1651, by order of Ireton; (2) a small crucifix of a remarkable character belonging to the same prelate; (3) an inscribed chalice, dated 1648; and (4) a large tortoiseshell snuff-box with a silver lid, having arms and inscription of the year 1778,

which is surely not an "ecclesiastical relic"!—Mr. H. W. Gilman contributes "Notes on the Siege of Cork in 1690."—Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., gives a short account of "A French Chart of Cork Harbour," printed and published in France, possibly for use against the Williamite forces of 1688.—The third of the illustrated "Biographical Sketches of Persons Remarkable in Local History" deals with Daniel Maclise.—"Carberiae Rupes," a Latin poem by Dean Swift in 1723, is described and translated by Mr. J. R. O'Flanagan.—Mr. J. Grene Parry writes on "James Fitz-Gibbon, the Great Earl of Clare."—A variety of small-print matter, and the continuation of the separately-paged local poetry and local histories, combine to complete yet another good number of the only Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland that has the pluck to issue a monthly journal. Good luck to it!



The August number of the journal of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY has a good opening article by Mr. James Roberts Brown on the Book-plates of Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, Gloucestershire. The largest of these is an elaborate specimen of heraldry, having no less than forty quarterings, with the name of the family above each shield.—"Some American Book-Plates" is continued by Mr. Lawrence Hutton.—Mr. Walter Hamilton writes on "The Plate of Hildebrand Brandenburg, of Bibrach."—The editor contributes the second of his articles on "Modern Book-Plate Designers," this time dealing with Mr. T. Erat Harrison.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., writes a second paper on "Literary Book-Plates."—We would suggest to the editor to give the contents of each number either on the article or inside of the cover, the former by preference; this would be a great improvement.

PROCEEDINGS.

The fourth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on Wednesday, July 20, in the rooms of the society at Burlington House. Representatives from the following associations were present: Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, British Archaeological Association, Royal Archaeological Institute, Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Oxford Archaeological Society, Norfolk and Norwich Antiquarian Society, Kent Archaeological Society, Bucks Archaeological Society, Midland Institute (Birmingham), Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Shropshire Archaeological Society, Sussex Archaeological Association, Surrey Archaeological Society, Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Berks Archaeological Society, Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Society, Woolhope Field Club (Hereford), Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Association, St. Albans Archaeological and Architectural Society, Wiltshire Antiquarian Society, the Huguenot Society, Society for Preservation of Memorials of the Dead, and Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The chair was to have been taken by Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., President of the

Society of Antiquaries, but in his unavoidable absence it was ably filled by Sir John Evans, the late president, and subsequently by Dr. Drury Fortnum, vice-president.—The first subject for discussion was the Archaeological Survey of England. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope introduced the subject, explaining that as yet only three counties were completed—namely, Kent, Hertfordshire, and Cumberland—but that several others were now in progress. There was a brisk but technical debate as to the best marks and divisions to use in drawing up such maps, in which Messrs. Gomme, Parker, Sparrow, and Ferguson took the chief part. Mr. Brasington, of Birmingham, drew attention to photographic surveys of antiquities, and pointed out how the Midland Institute had procured valuable series of antiquarian photographs by enlisting the aid of amateur photographic societies, directing their work.—The second topic was the Classified Index of Archaeological Papers. Mr. Gomme announced that he had just completed the full index of all the papers issued by the local societies of Great Britain and Ireland, from their origin down to 1890, which will shortly be published. In addition to this Messrs. Gomme and Hope have just completed for the societies in union an index of the archaeological papers published in 1891. Mr. Hope said that it was amusing to note the difference in the requirements of the associated societies for this index: one society applied for 1,200 copies, and another for only four!—The third subject on the agenda was the "Restoration" of Ancient Buildings, upon which Mr. Micklethwaite read an incisive and vigorous paper that bristled with good points, and yet was reasonable in its advice and conclusions. Mr. Parker spoke especially against the habit of scraping the old masonry, thereby obliterating masons' marks and other historic evidence. The Chairman thought that three things combined brought about the mischievous renewing of churches: (1) a young and enthusiastic High Church parson; (2) an ill-instructed architect; and (3) an old lady with a long purse. The Rev. W. Creeny, of Norwich, drew the attention of the congress to the mischief threatened by the Dean of Norwich to the old stalls and choir-fittings of the cathedral church; he seemed to desire to turn the choir into a "great preaching place." The Rev. Dr. Cox raised a timely protest against the spoiling of old chancels by needless organ-chambers, and instanced a case in which this had recently been proposed by an "F.S.A." architect, but the proposition had happily been overruled. Mr. Brasington proposed the printing of a good pamphlet on true and improper restoration; but Mr. Ralph Nevill said that that had been already done by the Institute of Architects. Several speakers laid the chief blame of mischievous church restorations on the architects; but Mr. Micklethwaite, in reply, pointed out that no architect had any *locus standi* to destroy or otherwise until he was called in by the clergyman.—A fourth subject was the "Desirability of a New Skeleton Map of Roman Britain," introduced by Mr. Milman, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, but the project did not receive much support.—"The desirability of compiling a List of all Benefaction Tables previous to 1800 in Parish Churches" was brought forward by Mr. Gomme, and met, on the whole, with favourable consideration. It was stated

by some that the work had been already done in the old Charity Commission reports; but the Rev. Dr. Cox said that, so far as Derbyshire was concerned, those reports were capricious, fitful, and unreliable. Mr. S. W. Kershaw thought that the matter ought to be accomplished by the authorities of the church.—A paper on "Local Museums," written by Mr. Payne, and read by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, was full of good suggestions. It was decided, after an interesting and practical discussion, to refer the paper to the Standing Committee for its revision and enlargement, so that it might be issued as a guide to the due arrangement and carrying on of provincial museums. Allusion was made to the series of papers on local museums, showing up their deficiencies and commenting on all good arrangements, which is now appearing in the *Antiquary*.—The members of the congress dined together in the evening at the Criterion, Mr. Franks, C.B., in the chair. Afterwards the president held a reception of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House to meet the congress members. The suite of rooms contained a great variety of objects of interest specially displayed. The most important of these was the splendid collection of finger-rings, the property of Dr. Drury Fortnum, F.S.A.—On Thursday, the 21st, the delegates made an expedition to Silchester, stopping at Reading to visit the museum, where the numerous finds derived from the Silchester excavations are arranged. Special provision was made for them at Reading, but it will speedily prove inadequate if discoveries continue to be made as rapidly as they have during the last two years. In the museum Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., who has shared with Mr. St. John Hope the honour of conducting the excavations on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, gave an admirably condensed lecture on Silchester, illustrated by a large coloured ground-plan hung against one of the walls. Mr. Fox made his explanations all the clearer by reference to careful models of different parts exposed. The more valuable architectural details were exhibited in the room where Mr. Fox lectured, such as part of the impost of a Doric pier found at the west gate, and a great Corinthian capital from the same place, which had evidently formed part of a noble pillar of the basilica. In the same room is an illustration of the bold and effective manner of the Roman roofing, put together from the original square stone shingles found on the site, and arranged in pointed diamond fashion. Here, too, were a variety of querns and of the square flue-tiles that conducted heat through the rooms from the hypocaust. The members then moved to the larger Roman gallery, which is full of well-constructed and well-arranged cases. It would have been impossible to form any idea of the varied and rich nature of this most interesting collection in so limited a time had it not been for a lecture delivered by the honorary curator, Dr. Stevens, who gave a general sketch of the whole, going into detail over some of the more salient points. At Silchester itself Mr. Fox and Mr. St. John Hope acted as guides and instructors. Those delegates who had not visited the place before seemed surprised at the extent of the area occupied by the city, now, save for a church and a single farmhouse, entirely under cultivation; and also at the massiveness and height of

the walls, constructed of great flints with layers of stone intervening here and there to give them additional strength. The central insula, where the foundations of the basilica and the forum lie uncovered, was first visited. Nothing short of an actual visit can give a due impression of the size and original grandeur of these Roman municipal buildings. The basilica itself is 270 feet long by 60 feet in breadth, and was probably 70 or 80 feet high. The forum, surrounded with offices and shops, also covered a great area. Mr. Fox explained that the necessities of the climate required a far larger basilica in Britain and in North Gaul than was considered requisite in South Europe, because the colder and more humid atmosphere obliged the great gatherings of the populace to be held under cover. This difference in climate also brought about a considerable variation in the plans of the houses from those that have been found at Pompeii. The chief centre of attraction was the small Christian basilica, uncovered last June, of which an account has already appeared in these columns. It is south-east of the forum, and in the same central insula. The apse faces west, and is flanked on each side by square chapels or rudimentary transepts. There are narrow aisles to the centre of the church, and a narthex, equalling in width the nave and aisles, runs along the east end. It is of very small dimensions, being only 42 feet long. The nave is 10 feet wide, and the aisles are each 5 feet. The nave and apse are paved with small red tesserae an inch square. In front of the apse is a square of good mosaic in black-and-white checks with a lozenge border. A few feet to the east of the church is a brick foundation, 4 feet square, with a flint-lined pit on its western side; this is supposed to have been the fountain. A short distance to the west of the church is a deep wood-lined well. A good deal of discussion took place with regard to this building and its assumed purpose. No distinctive Christian emblem has been found, but its plan is so emphatically different from those of any known examples of civil basilicas or pagan temples, and so closely in accord with plans of early Christian churches, that the arguments so far are almost irresistibly on the side of its Christian origin (as the great majority of the members of the congress seemed to think), and all that the doubters can say is, "Not proven." Mr. Fox compared the plan to certain early Christian basilicas that have been found in the African province of Numidia. The Rev. Dr. Cox did his best to raise a discussion whilst all the party were gathered round the building, but no one responded. Afterwards, to a little knot who lingered, Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, propounded the theory of a pagan temple, and suggested that the foundation to the east, supposed to have supported a fountain, was for sacrifice, and the adjoining pit a midden into which the blood flowed! But we were unable to gather that he could produce any like plan of a temple elsewhere. Another point of much interest, just uncovered before this visit, was a small opening in the wall between the south and east gates. This was thought by some to be a small postern gate; but the more likely theory, from its position on the lowest side of the city and just beneath the baths, was that it had been the sluice-gate for the exit of the bath-water and of the whole drainage system of the town; but this will be duly

proved as the excavations proceed. The rapidity at which the work advances depends entirely upon the liberality and interest of the public. There are now some thirty men employed, and the expenditure is about £25 per week.—[Abstracted from the reports of the *Builder* and the *Athenæum*.]



The ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held its annual meeting at Cambridge, from August 9 to August 16; and the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION met at Cardiff, from August 22 to August 27. Accounts of both these meetings will be given in the October issue of the *Antiquary*.



The forty-seventh annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Llandeilo-Fawr, Carmarthenshire, on August 8 and four following days. On Monday Sir James Williams-Drummond delivered the presidential address in the Town Hall. On Tuesday, August 9, excursions were made to *Taliaris Chapel*, *temp.* Charles II., and consecrated by Bishop Jeremy Taylor, which is an interesting example of architecture of that date; to *Talley Abbey*, described by Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., which is in process of excavation; to *Talley Lake-Dwelling*, under the guidance of Rev. C. Chidlow, a most interesting mound between what are now two separate lakes, of which Dr. Munro, author of *Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, says: "We are here dealing with a lake-dwelling, or fort of a unique character, presenting special features which I have not hitherto observed in any of our Scottish or Irish Crannogs;" to *Twarla*, a mound in Glanranell Park, which seems to have served in prehistoric days as the foundation of a fortified dwelling; to *Dolan-Cothy*, the residence of Sir J. Hills-Johnes, where there are remains of a Roman villa with hypocaust and mosaics; and to the church of *Conwil Gaiio*, the chief interest of which is an inscribed-stone of the early Christian period, formerly used as the sill of the west doorway, and now fixed against the north wall of the church.—On August 10, the following places were visited, the church of St. Teilo, Llandeilo-Fawr, which may probably be regarded as the northern church of this saint's colony in Wales; in the report of the Llandeilo meeting of the association in 1855, it is called "a noble church," but unfortunately it has since been "restored," with disastrous effect, by the late Sir Gilbert Scott; *Llandyfeisant Church*, which occupies the site of an older and supposed Roman foundation; *Aberglasney House*, built by Bishop Rudd in 1615; *Cwrt Henry*, an old Welsh mansion, with a pre-Reformation domestic chapel; *Castell Dryslwyn*, a mediæval fortress with lancet windows; *Llanarthney*, where a paper was read by Rev. T. T. Beresford on a fine Hiberno-Saxon wheel-cross bearing a mutilated munuscle inscription; *Middleton Hall*, where is preserved a bilingual inscribed-stone of the early Christian period; and *Golden Grove*, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, where the remarkable monument called the Cross of Eudon will be described by Mr. J. Romilly Allen.—On August 11, the chief places of interest visited by the association were *Derwydd*, the residence of Mr. Stepney-Gulston;

it has the doorway and window of a chapel which is said to have existed here in the time of King John; also a porch with the armorial bearings of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., and the Tudor rose, date *circa* 1485. In the entrance-hall is a chimney-piece dated 1644, with the arms of the Vaughans of Derwydd and the Tewdwr lion; also the celebrated "Hoda cum Tewdwr" cabinet, having upon it the following coats-of-arms: Hoda cum Tewdwr, Hoda cum Martin, Hoda cum Jordan, Hoda cum Kuhylyn, referred to in the pedigrees by George Owen (1591); and four old Welsh carved chests. The library has a fine Early-Tudor ceiling and a fifteenth-century tapestry. King John is said to have stayed here in 1210, and the Earl of Richmond before he became Henry VII. The stone arch of the fire-place in the "King's room" is of early date, the frieze being later and incorporating the royal arms with quarterings of Sir Rhys ap Thomas and others. In Sir Rhys ap Thomas's room there is a fine old mantel-shelf, with portions of his carved bedstead, decorated with battle scenes and heraldic devices. In this house is also an interesting collection of MSS. and antiquities from the neighbourhood; *Pant-y-Llyn* Bone Caves, upon which a descriptive paper was read by Mr. Stepney-Gulston; *Llandybie* church, with an old font that has an indecipherable inscription; the mediæval fortress of *Castell Carreg Cennen*, perched on the summit of a perpendicular cliff; and *Curt Bryn-y-Beirdd*, pronounced by Professor Babington to be one of the most interesting specimens in existence of a gentleman's house of the time of Edward II.—The fourth and last excursion, on August 12, included visits to *Carn Goch*, where Mr. Edward Laws gave a lecture on the remains, and conducted the members over the site of this prehistoric fortress city; *Castell Mewrig*, a well-preserved earthwork, with traces of masonry, of a remarkable kind; the lately-restored church of *Llangadock*; and the two parish churches of Llandingat and Llanfair, at the respective ends of the town of *Llandovery*, both of which belong to the fifteenth century.—At the evening meeting, at the Cawdor Arms, Llandeilo, the following papers were read: "The Architecture of Talley Abbey," by Mr. S. W. Williams, F.S.A.; "The History of Talley Abbey," by Mr. Edward Owen; "Teilo Churches," by Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A.; and "Ancient Tenures," by Mr. D. Slenfer Thomas.—A special word of praise must be given to the admirable illustrated programme of sixteen pages issued to the members, which was due we feel sure to the industry of Mr. J. Romilly Allen, the editor of the society's journal.



The annual excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION was made on July 27 to Burton Agnes and Bridlington Priory. Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., honorary secretary, is again to be congratulated on the excellent programme issued to the members, which has become a speciality of this old-established society. At the fine Elizabethan hall of Burton Agnes, built by Sir Henry Griffith, 1601-3, Mr. John Bilson, the local honorary secretary for the Holderness branch of the association, gave a graphic sketch of its history.

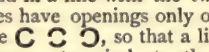
He said that while the excursions of their society had been principally and quite properly concerned with mediæval antiquities, he hoped that the visit to an Elizabethan house would be considered a welcome variation. The architecture of the Earlier English Renaissance had, in his opinion, received far too little attention from archæologists in the past. It was true that Yorkshire was not rich in houses of this period; still, Yorkshire could boast not a few such houses, and he thought they must admit that Burton Agnes was one of the best. These houses were speaking witnesses of the social changes of the time. The fortified style of the mediæval times had given way to a desire for domestication and refinement, and the prosperity which resulted from the peaceful rule of Elizabeth gave a great impulse to house building; and though many of their details were derived from Italy or France, their general design was an essentially English development. They retained the high gables and modified the mullioned windows of their mediæval predecessors, and imparted to the whole a quite distinctive character of their own, with great dignity and stateliness, and with a flavour, too, of the classicism and pedantry which characterized the literature and habits of their time. The attention of the members was drawn to a magnificently-carved chimney-piece, representing the parable of the wise and foolish virgins, and below that the five senses. The hall screen, which, it is said, was brought from Barmston, the former residence of the Boynton family, is also a splendid specimen of the carver's art, being adorned with representations of the Sibyls, the twelve tribes, the four Evangelists, and numerous other subjects. From the hall the visitors made their way up the beautiful old oak staircase, hung with works of art, to a bedroom reserved for special occasions, in which there were more specimens of carving, while the ceiling is of a most elaborate design in plaster.—The church of St. Martin was next visited, the main features of which, including various early tombs and effigies, were described by the rector, Rev. J. Denney.—The old Priory Church of Bridlington was described, with his usual acumen, by that best of all monastic authorities, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. He prefaced his remarks by drawing a distinction between the three classes of religious houses, which, he said, might be divided into those with a history and no building, those which had both a history and buildings, and those that had buildings but no history. Meaux in Holderness was an example of the first kind, for there was full documentary history of it, but no buildings to see; Fountains Abbey was a specimen of the second kind, and Bridlington of the third. Here there was no history; the buildings themselves had to tell their own tale. By history, he meant the history of the building itself, and not of its possessions. Of Bridlington they had one remarkable document, a survey taken just before the suppression in order to ascertain the value of the lead and materials in that part of the monastery which belonged to the prior and convent; for Bridlington, like Bolton, was a divided church, the eastern half belonging to the monastic community, and the western half being the parish church. At the suppression, therefore, the parish half was preserved, while the eastern half was

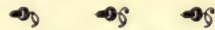
destroyed. Describing in detail the architecture of the church and the great difference in design between the south side and the north, which he accounted for on the supposition that the existence of a cloister and prior's lodging, which stood against the south wall of the nave, was the cause of there being fewer and shorter windows on the ground story than on the south side. Mr. Hope drew attention to the remarkable angle at which the east wall was set with regard to the nave. This was owing to the destroyed eastern half of the church having been built at so great an angle with the axis of the nave, that from the west door of the nave it was doubtful whether the east window could be seen at all. This he rather ascribed to careless setting-out on the part of the builders than to any symbolical intention. Having called attention to the different features of the church, such as the arms, tombstones, and a fragment of a very rich Norman cloister, Mr. Hope led the party round the outside of the building, and pointed out the site of the cloister, the prior's lodging, the "frater," the kitchen, and other offices. The chapter-house, he said, according to the description in the survey, must have been ten-sided, with an elevated conical roof like the chapter-house at York, only not so wide.



The third meeting of the ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTH-UMBERLAND, of two days' duration, was held at Ripon and neighbouring places. There was a large party present. On assembling at the Unicorn Hotel, Ripon, at noon on July 28, carriages were found waiting, and a short drive found the party at the far-famed ruins of Fountains Abbey. The president, the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., addressed the members on the history of the place, dwelling upon the fact that Fountains, unlike many of our great abbeys, did not owe its existence to the patronage of a great lord, but had been founded, so to speak, by the monks themselves on their quitting the great Benedictine monastery of St. Mary's, York. Mr. C. C. Hodges then gave a long address on the arrangements of a Cistercian house, and the use of the various portions of it. Beginning with the church, he explained that it was not built for congregational worship, but for the use of the monks, conversi, familiares, and mercenarii, the four separate sections of the inmates of the house. The guests also had a portion of the church for their use. He compared the beautiful Early English nine altars at Fountains with that at Durham, remarking that as the same building at Durham was some years later in date than that at Fountains, it was a great improvement on the design. He thought the same architect had had to do with both, and that he was a Kentish man. For it was under Abbot John, of Kent, that the greater part of the nine altars at Fountains was erected, and the Kentish form of the Early English was traceable in both, and also in one or two churches belonging to Durham of the same period, as though the same architect had had to do with them all. Adjoining to the cloister he described the various buildings surrounding it, remarking that he was indebted to the Rev. J. T. Fowler and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for some of his information, these gentlemen having

corrected many of the former designations of the various buildings. The most important of these was the fixing of the kitchen in its right place, and showing that the building formerly pointed out as the kitchen was in reality the "warming house."—At four o'clock the drive was continued to Markenfield Hall, a highly-interesting mediæval house, not often visited. The moat remains filled with water all round, and the only access to the courtyard is still, as formerly, over a bridge and through the gate-house. The bridge, however, is modern, and the gate-house of Elizabethan date. Mr. Hodges described the house, giving an account of the arrangements of a mediæval house of the period, and remarking that Markenfield was of special interest, as its date is known, there being a license to crenellate in 1310. It retains the hall, chapel, kitchen, butlery, and solar of the early house. There are many additions of the fifteenth century and later dates, but all the buildings round the courtyard are ancient. The foundations of the external stone steps to the hall, which is on the first floor, were found some years ago.—On returning to Ripon, quarters were taken for the night at the Unicorn. After dinner much amusement was caused by some of the members going into the market-place to hear the horn blown at nine o'clock. This custom is still maintained, the horn-blower giving three long blasts on the market-cross, and then going to the mayor's house to give another. The meaning of the blowing in the market-place was to indicate to the inhabitants that the watch had been set for the night. The horn-blower was taken into the coffee-room, and informed the company as to his office and its perquisites, and said that though he had held it for some years, he had only missed blowing one night. But he failed to see any joke, when the president gravely remarked: "Then what became of the town that night?"—Next morning (July 29) the party drove to West Tanfield, a most picturesque village, containing a castle and a church and a long street, the houses on one side of which are built on the sloping bank of the Ure close to the water's edge. The view of the village from the bridge is one not to be forgotten. In the street is a mediæval house with pointed-moulded doorways, and shoulder-headed doorways and windows. This is no doubt the house where the master and two chantry priests dwelt, who served the Marmion chantries. The present state of the church is enough to cure any sensible person of the "restoration" mania. A list of the things destroyed since 1860 would be a long one, but they include an Early Norman chancel arch, and a quantity of "Early English" woodwork. The roofs are modern and prickly with nasty carving, the seats are mean and hideous, and the whole interior, but for the seven fine effigies, would be repulsive, and yet we read thus of the church in 1852: "There is something most imposing and solemn about the greenly mildewed effigies on the floor, the ghastly whiteness of the figures on the high tomb, the unoccupied chancel, the decaying glass, and the whole ancestral appearance of Tanfield Church."—The next visit was to one of the three great circles on Thornbrough Moor. These circles are in a line with each other, are 220 yards in diameter, and the two extreme ones in the row are a mile apart. The centre circle has

openings in its circumscribing mounds opposite to one another, and in a line with the two outer circles. The outer circles have openings only on the side next the centre circle , so that a line drawn from the centre of one outer circle to the centre of the other outer circle would pass through all the four openings. Canon Greenwell gave a long and learned address on these and similar prehistoric monuments. He said the only other similar circles in this country were those at Arbor Low, in Derbyshire, and King Arthur's Round Table, in Westmoreland. After recounting the numerous theories which have been propounded as to their use, he said he thought the most reasonable—in fact, the only tenable—one was that they had been used for great tribal assemblies or Parliaments.—On returning to Ripon the minster was visited. Its history and its connection, through St. Wilfrid, with early Christianity in the kingdom of Northumbria, was given with great length and learning by the president. Mr. Hodges then spoke for an hour on the architectural history of the building, which he traced from the time of St. Wilfrid to its restoration under the late Sir Gilbert Scott. After dining at the Unicorn Hotel the members took the train for the north, having spent two days both pleasantly and usefully.



The members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY had a pleasant day's perambulation of Norwich on July 26. The company assembled at the Junior Institute, where Rev. W. Hudson read a valuable paper on "Tombland and its Story;" Tombland was the name of the centre of the pre-Norman burgh of Norwich. The church of St. George, Tombland, was well described by Mr. E. A. Fillett, and the Rev. C. R. Manning drew the attention of the visitors to a locker situated south of the chancel arch, in which the processional cross was once deposited. He believed this was the only locker of the kind existing in Norwich churches, although it was frequently found in Suffolk. In the afternoon the company assembled in the palace garden, where Rev. Sidney Pelham read a paper descriptive of the ruin of the porch of the great hall (commonly known as Bishop Salmon's Gateway), and of Bishop Alnwick's Gateway. With regard to the former he pleaded earnestly, not for its restoration, but for its preservation from further ruin. The president (Sir Francis Boileau) said that it was most desirable that something should be done to prevent the building from getting into a crumbling and ruinous condition, and he was sure it was the wish of every member of the society that it should be preserved in the future with most religious care. Dr. Bateley thoroughly endorsed the remarks of the president, and was of opinion that such relics of antiquity ought to be scrupulously preserved. The president hoped that Dr. Bensly would see whether steps could be taken to render this interesting building sufficiently sound by removing causes which were picturesque but destructive. The undertaking would not be of a very formidable nature. Dr. Bensly said he felt the force of Sir Francis Boileau's remarks. If left in its present condition, with trees growing on its roof, it would become in a worse state than it was

at present. It was a beautiful specimen of early Decorated work, and deserved to be taken great care of. Some of the visitors afterwards ascended the newel staircase, and entered the quaint upper chamber of the porch. The beautiful groined roof was greatly admired, but at places, where the shrubs and trees were growing, the roots had displaced some of the stonework through which the rain had fallen and contributed to the general decay.—Leaving the grounds by the east gate, the party proceeded to the Cow Tower, a red-brick tower about 45 feet high and 24 feet in diameter, about which Mr. J. W. Howard contributed a paper.—The same gentleman also supplied a brief but interesting paper on the Bishop's Bridge. Shortly after one of the feuds between the monks and citizens, in 1275, the prior obtained permission to erect a bridge with a gate upon it. It was to be kept in repair jointly by the bishop and the prior. The present bridge had always been called Bishop's Bridge, from Roger de Skernyng, who was the prelate at the date when the permission was given. About the time at which the Cow Tower and other defences of the city were taken in hand, the citizens became possessed of the entrance, and from that date (1393) till the present time it had always been maintained at the public charge. The bridge, consisting of three bays, was 90 feet long and 15 feet wide in its narrowest part, and had a very low parapet, with semicircular recesses. Beneath the parapet on the south side were two curious carved masks as corbels supporting the weatherings to the abutments, and in the groining of the centre arch were some very bold boss-heads. As a singular specimen of an early bridge, of which so few existed in England, it was to be hoped that, however detrimental it might be to the very limited river traffic, it might long be preserved.—The members next ascended Gas Hill, where Dr. Bensly, in Mr. Snowdon's garden, read a good paper on St. Leonard's Priory and Kett's Castle. The paper thus opened: "We stand on the site of St. Leonard's Priory, on Surrey Mount, the camping-ground of Kett in 1549. I was about to say the 'rebel' Kett, but many persons now think that it was his misfortune to live in advance of his time. If he had lived in these days he would probably have been returned at the recent election, and by a large majority, as a successful candidate for the representation in Parliament of some division of the county of Norfolk."—A further paper was read by Dr. Bensly on the Lollard's Pit, on the rising ground above that site, and the afternoon's ramble was brought to a conclusion by tea in the grounds of Thorpe Hamlet Vicarage.—After tea Rev. J. W. Millard read a paper on a curious Swan Roll that he exhibited, of the year 1598, containing about 300 marks.



The DORSET FIELD CLUB held one of its pleasant days at Sherborne on Wednesday, August 3. The members met at the station at 11.30, and proceeded at once to the "almshouse of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist," where a most interesting paper was read by the Rev. C. H. Mayo, R.D. This almshouse, though upwards of 450 years have passed by since it came into existence, is still in the full vigour of active and increasing usefulness. The

founders were Robert Nevyle, Bishop of Salisbury; Humphry Stafford, of Hook, Dorset, knt.; Margaret Gogh, of Berwyke, Dorset, widow; John Fautleroy, of Alfeston; and John Baret, of Sherborne. The original deed of foundation, dated 10 Jan., 16 Hen VI., is still in excellent preservation, with the seals of the five co-founders attached. This and other deeds were shown, as was also the original silver seal of the corporation. Mr. Mayo has been the first who has traced the history of the almshouse from these original sources, though one of the deeds has been printed in Dugdale. Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, F.G.S., president of the club, thanked Mr. Mayo for his paper. After inspecting the fine church of Milborne Port, and visiting on the way the interesting old chancel of Osborne Church, the club proceeded to Sherborne Castle, where the members were hospitably entertained at luncheon by J. K. D. Wingfield Digby, Esq., M.P. Afterwards a walk was taken to the old castle, and the ruins and earthworks were inspected. In the afternoon Dr. T. R. Atkinson, of Sherborne, kindly invited the members to tea at his house. Bright weather added its charms to the other enjoyments of the day.



The summer conference of the members of the HUGUENOT SOCIETY was held at Colchester, on July 21 and 22. On the first day the members were received at the Town Hall by the Mayor (Mr. Wilson Marriage), who referred to the many objects of interest which surrounded Colchester, especially in reference to the refugee settlements and the Dutch congregation, who came over during the persecution by the Duke of Alva in the time of Elizabeth and settled there, founding an industry in cloth. He did not think there was any county in England that had more reason to be grateful to the efforts of the refugees, both the Huguenot and the Dutch refugees, than the county of Essex. Not only Colchester, but the country districts also had benefited very much by the introduction by them of manufactures, such as that of crape, from the continent of Europe. Then, again, there were cloth factories in Colchester, and he believed there were one or two in Halstead; whilst their fellow townsman, Major Bale, had, within the last few weeks, brought under their attention a building in the village of Dodham which had proved, he (the Mayor) believed, to be almost a complete cloth factory as it existed in the Tudor period. The building had now been transformed into cottages, but the whole outline and plan of the buildings could be seen where the manufacture was carried on. He had received from Sir Claude de Crespigny, who was a representative of one of the great French families, some very interesting original documents relating to the efforts made previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and during the period that Edict was promulgated, by his ancestors there to obtain more freedom for the struggling Protestant Churches in North France. They were most interesting original documents, which would be exhibited for inspection. There were also to be seen pictures which were prepared by a member of the Crespigny family, and the registers of the church of St. Giles, which contained the names of many French and Dutch families.—

Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., traced the history of the town of Colchester, in an able paper, from A.D. 43, entering with much fulness into the important changes that came over the trades and welfare of Colchester from 1570, when the first regular settlement of foreign refugees, consisting of eleven households, comprising fifty persons, was here established.—Mr. Moens, F.S.A., said that he had that morning gone through the registers of the Parliamentary voters of the borough, and found fifty names of people who were obviously descendants from the Huguenots, such as Vaizey, Parmenter, Marchant, De la Cœur, Durrant, Devall, Luen, etc. [But some names in his list were very far-fetched, and were certainly in England centuries before Huguenot refugee times, such as Cox, Fisher, Langley, or Cole.]—In the afternoon the members proceeded to Layer Marney Towers and church, visiting *en route* Copford church. The various things of interest at Copford church were described by the Rev. B. Ruck-Keene, rector. At Layer Marney the Rev. J. H. Boys, rector, conducted the party over the church, and explained the various objects of interest therein. It was mentioned that at the altar-tomb of one of the lords of Marney candles were burning within the last 120 years. This was probably the latest instance in the kingdom of anything of the kind. A visit was then paid to Layer Marney Towers. The unique terra-cotta brickwork ornamentation of the tower was specially pointed out.—In the evening a conversation was held at the Castle Library. The Corporation Museum was also open for inspection, and on a table in the library were all the Corporation regalia and a great many interesting documents from the muniment-room. These included lists of the “strangers,” dated 1584; all the royal charters of the borough; the Monday Court Book, 1571 to 1576, containing lists of the refugees and their places of abode; the Red Book or Oath Book, 1327 to 1563; the Town Subsidy Rolls, dated 1600; the rules of the Weavers’ Company, dated “44th year of Elizabeth”; and a transcript of all baptisms at the Dutch Church, 1648 to 1728, by W. J. C. Moens.—On the second day a special service was held in the church of All Saints, and the members subsequently paid visits of inspection to the following places: The ruins of the priory of St. Botolph; St. Giles’ Church, another of the churches set apart for the refugees in Colchester, and where is the tomb of Lucas and Lisle; the gateway of the abbey of St. John and the old mill near Bourne Pond; Balkern Gate and town wall; and the church of St. Peter, where the tablet to the martyrs burnt at Colchester in Queen Mary’s reign was inspected.

On Saturday, August 13, the members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY made an expedition to Langar and Wiverton, Notts. The party left Derby (Great Northern Station) at 10.25 a.m. Barnstone Station was reached in an hour, and the members proceeded to Langar (1½ miles), where the church was shown by the Rev. H. Wood. Langar Hall was visited by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Montford. After luncheon at the Unicorn, Langar, the party proceeded to Wiverton, where the owner, Mrs. Chaworth Musters, received

and conducted them over this most “cavalier stronghold,” which has become recently renowned through Mrs. Musters’ historical romance.

The July excursion of the UPPER NORWOOD ATHE-
NÆUM was to Amberley, and then to Parham House, the seat of Lord Zouch. The expedition was under the guidance of Mr. J. Stanley, of the *Illustrated London News*, who read an excellent paper. At Amberley was found in 1834, six feet below the level of the soil and 150 yards from the river, a British canoe, now preserved in the British Museum. Many Celtic remains have been discovered: there is no doubt the Romans inhabited this part of Sussex, for at a distance of about four miles is a large Roman villa. The ancient road (Stane Street) from Regnum (Chichester) passed through Bignor on its way to London. The episcopal history of Amberley and its castle dates from a very early period, probably about the year A.D. 670, and is associated with the fortunes of Ceadwalla, subsequently King of the West Saxons. He surrendered this manor to Wilfrith, Bishop of Selsey, to endow that see, and when at the Norman Conquest the bishopric was removed to Chichester it was still vested in the see. The Bishops of Chichester had an episcopal residence here in the Early Norman period, but not a castellated one before the time of William Rede. In the reign of Henry I. we find Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, obtained a grant of free warren in Amberley. He died in 1244. Historical notices point to episcopal quarters at Amberley more or less residential in the thirteenth century. Among these is the record that Bishop Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo resorted from Amberley to Houghton Chapel on Christmas Eve, 1292, in order to receive the Earl of Arundel, who came from East Dean that he might be absolved. This was in consequence of some poaching or hunting transactions of the Earl in Houghton Forest, and of his conduct towards the Bishop when remonstrated with; but perhaps the most celebrated prelate who resided here was Bishop Rede, who built the present castle in the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1379, and fortified it with great walls and the massive gateway, which is now standing. The old church, which is close to the castle, was built by Bishop Neville in 1230. It contains many details of interest. At the inner doorway a brass slab in two pieces, removed from the chancel about the twelfth or thirteenth century, is worked in the pavement of the porch. The font is Norman, and was in about a dozen pieces, but has been restored and put together. On the eastern walls are traces of mural paintings, one representing our Saviour with the nimbus sitting on the lap of the Virgin Mary. On the south wall a few lines depict the Salutation. Of consecration crosses two only remain. A pulpit hour-glass stand was fixed in the north wall. In the south aisle is a small brass to John Wantelle, 1424; a tabard, with short sleeves worn over the armour, is enamelled green with the tigers’ heads silvered.—Parham Hall, the seat of Lord Zouche, the oldest parts of which go back to Tudor and Elizabethan dates, contains a multitude of treasures, but is chiefly celebrated for its fine collection of armour, much of which was brought together by Robert Curzon, the great Eastern traveller,

younger son of the first Viscount Curzon. From the desecrated church of St. Irene, at Constantinople, he carried away the armour that some of the Christian knights had worn when defending Constantinople against the attack of the Sultan Mahomet, the second in 1452, and from Herculaneum, Scandinavia, and elsewhere, helmets, shields, and swords were obtained, until his accumulation of arms formed the most perfect and extensive collection in England, and, with the exception of the collection at Athens, the most important in the world. There are Etruscan, Roman, and ancient British helmets; there is the one worn by Robert Bruce, while another still contains a skull-bone transfixed by an arrow; there are helmets of bronze and of silver, and helmets of every conceivable shape and size. There is the earliest set of forged ring-armour known to exist, and there, too, is a perfect suit of tilting armour of the fifteenth century, the only one in England.



The members of the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY visited Baildon Moor on July 16. The party assembled in the grounds of Ardynghook, the residence of Mr. Edwin Speight, and charmingly situated upon the elevated plateau at the base of Hope Hill, where a brief descriptive account was given by Mr. Cudworth of the archaeological features of the immediate locality. The lofty eminence of Baildon Moor, 925 feet above sea-level, and commanding a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, was, Mr. Cudworth pointed out in the course of his remarks, just the kind of position which the primitive inhabitants of this part of Yorkshire would take advantage of as a settlement. That the position had been so utilized he should clearly demonstrate by the evidence afforded even after the lapse of time by the numerous depressions, probably the abodes of the aboriginals, the cairns and barrows, their burial-place, and the various lines of entrenchments needful for protection and defence, while the early occupation of the surrounding neighbourhood was conclusively proved by the number of flint implements, arrow-heads, spear-heads, knives, scrapers, etc., which had been picked up within the past eighteen months, principally by Mr. John E. Preston and his son. Examples of several of these implements were exhibited. The fact of the more recent and yet remote occupation of Hope Hill Mr. Cudworth demonstrated by exhibiting specimens of very rude pottery recently brought to light in excavations upon Hope Hill, and also by a quantity of iron scoria, the remains of iron smelting. Mr. Elliott Steel, M.A., also gave a description of the geological features of the neighbourhood, noting the disposition of the coal measures, and showing how the shale, flag, and sandstone beds were disposed. The party then ascended Hope Hill, noting the probable positions of the pit-dwellings on the way, as well as the line of an ancient British trackway, which extended from the ford at Baildon Bottom, across Baildon Green, and forward to Ilkley. They were much interested in an examination of the pottery-field on Hope Hill, where an excavation disclosing a large quantity of rude pottery had, been kindly made by Mr. Joseph Moulson. Passing for-

ward over the high plain, numerous cairns were pointed out, and also shallow stone workings, in which fossil trees were found. Proceeding to Acrehowe, where there are numerous remains of cairns and barrows, the party returned by Dob-rudden, where several cup-and-ring marked rocks were shown them, and then proceeded across Eldwick Glen to Littlebeck Hall, Gilstead, the residence of Mr. John E. Preston. Here an inspection was made of Mr. Preston's extensive and valuable collection of Cyprian pottery, recently acquired from the famous Cesnola collection, and also examined the flint implements collected in the locality.



The third excursion of the archaeological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE for the present year was to the district of Claines, in Worcestershire. A party of about thirty ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Mayor of Birmingham (Councillor Lawley Parker), Messrs. Jonathan Pratt, Alfred Hill, W. J. Churchill, C. F. Grimley, and Dr. Wynne Thomas, left Birmingham by train, and on arriving at Fernhill Heath Station were met by Mr. Richard H. Murray, a local antiquary, who kindly gave the party the advantage of his leadership during the excursion. From here a picturesque walk led to Claines church, where the vicar (the Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A.), who is a well-known and keen archaeologist, read a short and interesting paper on the church, which he had prepared for the benefit of the party. The building—a remarkably large one for a country church—dates from the Norman period; the nave, however, is of the fourteenth century, and is of unusual height for this district, and chapels have been added during the fifteenth century. A stone staircase at the side probably led to a passage across the north aisle screen, which was evidently connected with a wood loft. The screens themselves, together with a quantity of ornaments of the Tudor period, have unfortunately disappeared. The font is strangely enough placed in the north chapel, and, probably with the view of enabling the congregation to hear the christening service, two curious “squints” have been made. Some ancient deeds relating to the church (including the registers) were, by the courtesy of the vicar, also exhibited. A further walk was then made to Porter's Mill, an interesting old half-timbered house, built about the year 1503. The Porter family, whose mansion was pulled down during the early part of this century, lived at the mill for a short time. On the wall of the hall there is a memorial of a visit by Queen Elizabeth—Tudor roses, the arms of England quartered with France, and the letters E.R. in fine plaster-work. A stone over one of the doors inscribed with the arms of Ffolliot Cornwall, Bishop of Worcester, 1808, has no proper connection with the house, having been bought at a sale, and fixed there by the last owner. Afterwards Martin Hussingtree was visited. The church here contains a wooden belfry, and wooden piers separate a small aisle from the nave.—The next and last excursion this year will be on August 27, and will be for the whole day to Woollaton Hall, a picturesque Elizabethan mansion, near Nottingham.

A preliminary meeting of those interested in the formation of a BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was held on July 15, at 20, Hanover Square, London, Mr. R. C. Christie presiding. An address in support of the proposal was delivered by Mr. W. A. Copinger, in which the following among others were set forth as the aims of the society: (a) to bring together bibliographical workers and book-lovers from all parts for the purposes of conference and mutual help; (b) to organize a systematic method of treating all questions relating to the description, history, authorship, printing, and publication of books; (c) to contribute, by means of co-operative effort, to the formation of a general catalogue of English literature, taking as a basis the printed catalogue of the British Museum; (d) to assist in the compilation of special bibliographies, to be dealt with by committees appointed from time to time for the purpose; (e) to undertake the occasional printing and publication of bibliographical works; (f) to hold periodical meetings for the discussion of papers and the exhibition of works of bibliographical interest. The following resolutions were unanimously passed: 1. That this meeting is of opinion that a society be established, to be called the Bibliographical Society, and that the objects of the society be—(a) the acquisition of information upon subjects connected with bibliography; (b) the promotion and encouragement of bibliographical studies and researches; (c) the printing and publishing of works connected with bibliography. 2. That the amount of the annual subscription be one guinea. 3. That the following gentlemen constitute a provisional committee, with power to form the society on the basis laid down in the foregoing resolutions, and to draw up rules to be submitted to the first meeting (to be called as soon as convenient) of those who may have given in their names as desirous of joining the society, viz., Lord Charles Bruce, Mr. R. C. Christie, Mr. W. A. Copinger, Mr. R. S. Faber, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. J. T. Gilbert, Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, Mr. Talbot B. Reed, Mr. J. H. Slater, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, and Mr. Charles Welch. 4. That Mr. Talbot Baines Reed, 4, Fann Street, London, E.C., be appointed hon. secretary *pro tem*.



On August 11 the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Rye and Winchelsea, which ancient ports, long since left behind by the receding sea, furnish quite a happy hunting-ground for antiquaries. There was a preliminary luncheon with the Mayor of Rye; then a visit to Rye Church, known as "the cathedral of East Sussex," which was described by the vicar, and afterwards to the Town Hall, the Ypres Tower, the Landgate, the Monastery, the "Needles," the site of the ancient Mint, the Strand Gate, and Queen Elizabeth's Well, all which were explained by experts. Rye's venerable but still more faded and shrunken neighbour (Winchelsea) was taken on the following day. Among the subjects of papers read were "Rye under the Commonwealth," by Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., the brilliant historian; "Rye Church," by Mr. R. T. Blomfield, the architect; and the topography of the Battle of Hastings, by Sir George F. Duckett, who took in hand the question whether we are to stand by the ancient name of that historic fight or adopt the

much-disputed "Senlac," in deference to the authority of the late Professor Freeman.



The annual spring excursion of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB took place on June 2, under the management of Mr. Forster Alleyne, the acting honorary secretary of the club during Mr. Alfred Hudd's absence from England. On reaching Trowbridge from Bristol carriages were in readiness, in which the members drove through Rood Ashton Park to the fine old priory church at Edington, where they were met by the vicar (Mr. Long), and after inspecting the exterior, on which remains of twelve consecration crosses still exist, they entered the church, which is a most valuable example of the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style. It was begun in 1352 by Bishop Edington, the predecessor of William of Wykeham in the see of Winchester, and dedicated in 1361. It has recently been carefully restored under the direction of Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. Mr. Long explained the salient features whereby it is believed the ancient arrangement has been adhered to, the nave being used for parochial purposes, and the Lady Chapel (or chancel), formerly confined to the use of the religious order (the Bonhommes), having been fitted with a second altar, was used for daily service.—Mr. Robert Hall Warren and Mr. Thomas S. Pope made some remarks on the architecture, the latter calling special attention to the effigies of the four Evangelists, some of the most beautiful work of its date that remains in England.—Proceeding to Steeple Ashton, the party inspected the church and vicarage, under the guidance of Prebendary Bond, who also produced the ancient record book, dating from early in the sixteenth century, and which contains a list of the vestments of the church in 1549. The church is Perpendicular, with a lofty clerestory. The tower, 93 feet high, was formerly surmounted by a spire of equal height, but this was destroyed by lightning in 1670. After luncheon the visitors drove on to Keevil, where the vicar received them at the church, a noticeable feature of which is the beautifully-toned sanctus-bell still *in situ*, and also showed them the ancient and very picturesque manor-house in the absence of the owner, Mrs. Kenrick. The next stoppage was at South Wraxall manor-house, a beautiful and interesting example of mediæval domestic architecture, the property of Mr. Walter Long, who kindly opened it for inspection after its recent partial restoration. The buildings surround three sides of a court, the most ancient being the entrance gateway, the fine oriel of the room over it, and the hall, with its porch and bays, a work probably of 1433. On reaching Bradford-on-Avon, Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., took charge of the party, which visited successively the remains of the priory, the parish church, and the little Saxon church built early in the eighth century by St. Aldhelm, "probably the most ancient unaltered church in England, showing the singular analogy between the earlier and later imitations of Roman architecture." It consists of a chancel, nave, and north porch, with an incised arcade along the outside walls, and on each side of the chancel-arch are sculptured figures of angels. This was the concluding item of the day's programme, after which

Mrs. Beddoe most hospitably entertained the travellers at the Chantry. A visit to the famous Barton Barn, dating from the fourteenth century, brought the excursion to a close.



The annual meeting of the DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART was held this year at Plymouth. The proceedings began on Tuesday, July 27, by a meeting of the council at the Athenæum, and at half-past three the members were formally welcomed by the mayor in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall. After refreshments had been partaken of, a general meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Worth, at the Athenæum; and at eight o'clock, in the same place, Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, the president for the year, delivered an address, in which he dealt with economic changes, borrowing his illustrations chiefly from the county of Devon. On Wednesday Mr. R. N. Worth read the fourteenth report of the Barrow Committee, and the tenth report (second series) of the Committee on the Climate of Devon was read by Mr. P. F. S. Amery in the absence of Mr. Glyde. Mr. Amery also read the eleventh report of the Committee on Devonshire Folk-lore, in which reference was made to the superstitions condemned in the Penitential of Bishop Bartholomew of Exeter (1161-1184). Among weather sayings were the following:

A Saturday moon
Comes seven years too soon;

and

If a cat sleeps on her brain,
It's a sure sign of rain.

Mr. R. N. Worth contributed "Notes on Roman Devon," and Mr. F. H. Colson, M.A., read a paper on "Herrick in Devonshire." There were two papers on Plymouth: the first, entitled "Some Causes affecting the Origin of Plymouth," by Mr. Trelawny Saunders; the second, described as "Some Years' Reminiscences of Plymouth," by Mr. W. F. Collier. In the course of his remarks Mr. Collier alluded to an interesting relic—the iron chair formerly kept on the Barbican for ducking purposes. The subject of the next paper, contributed by Mrs. G. H. Radford, was "Thomas Larkham," an eccentric character of the seventeenth century. Sir John Phear discoursed on "Additional Discoveries at the Castle, Exeter"; and a paper was read by the Rev. S. G. Harris, M.A., on "Samuel Hieron, a Devonshire vicar of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I." Hieron was the parson of Modbury, and, according to Mr. Robert Hill, "did so demean himself that he dyed, that not only the people of Modbury, but many other places of that countie were much comforted by his paynes in preaching. He was revered of the poore, admired of the rich, countenanced of the great ones, and respected of all." Wednesday's proceedings included also the reading of the fourth report of the Committee on Devonshire Records by Mr. Brook- ing Rowe; and papers were read by Mr. Winslow Jones on "Sir John de Sully, K.G."; by the Rev. Canon Brownlow, M.A., on "St. Boniface in England"; and by Mr. R. N. Worth on "Materials for a Census of Devonian Granites and Felsites." On

Thursday Mr. P. F. S. Amery read "A chapter in Devonshire History—County Defence in 1794-97"; and Dr. Brushfield dealt with the furniture, plate, and oak carvings of "The Church of All Saints, East Budleigh." Mr. R. N. Worth contributed an important paper on the "Stone Rows of Dartmoor." He stated that such rows were more common in Dartmoor than in any other part of the world, and expressed the opinion that they were purely sepulchral. Mr. Arthur B. Prowse followed with a paper on "The Bounds of the Forest of Dartmoor." Then came a paper on "Recent Additions to our knowledge of the Natural History of some Devonshire Sea Fishes." The subjects of the remaining papers were as follows: "Canonsleigh," by Mr. F. T. Elworthy; "Dick of Devonshire," by the Rev. D. P. Alford, M.A.; "The Frondes or Frowdes of Devon," by the Rev. C. E. Hoopell, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.; "Ellis Veryard," by Mrs. Francis B. Troup (read by the secretary); and "A Few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography, Sheaf III.," by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.



WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB.—This society has been busy during the last month and commencement of this. On July 13 a visit was paid to Silchester, accompanied, unfortunately, with unfavourable weather, but this did not prevent the excursionists from enjoying the trip as well as could be expected under the circumstances; and, the afternoon turning out fine, a fairly good estimate was formed of the extent of the workings which have been carried out, and the valuable discoveries which have here been made under the supervision of the Society of Antiquaries, and the indefatigable secretary, Mr. St. John Hope. On August 8 a small party of the club met at Leamington, and proceeded (under the direction of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., hon. secretary) in a conveyance to visit a number of churches in the immediate neighbourhood—Radford Semele, Offchurch, Hunningham, Wappenbury, Weston under Wetherley, Cubbington, and Lillington—in all of which interesting features were noticeable, especially at Wappenbury, where there are extensive earthworks (Roman), within which the church (recently restored) is situated.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

EXCAVATIONS IN BOKERLY AND WANSDYKE, Dorset and Wilts, 1888-1891. By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Vol. III. Privately printed. 4to., pp. xvi., 308. Seventy-three full-page plates.

The third volume of General Pitt-Rivers' monumental work is of still greater interest than its prede-

cessors on account of the wider range of the matter contained in it; but the two earlier volumes were a necessary preparation for the present issue. The evidence on which the date of Wansdyke has been determined is chiefly from the extraordinary care with which every object found in the two Romano-British villages was preserved and chronicled. If it had not been for this some of the relics found in the sections cut through the Wansdyke could not have been pronounced with certainty as pertaining to the Roman period. The great interest involved in this volume—at all events for all archaeologists—can be best realized by the following quotation from the preface:

"The two dykes which form the subject of this volume cover a great extent of country. The Wansdyke, running from near the Bristol Channel, by Bath, to beyond Savernake Forest, and then turning in the direction of Andover, is equal in length to the great border entrenchment between Newcastle and Carlisle—viz., about sixty miles. The other dyke, called Bokerly, is about four miles in length, and the two together, though not continuous works, defend the whole south-west promontory of England, including Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devonshire, Cornwall, and part of Hants, from an attack from the north and east. Unlike Silchester, Wroxeter, Sorbiodunum, and other ancient towns, the Wansdyke is a continuous and not an isolated work, and defends a great extent of territory. The determination of its date consequently supplies evidence of some great war, in which the whole of the south-western portion of the country was arrayed against the rest of Britain. It refers to some missing page in the history of the country, and is on that account of paramount importance. Although it is not certain that the whole of the Wansdyke was erected at one time—and it is of very different magnitude in different places—the fact of its being in one continuous line is very much in favour of its having been one work of defence. In point of relief both the Wiltshire dykes are equal to or exceed that of the Border Wall and the Firth Wall, and though not equal to the Limes Germanicus or Pfahlgraben in extent, they far exceed it in height, and are, therefore, more likely to have been intended for actual defence than merely for border boundaries. Like all four, the Wansdyke is strengthened at intervals by forts along its line, and has a very great resemblance to the other entrenchments in its general arrangement, differing from them only in this, that whereas the German and North British entrenchments are known to have been erected by the Romans, the origin of the Wiltshire entrenchments has until now been wrapped in mystery. They have occupied the attention of every antiquary who has written upon this part of Britain since the time of Aubrey and Stukeley. Numerous conjectures have been put forward to account for them, the most generally received opinion (and that favoured by Stukeley and Dr. Guest) being that they were pre-Roman and Belgic. But no attempt has been made to put opinions to the test by the only means capable of affording actual proof—viz., by rampart digging.

"The result of my excavations has been to narrow the field of inquiry very considerably. Within the limits clearly defined in the present volume the date

of both works has been fixed upon unassailable evidence. Both works at the places where I excavated them are Roman or post-Roman. The Belgic theory has been completely overturned, and although the question of a Romano-British or Saxon origin is still open for future inquiry, some probabilities only pointing towards the former hypothesis, no reasonable man can ever again assert that either of these dykes at the spots where I examined them are pre-Roman, or that the Bokerly Dyke was erected previously to the time of the Emperor Honorius—that is to say, previously to the time when the Roman legions evacuated Britain."

General Pitt-Rivers in no way exaggerates the importance of the work he has undertaken when he compares it with the examination of the German Pfahlgraben now being carried on by the Government of that country, and he does the *Antiquary* the honour to quote at length from the account that we were able to give of the preliminaries of that work in April, 1891. Much as we may desire that the English government was as alive to the importance of archaeological research as is the Empire of Germany or the Republic of France, it is immensely to our credit as a nation that now and again capable land-owners, such as General Pitt-Rivers, should be found who are ready to give their abilities, their time, and their money to exhaustive research. We desire to express our particular thanks to the painstaking author for our own copy of the third volume of this grand work, and can assure him that it is much appreciated. The General expresses a hope that it may be useful to those engaged in like undertakings. We can assure him that the two previous volumes that were entrusted to the *Antiquary* have been of the greatest service to more than one engaged in following out on a very modest scale his own scientific and precise manner of exploration. The observations on the human remains in this volume are from the pen of Mr. J. G. Garoon, M.D. A pleasant photographic portrait of General Pitt-Rivers forms an appropriate frontispiece.



LANCASTER AND YORK: A CENTURY OF ENGLISH HISTORY (A.D. 1399-1485). By Sir James H. Ramsay of Banff, Bart., M.A., barrister-at-law, late student of Christ Church. In two vols., 8vo., pp. xlii., 498, and xxxiii., 560, with maps, pedigrees, and illustrations. Clarendon Press. Price 36s.

Seldom has the history of the rival Houses of Lancaster and York been treated so conscientiously, so accurately, and at once so successfully, as by the present author. The long list of authorities consulted gives ample evidence of the trustworthy and authentic nature of the author's material, while it should at once be said that sins of omission are few. The imputation of plagiarism has been so scrupulously avoided as to render the constant recurrence of marks of reference and inverted commas almost an eyesore. Few writers have been so happy in grasping the real importance of an event or a situation, and of bringing it out in bold relief and in due proportion to the attendant circumstances. To take an example, Sir James Ramsay makes it thoroughly clear that to the

historian the importance of the earlier portion of Henry IV.'s reign lay not so much in the dangers which menaced his throne and the prospect of another downfall of the monarch, as in the concessions his financial difficulties enabled the Commons to force out of the King, and in the strenuous attempts of the Church to suppress the spread of Lollard doctrines. By his comparative silence on the question of the security of Henry's crown, Sir James Ramsay indirectly shows his evident appreciation of the fact, so abundantly proved in modern history, that the real danger which threatens the successful party after a revolution, lies not so much in the present as in the near future, when disappointed hopes and unfulfilled pledges begin in the natural order of things to bring about a reaction. Thus Henry's position was never so precarious as in the sixth year of his reign, when he was threatened simultaneously by Owen Glendower in the West, by risings of Northumberland and others in the North, and by intrigues among the Earl of March's partisans nearer home.

In testing the authenticity of a tradition, in confirming or refuting previous historians, Sir James Ramsay gives his decision with a clearness and impartiality which recalls the careful and lucid judgment of Hallam. Thus, while he accepts the view that Richard died by starvation and not by actual violence, he refuses, unlike the majority of latter-day historians, to discredit the tale which furnishes so favourite a theme and so apt a moral in children's histories, of the grave and dignified Gascoigne committing the turbulent Prince Harry to prison. The Prince of Wales, indeed, according to Sir James Ramsay's showing, not only indulged in wanton rioting, extraordinary even in youth, but offered a political opposition to his father's policy almost as systematic as that of the sons of Henry II. to their father. The charge of "Punica Fides," generally brought against Henry for his detention of Prince James of Scotland, is emphatically refuted. To have let James go would have been "a wanton sacrifice of national interests." Sir James Ramsay's estimate of Warwick the king-maker's singular talents seems to us particularly happy: "His talents were clearly political rather than military. He was an accomplished diplomatist and manager of men, one who could touch the notes of popular feeling with the ease of an accomplished performer. He could be sanguinary without sacrificing popularity. . . . He ruled England with undoubted success as long as Edward allowed him to do so." Equally good is the detailed description of the character of Richard III.

Sir James Ramsay is a historian who fully comprehends the value of letting figures occasionally speak for themselves. Peculiarly instructive is the list of archers voted by Parliament in 1454 (*vide* p. 174, vol. ii.). The statistics lead to the conclusion that in the fifteenth century the eastern counties—in particular Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex—were the most thickly populated, while the great northern shires of Lancaster and York were comparatively sparsely inhabited. In short, a better history in points of military, financial, and constitutional interest has seldom been compiled. The accounts of the battles are at once closely correct and dramatic, while the numerous maps are hardly

to be surpassed for accuracy and clearness. The financial summaries, again, which occur at the close of every reign are deserving of all praise, and have evidently been compiled in a most conscientious and thorough manner.

The defects of this work are few, but for all that are grievous. In the first place there is scarcely any mention made, beyond an occasional passing reference, to the literature of the epoch, while there is no attempt to bring home to the reader the social conditions of the various classes. A minor fault, but one which occasions great inconvenience to the reader, is the total omission of an index.



LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARISH IN THE CITY OF CHESTER. By Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Vicar. *Phillipson and Golder*, Chester. 8vo., pp. x., 304. Numerous illustrations. No price stated.

This book has gradually grown from the interest taken in an interesting church by its hard-working incumbent, and though it suffers somewhat from following the lines of the popular lectures of which it is a reproduction, it is a volume worthy of the church, sure to be highly prized by many a parishioner and citizen of Chester, and of genuine worth to the general ecclesiologist. Though the plan of the book is not a good one, and it is in places scrappy and ill-digested, the very fact of its unusual and haphazard arrangement gives a piquancy and freshness to the pages of which the more usual form would probably have been bereft. The "Early British" crosses of this church, a singularly bad name, are described and illustrated in the first lecture, and the general history of the collegiate church given with much accuracy. But the chapter might have been materially improved had a greater use been made of the Lichfield documents. It is not a little remarkable that no notice is taken of the great Dean Heywood, of Lichfield, who was at one time Dean of St. John's, Chester. The Churchwarden's Account Books are full of interest, and they are aptly quoted. The registers, too, contain much that is noteworthy, and some exceptional features. The burial registers from 1778 to 1813 contain the cause of death. These are some of the causes named, several of which are sufficiently remarkable:

"A long Decline, Consumption, Decay, Fever, Quinsey, Old Age, Pleurisy, Bilious Cholic, Jaundice, Gout in Stomach, not known, the Evil, Miliary Fever, a Waste, Smallpox, Brain Fever, Deprived of his limbs, Measles, Astmah, Inflamed leg, Gravel, Ague, Cancer (this cause appears very seldom), Dead Palsy, Melancholly (this was "an Invalid," *i.e.*, a retired soldier), Apoplexy, Inflammation in the Bowels, Teeth, Lunacy, Surfeit, Drowned, Mortification, Throat Fever, Convulsions, a Crush, Palsy, Sudden, Inward Weakness, Dyed on a journey, Chincough, Small Pox, Dropsy, Intemperance, Cold, Grief (this was a soldier), Spotted Fever, Lameness, Putrid Smallpox, Diabetis, Pain of the Stomach, Rupture, Stone, Hystericks, Rheumatism, Dumb Palsy, Tooth Fever, Dropsy in the head, a White swelling, Phthisich, a Violent Fever."

A most unhappy fate has pursued the fine fabric of

this important church. In 1470, not long after it had assumed its full proportions and grandeur of dimensions, the central tower fell and destroyed the east end or choir of the church. Just a century later, namely, in 1574, a terrible disaster again befell the church, for the rebuilt tower, again collapsed, and this time fell westward, ruining three bays of the nave. Once more was the tower rebuilt, but in 1880 several large stones fell from the top, and the architect, who was called in, ordered a specific examination. On April 14, 1881, Maundy Thursday, about five o'clock, the builder employed called on the churchwardens and warned them not to allow anyone to enter the church by the tower, as it was dangerous, and a notice was ordered to be printed to that effect. Here we let the vicar tell his own sad tale; it is a good sample of his incisive writing:

"These precautions were scarcely complete by ten o'clock at night, the notices had just come from the printers, and were lying damp upon the table at the Rectory. I was resting after the somewhat anxious evening's work, and preparation for the services of Good Friday, when I was aroused by a rumbling noise, which was succeeded by a terribly and indescribably long drawn-out crash, or rather rattle, as though a troop of horse artillery was galloping upon an iron road; this was mingled with a clash of bells, and when it had increased to a horrible and almost unbearable degree, it suddenly ceased, and was succeeded by perfect stillness. I rushed out into the lane, the air was full of dust, the sound which I had heard was caused by the great stones pouring in an avalanche upon the immense slates of the porch, which was crushed to pieces. The evening was fine, and in the dimness of the light a great chasm could be seen from the top to the bottom of the tower, two sides of it having slid down into the churchyard upon the porch, which was completely destroyed. The roof of the tower still remained, and the beam from which the cage had depended was hanging over the chasm. I could just see the ruins piled up to the very top of the inner door of the porch, but dared not go near for fear of a fresh fall. Anxious to ascertain whether the church was injured, I went back to the house for the key, and entered by the transept door. Having lit a candle, I went towards the west end of the church; the gas could not be lighted, for the main pipes were broken outside the church. I opened the west door and passed into the lobby, then I opened the door which led into the passage to the porch, and there I was confronted by a heap of stones and rubbish, the roof was destroyed, and the beautiful inner doorway of the porch was choked with ruins to the crown of the arch. The church itself had escaped injury; and the next day, when we found that no lives had been lost, and no one had been injured by the fall, our consternation was accompanied by a sense of relief and thankfulness. It was a terrible night; many times I awoke with a start as stones kept falling, and towards four o'clock a great crash told that the roof had followed the supporting walls and had fallen into the ruins."

We again repeat that this book is one of exceptional interest, notwithstanding faults of commission and omission, and the greatest of the latter of these sins is the absence of an index.

THE OLD HALLS, MANORS, AND FAMILIES OF DERBYSHIRE. By J. T. Vol. I. The High Peak Hundred. *Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co.* 4to., pp. xvi., 286. Price 25s.

Taking the greatest interest in Derbyshire, and being ready cordially to welcome all that adds to the knowledge of a shire of most exceptional interest, when first this handsomely-bound book came to our hands we anticipated a treat. But having read it with much care, we feel compelled to state that, though a few facts and a few traditions are here brought together from somewhat unusual printed sources, it is a disappointing production. The full-page illustrations that accompany the notice of each hall are discreditable to the London firm whose imprint the book bears; the little view of the hall at the head of each plate is so uniformly wretched in its execution, that they can only be compared to chap-book cuts of the beginning of the century, whilst every scrap and grace of feeling is absent from the heraldry. As to the heraldry it has many faults, if it pretends in any way to be an accurate Derbyshire armoury. Numerous instances of this could be given, but the one chosen shall be personal. Whence does the author obtain the arms of Cox, of Derbyshire? they are certainly not in any way entitled to those given, and can he prove that they have any? We suppose he simply relies on the trashy heraldry and genealogy in Glover's directory of the county, who would find anyone arms and a pedigree for a five-pound note.

We have not the least idea who J. T. is, and we are the more fearless in mentioning the faults in this book, because he (or she) has the kindness frequently to acknowledge passages borrowed from our Derbyshire volumes in complimentary terms. In one section, that descriptive of Padley Hall, he quarrels with us as to the Fitzherbert genealogy; but as he relies on the old *Topographer*, and gives no evidence that he has consulted a single MS. pedigree, whereas all known ones have been inspected by us, we do not think him a foeman worthy of our steel. His chapter on Padley alone has at least nine blunders, one of the most amusing of which is that he evidently imagines that Challoner, the Roman Catholic martyrologist, was living in the days of Elizabeth! He coolly tells us that Challoner himself "saw these men meet their doom"! This comes of quoting at second hand, which is obviously done in many places throughout the book. Under Wheston Hall he quotes us as saying that the descent of the Manor of Tideswell yet remains to be written, and then goes on mauling about it. If J. T. would only spend a few weeks in the Public Record Office, and could read the documents, he could easily unravel the descent; but instead of that he gives titles of rolls which it is plain he has never seen, or if he has, does not in the least realize what they are about. It is not everyone that has the time, leisure, or ability to consult original records, or money to pay to agents to do it for them. Many writers who have not these powers or these means produce most readable books, and do good service to local literature; but our patience somewhat evaporates when we deal with those who flaunt their would-be learning in laboured prefaces, and up and down the pages they write, calmly in trite sentences, sitting in critical judgment or patronising approval on

those without whose toils they could barely have spun a page.

True ecclesiologists and antiquaries will find much to amuse them in these pages. The statement about the "squant" of Haddon chapel on p. 7 is one of the funniest we have read; and imagine the feelings of men like Mr. J. Romilly Allen or Professor Browne when they read on p. 72: "We cannot help thinking, therefore, that those venerable stone emblems of Christianity in the churchyards of Bakewell and Eyam may have been the boundary mark of portions of the old forest, while yet the Christianity of our forefathers had a dash of Druidism about it, denoting spots that were sacred to their worship."

J. CHARLES COX.



CYNEWULF'S CHRIST: an Eighth-Century English Epic. Edited by Israel Gollanez, M.A. *David Nutt*. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiii., 216.

When Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter, the friend and favourite of Edward the Confessor, ascended the episcopal throne of the ancient minster in 1051, its revenues were scattered, and all its furniture and appointments were in a pitiable condition. During the twenty years of his rule Leofric devoted all his energies and wealth, with singular success, to the restoration of the minster's former fortunes. When he entered on the see the library contained but five poor service books; when he died in 1071 it numbered no less than sixty volumes. The gem of this library consisted of "a great English book on all sorts of subjects wrought in verse," as the item in the Anglo-Saxon catalogue may be rendered. Most fortunately this volume is yet extant, and the cathedral church of Exeter still shelters "this most glorious relic of pre-Conquest literature." The "Exeter book" may well claim to be the noblest product of early Teutonic genius. The remarkable religious epic with which the "Exeter book" opens is the oldest known Christiad. Mr. Gollanez, who has in preparation an edition of the whole of the Exeter manuscript for the Early English Text Society, most happily decided to issue the text of the Christiad in a separate volume, with its text carefully annotated and translated into modern English. The "Exeter book" was written in the tenth or early in the eleventh century, but the bulk of its contents is earlier by at least two centuries. The dialect is West Saxon, or, as it is usually termed, Anglo-Saxon; but a minute philological study proves that the "Christ" as well as other parts of the volume are Saxon versions of still older Anglian or Northumbrian originals, so that critics are as one in assigning the date of this poem to the second half of the eighth century. Strangely interwoven Runes (on which Mr. Gallanez gives a full excursus) prove the poet's name to have been Cynewulf.



TWELVE FACSIMILES OF OLD ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS, with transcriptions and an introduction by Rev. Professor Skeat. *Clarendon Press*, Oxford. 4to. Price 7s. 6d.

The twelve plates are: (1) King Alfred's Translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care, MS. Hatton 20;

(2) The Anglo-Saxon Version of Exodus, in alliterative verse, MS. Junius 11; (3) The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Peterborough Manuscript, MS. Land. 636; (4) The Ormulum, MS. Junius 1; (5) Old Kentish Sermons, MS. Land. 471; (6) A Moral Ode, MS., 1 Arch. 1. 29, in Jesus Coll., Oxford; (7) Havelok the Dane, MS. Land., Misc. 108; (8) Wycliffe's Bible, MS. Donce 370; (9) Piers the Plowman, MS. Land., Misc. 581; (10) Chaucer's Legend of Good Women, MS. Fairfax 16; (11) The Wars of Alexander, MS. Ashmole 44; and (12) Chaucer's Balade to Rosemounde, MS. Rawlinson Poet. 163. Under the editorship of Professor Skeat, who is *facile princeps* in his complete mastery of English tongue origins, it is superfluous to say that this book has a peculiar and special value. Its object is explained in the opening paragraph of the introduction:

"The series of facsimiles included in the present volume is designed to put the student of Old English in a better position for understanding the subject. No text can be thoroughly understood without some knowledge of palæography, because it is often desirable to test an editor's faithfulness and competency. In no other way can we tell whether, in a difficult passage, a proposed conjectural emendation is entitled to consideration. There are many small points of scholarship that can only be acquired by a study of the original MSS. themselves; and, for those who have not the opportunity for such study, the best substitute is to become familiar with the old forms of writing by the help of such facsimiles as are there collected."



THE SEPULCHRAL SLABS, GRAVE-COVERS, HEADSTONE CROSSES, AND SEMI-EFFIGIAL MONUMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES, NOW REMAINING IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. By Charles Clement Hodges, architect, Hexham. Privately printed for the author. Two parts, each of 20 plates. Price of each part 5s. 6d.

Though nearly eight years have gone by since these two parts of what promised to be a thorough and most valuable undertaking were issued, we hope it is not too late to draw the serious attention of archæologists and ecclesiologists to the proposal and to the very able way in which the work began. It is anything but creditable to the antiquaries of the north of England, and generally throughout the country, that so little support was given to this undertaking that Mr. Hodges felt bound to suspend it. The plates are of great value, for they are carefully drawn and carefully reproduced in a way that no one but an enthusiast and an expert could have accomplished for the money. The following extract from Mr. Hodge's "advertisement" explains his design: "It is to illustrate in a complete manner these interesting sepulchral memorials of a bygone age that the publication of these volumes has been undertaken, and I trust they will meet with the approval of the archæological world. At present I confine myself to the humbler class of monuments, the sepulchral slabs, grave-covers, etc.; but I hope in time to illustrate, in a worthy manner and on a large scale, the sculptured monumental effigies and brasses in Northumberland

and Durham. Such a work would, however, be a serious undertaking, and necessarily costly; I have, therefore, in the meantime, decided to publish a series of plates illustrating the whole of the sepulchral slabs, etc.; in the same area, and in the letter-press accompanying them, to make mention of the effigies, brasses, churchyard crosses, and other objects of peculiar interest in or about the churches I may visit."

We shall indeed be glad if this notice arouses renewed attention to the project, so as to enable the author to pursue it to its completion. The work was announced to consist of six parts. Since this work was begun Mr. Hodges has obtained the fame of having produced the best book of its kind of the century, namely, his account of Hexham Abbey.



BYGONE ESSEX. Edited by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. *W. Andrews and Co., Hull.* Demy 8vo., pp. 246. Price 7s. 6d.

This volume, as pleasant as its various predecessors in cover, paper, and typography, deals in a popular style with many of the important and interesting subjects connected with the past history of Essex. The volume opens with a necessarily sketchy but fairly good outline of "historic Essex." The tale of the nine square miles of primitive woodland called Epping Forest is well told by Mr. Jesse Queil. Mr. Lamplough gives an interesting account of the well-known early wooden church of Greensted; it is illustrated by a drawing of the building as it stood in 1748, taken from *Vetusta Monumenta*. The fort at Tilbury gives an excuse to the same writer to discourse on Queen Elizabeth and the Armada days. Mr. W. Winters contributes a learned disquisition on the diversities of opinion and statement with regard to the burial of Harold at Waltham. This is followed by a slight outline of the history of St. Osyth's Priory. Mr. J. W. Spurgeon writes three articles on Colchester, the best being that descriptive of the siege of Colchester by Fairfax in 1648, with a detailed account of the execution of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle after the surrender of the town. Numismatology is represented by a good article on Essex tokens by Mr. T. Forster. The Rev. G. S. Tyack writes about the quaint Essex survival of "the Lawless Court or Court of Cock-crowing." It is held annually by torchlight at King's Hill, in the parish of Rochford, on the Wednesday morning following Michaelmas Day, before daybreak. The same writer, under the title of "An Essex Poet," gives an interesting paper on that Essex worthy, Francis Quarles. We confess to being somewhat tired of the Dunmow Flitch, but we suppose no book on Essex would be complete without it, and here is the story once again, well told and well illustrated. Mr. G. F. Beaumont has an original article on a "Deserted Primitive Village," wherein he ingeniously constructs an account of a long-lost early village community from the field-names of a now lone spot two miles from Coggeshall, between two great Roman ways. Mr. J. W. Odling contributes an account of a local Marian martyr, and finds a more appropriate subject in describing the once famous

Fairlop Fair. Mr. W. H. Thompson writes very brief accounts of two Essex worthies, Thomas Moser, author of *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, and John Ray, the naturalist, son of the blacksmith of Black Notley. The tale of Wanstead House, that existed in its magnificence of only a century, and was then pulled down that the stones might yield some satisfaction to the creditors, is told by Mr. J. T. Page, who also writes on old Bore Bridge. "Hopkins the Witchfinder" and "Historic Harwich" complete a good and entertaining volume.



COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. With maps and plans. By J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. *Walter Scott, 24, Warwick Lane.* Crown 8vo. Pp. viii., 733. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson's well-known guide to the county of Northumberland—a thoroughly valuable book—has now a fitting companion in a similar guide, published by the same firm, for the county of Durham. Mr. Boyle was chosen as its author, not merely from the fact that he knew the ground well and could write well, but also because he was an able historian and a reliable and painstaking antiquary. This book is not a mere compilation, culled from old county histories, modern handbooks and monographs, scattered papers and scraps of all sorts, used without judgment and knowledge, which form the material from which, and the manner in which, too many guide-books are made, but is full of original research, and forms a historical and topographical account of the district it embraces which, it is not too much to say, is superior to anything that has been done before. Mr. Boyle tells us in his preface that he has made free use of the labours of those who have gone before him as well as of his contemporaries in the same field. He had, in the works of Surtees, Hutchinson, and others, a mine of information from which to draw some of his material; he also acknowledges help from living topographers, such as Greenwell, Longstaffe, and Hodges. Notwithstanding these aids he had a large amount of thoroughly original work to do and some entirely new ground to traverse, and we find long and valuable accounts of the churches of Hartlepool, Gainford, Chester-le-Street, and Houghton-le-Spring, and the castles of Durham, Lumley, Brancepeth, and Wilton written for the first time with any attempt at fulness and accuracy.

The county of Durham comes half-way down in the list of magnitudes of the English counties, but it ranks seventh in the ratio of population. This disproportion is entirely the result of modern increase, and is due to the development of the coal trade and the prosperity of the great manufacturing centres of South Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Stockton. Density of population and great commercial prosperity are, to some extent, the enemies of both natural beauty and of archaeological monuments, and those who seek either in their journey for pleasure and sight-seeing are not prone to choose Durham as their hunting-ground. It may be news to some that the county, as a county, offers very unusual attractions to

the tourist, whatever his bent may be. Many portions of it are of singular beauty, and Durham may be said to hold its own with any county in England in the matter of romantic scenery and historical associations. The three great river-valleys of the Derwent, the Tees, and the Wear, present as varied pictures of wooded banks, clear running waters, rocky bends, and broad sandy shallows, as many better known streams, the more favourite resorts of numerous artists. The dens and gills, of which Castle Eden Dene is the queen, afford woodland scenery of the greatest natural beauty, and a flora and fauna which may be said to be unrivalled in the north of England.

The antiquities of the county are of the very highest interest, both from a historical and architectural point of view. The great cathedral church of Durham is a building which, some architectural critics say, has no peer amongst the mediæval remains in this country, and, whatever differences there may be as to the merits of the building, all agree that its site has no parallel in Britain. The castle, the fellow occupant of the grand plateau, has also no exact equal among English castles, and certainly none amongst the remaining mediæval episcopal residences, for this one was also the official residence of the mighty prince-bishops of Durham, a long line of whom ruled the palatinate from this central stronghold.

The county contains a number of remarkably fine churches, those at Hartlepool and Darlington being the chief. These contrast singularly with town churches in Yorkshire and the Midlands in their severity of style and early date. Many of the parish churches are of peculiar interest, though some are of very small size. The ecclesiologist travelling going over the county for the first time will be struck with the plainness and, at the same time, the antiquity of almost all the churches. The great building age of the twelfth century was, in Durham, the most prolific of any, and of later work there is little; Decorated and Perpendicular being singularly rare, instead of being nearly everywhere present as in many parts of the country; in fact, nowhere do we see the familiar ornate "Perpendicular" clerestory and pinnacles; The only church in the county so adorned was St. Oswald's, Durham, as Surtees describes it; but the so-called "restorer" has altered all that now, and the parapet outline is gaunt and bare.

Durham contains a large number of castles of varying importance. These are not mere border strongholds, such as are found in such abundance on the confines of Scotland and the Welsh marches, but grand residential edifices of great barons—Raby, Brancepeth, Lumley, Barnard, and Hylton being the chief. But there are many others of much interest, such as Wilton and Walworth, that are but little known. Mr. Boyle gives long and careful accounts of all these drawn from personal surveys, and such surveys as only an accomplished antiquary with abundant stores of local history at his command can produce.

The remains of monastic houses are very few. St. Cuthbert's fame brought power and wealth to the great Benedictine house of Durham, and, as might be

expected, there was a jealousy that prevented other houses rising. Neither the Cistercians, Carthusians, nor Austin canons had a house in the county. Durham had cells at Finchdale, Jarrow, and Monkwearmouth, and there were Benedictine nunneries at Hartlepool and Neasham. The secular canons were founded at Darlington by Bishop Pudsey, and the great Anthony Bek established them also at Lan-
chester.

Mr. Boyle gives us a good introductory chapter, in which he deals with the early history of the county, its geology, botany, and zoology. He also describes the scanty prehistoric remains—those of the Roman and pre-Conquest periods—and briefly describes the palatine rights of the bishops, who were at once bishops of a great see and princes palatine ruling over the palatinate (or bishopric, as it was more usually styled). The folklore of the county, its legends and superstitions, and its modern history and recent development, are also dealt with.

Turning to the descriptive portion of the book, we find nearly half its bulk occupied with an account of the city of Durham, more particularly the cathedral and castle. These accounts are of the greatest value and are replete with information, a good deal of which is original; but other writers have been laid under contribution, quotations from them being always acknowledged. It is, however, somewhat to be regretted that so much of the volume is taken up by lengthy quotations from the *Rites of Durham*, a by no means scarce book, and well known to all ecclesiologists. It was hardly to be expected that a minute account of every place would be given, but some of interest are merely touched upon. We note that the highly-interesting and picturesque ruin at Muggleswick is merely mentioned, while others of less importance are described at great length. We also miss the very useful lists of churches, castles, camps, etc., which are found in Tomlinson's *Guide to Northumberland*.

The illustrations consist of a map of the county and another of the environs of Durham, the latter reduced from the six-inch Ordnance map. There are also plans of Durham Cathedral and Finchale Abbey, and of the castles of Durham, Brancepeth, Barnard, and Raby.

The type has been re-imposed, and a large-paper edition of 250 numbered copies, printed in medium 8vo., with a different title-page, and under the title of *The County of Durham: Its Castles, Churches, and Manor-Houses*. This edition is carefully printed on rough laid paper, and bound in buckram, price 21s. It contains an appendix of thirty-six pages, being a valuable essay on the place-names of the county, with a glossary.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully

stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature

that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



We much regret that, through a printer's error, the block illustrating an inscription on the wall of Shelton Church, Notts, in the July number (vol. xxvi, p. 15), was reversed, thereby rendering the inscription absolutely illegible. It is, therefore, now repeated right way up. The Rev. S. Barber will be grateful for any solution.

אֵלֶּיךָ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
 חַי וְקַי וְעוֹלָם
 בְּרַחֲמֶיךָ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1892.

Notes of the Month.

DURING the August meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society a lady sent a thrill through the minds of a select few by a story of a bone-cave in the society's district, in which hyæna bones and Northumberland stycas were mixed up together. Mr. Swainson-Cowper, F.S.A., was at once directed by the president, who himself was bound to Cambridge, to proceed to the place, which is in Lancashire north of the Sands. This he did, and reports that the cave is limestone, and that it has yielded innumerable bones—ox, hyæna, badger, deer, bear, etc.—three stycas of Ethelred, one of Eanred, one of Archbishop Vigmund, and two undecipherable; also fragments of Roman pottery. Further inquiry will probably be made.

In these days of agricultural depression farmers are not likely to tolerate unproductive places on their holdings. Mr. W. Potter, C.C., of the Old Parks, Kirkoswald in Cumberland, with this in view, began to clear off an immense stone-heap in one of his fields, and, in so doing, near the edge he found an incense-pot. He promptly sent for his brother C.C., Chancellor Ferguson, who brought with him the Rev. H. A. Macpherson and with Mr. Potter proceeded to examine the stone-heap. This proved to be a tumulus of about 75 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height, much depressed in the centre. The incense-pot was found on one side at the edge, just in the natural soil, and

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had clearly been inside a bigger pot or urn with calcined bones, but only bits of the bigger pot could be found; it had probably been broken by the weight of stones about it, and some of the fragments carted away before it was noticed. At the Chancellor's suggestion the centre of the heap was dug into, and some human bones and fragments of a large cist were found, one of the stones of which had spiral markings thereon. It was quite clear that the cist had been disturbed and rifled at some very remote period. A careful watch will be kept for other urn interments as the heap is cleared away and their positions carefully noted.

Work has been resumed at Hardknott, but little more can be done this year. Mr. Dymond is engaged on his survey, and Mr. Calverley has discovered a cleared space with very rude buildings, which he conjectures was a cattle-yard, where Irish cattle were secured for the night on their road into England. The Cumberland and Westmorland Society propose to visit Hardknott on September 21; their headquarters will be Searcale, and on the following day they will visit Calder Abbey. Lord Muncaster, the owner of Hardknott Camp, and Lady Muncaster take the greatest interest in the work of excavating and surveying, and frequently visit the place with large parties from the castle.

It is with reluctance that we feel bound to draw attention to certain incidents connected with the recent congress of the British Archæological Association at Cardiff, but we have received three letters on the subject from well-known members, as well as a vastly indignant one of an anonymous nature purporting to come from a Cardiff resident. Two of these letters were intended for our correspondence columns, but we are sure that the writers will forgive us for putting their complaints into a condensed and milder form. The nature of these charges can be gathered from our special report of the meeting which is printed in the "Proceedings" section of this number, and which is written by one of the best-informed and most experienced members of the Association. From that report it is obvious that carnal tendencies

I.

were too much in the ascendant. The association partook of "light refreshments" with the Mayor of Cardiff, they were "hospitably entertained at luncheon by Miss Talbot," and they were "sumptuously entertained at luncheon" by the Marquis of Bute at Caerphilly. Out of very shame we refrain from giving to the world the comparative timetable drawn up by one correspondent as spent during two days on what he contrasts as "guzzling" and "archæology," but all will admit that fifteen minutes was rather a short time for antiquaries to spend on the contemplation of Caerphilly Castle; whilst to give up Llandaff Cathedral for the joys of a "garden-party at the residence of Sir Edward and Lady Hill" is a scandal of the first magnitude for members of a learned society which plans excursions for the definite object of promoting archæological search and knowledge.



It is just because we wish well to the Association that the special attention of the members and of antiquaries in general is called to this scandal. Some ten or twelve years ago the kindred association—the Royal Archæological Institute—was in some danger of permitting their summer meetings to degenerate into glorified picnics and sumptuous junkettings at the expense of the residents upon whose district they settled. Matters culminated at the Taunton meeting, but the lash of a stinging article in the *Saturday Review*, which was then a power, materially helped to bring about a remedy. The council of the Institute resolved henceforth to accept the hospitality of no one save in the form of the briefly-consumed afternoon cup of tea, or the mild dissipation of a single conversazione. The rule has been rigidly kept, and has worked exceedingly well, and has much added to the reality, interest, and punctuality of their annual gatherings. Surely it is high time for the Association to follow suit, although it may be a self-denying ordinance to some of those concerned; otherwise the numbers of practical archæologists attending their meetings might ere long fall to zero.



Complaints were rife enough as to mismanagement at the York meetings of the Association of last year, and they have

materially increased at Cardiff, with a corresponding falling off of members in attendance. The chief cause of friction and unpunctuality is undoubtedly to be found in the preference given to eating and drinking and garden-parties over pure archæology; but excursions of this kind won't arrange themselves, and require a good deal of careful forethought. The only way to insure success is for some official of the society in question (honorary or otherwise) to go the whole round of the proposed tours in company with an efficient local archæologist; to base the timetables of their excursions on practical experience, with a fairly liberal margin for possible unforeseen delays; not to attempt too much; and, having once fixed the programme, to rigidly adhere to it; always to let the hurry and scamping (if there has to be any) fall on the luncheon hour rather than on the actual work; and to eschew all but the briefest complimentary votes and speechifying. The Cambridge meetings of the Institute this year, though much more extended than the Association, were models of punctuality, and all that was promised was most comfortably accomplished; but, then, it is but seldom that so painstaking and genial a local secretary can be found as Dr. Hardcastle, of Downing.



At the recent Cambridge meeting of the Archæological Institute Mr. Park Harrison gave a valuable object lesson to young archæologists and students of buildings by exhibiting rubbings of stones from St. Bennett's Church, in which the contrast between the chevron tooling of the Saxon masonry and the diagonal axeing of the Norman masonry was clearly marked. Another important factor in determining the age of a piece of undisturbed masonry is the nature and composition of the mortar. On this latter subject an illustrated article on the composition of ancient mortar from the pen of that well-known agricultural analyst Mr. John Hughes, which appeared in the *Builder* of June 18, ought not to be overlooked by antiquaries. A careful analysis is there given of the mortars of Tintern Abbey, Caerphilly Castle, Raglan Castle, Giant's Tank (Ceylon), Rochester Castle, Glastonbury Abbey, Glendalough Church (Ireland), and Corfe Castle.

The late Professor Freeman, writing in the *Ecclesiologist* so long ago as 1854, said of that well-known Norfolk example of rich Norman architecture, the church of Castle Rising: "This church, like others, has fallen into the jaws of 'restorers,' whose idea of restoration is neither to keep the later windows, which are there now, nor to replace the Norman ones, which must have been there, but to stick in Early English ones, which never were there, to make it, forsooth, uniform with the east end! Again, the destroyed transept seems to have had some little chapel or other attached to its west side. Now, instead of either rebuilding the transept or leaving it alone, an odd little structure, gabled east and west, has sprung up on the site of this chapel, for no obvious reason, and to the utter ruin of the appearance of the church. With the transept it would have been one thing; without it it would have been another; at present it is just nohow!" When the members of the Institute visited the church last month, the building had, indeed, a sorry tale to tell. There is hardly any part of it now standing that has not been ruthlessly spoilt, save the lower half of the fine west front. Two, if not three, "distinguished" architects have tried their hands at it since Professor Freeman wrote. Mr. Beloe, F.S.A., named five who had worked at it, from Mr. Salvin downwards, and a sad mess they have made. We will be merciful, and not give their names.

The description and illustration of the Abyssinian cross, looted from Magdala, and now in the chapel of Denstone College, contributed to the September *Antiquary* by Mr. F. Aidan Hibbert, has brought us information of another cross that reached England in the same way, and which we venture to hope may also be restored to the worship of the Church. Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the Powysland Club, tells us that among the Abyssinian trophies which the late Lord Napier of Magdala lent the Powysland Museum was the head of a brazen cross, very similar to the silver one at Denstone. These trophies were removed from Montgomery at the death of Lord Napier.

Ilkley is to be congratulated on the establishment of a local museum, which was opened

in August last by the Rev. Dr. Collyer, of New York, who in his early days worked as a blacksmith in the village by the Wharfe. Dr. Godfrey Carter, the chairman of the museum committee, at a meeting held in St. Margaret's Rooms, apologized for the smallness of the building secured for the collection, but at all events a good and plucky start has been made which is very much to the credit of this little town, whose inhabitants and supporters have already done more for archæology than many towns that might be named of ten times greater population. The scheme met with the hearty support of the Bradford Historical and Archæological Society, who subscribed five guineas. Mr. John Barran, M.P., made a donation of £100.

Ilkley, as is well known, was the Olicana of the Roman occupation. From time to time in recent years, as fresh houses have been built, interesting finds have come to light, but the lack of any local habitation has caused the rapid dispersion or loss of the articles discovered. Dr. Carter said that "the old camp of Olicana was situated within very narrow limits, and a great deal of the ground had been built upon. Owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the Roman occupation, it was obvious that any relics which might be found would be at a considerable distance below the surface of the ground, and it was therefore only when fresh excavations were made and fresh buildings had to be put up that any considerable discovery of antiquities could be expected. As Ilkley was rapidly increasing, the only chance of successfully carrying forward the museum project was to do it soon. The remains of the Roman occupation, and those remains of pre-historic times which were to be found on the moor, had for years back been becoming more and more scattered, and if that centrifugal tendency could be converted into a centripetal tendency he thought the Ilkley people would by-and-by have a very good show to make."

Dr. Collyer lifted the question out of the dry-as-dust musty associations that some folk always associate with museums, when, in eloquent language, he reminded the audience at St. Margaret's Rooms of the relics they

had lost, and of those that might be recovered or might in the future be preserved :

"May we not conclude again that the days are over and done with which have made such havoc of these fragments from the old strong Roman life, and not in the inscriptions alone, but in whatever may help us in any way to read the story? Let us hope that the museum you have founded will be a strong and true magnet which will draw to its keeping not only the treasures which are still hidden in the fields all about us, but a great many which are now scattered far and wide, no matter what they may be. Because this is the truth. They are not mere objects of curiosity and interest; they belong to the human life which held its own so long here, when Olicana lay fair to the sun as Ilkley lies this summer. And so, for myself, as I read these records, I seem still to feel the heart-beat of that stern, strong life in tablet and altar, and in the stones of memorial for the dead, the strong, stern manhood which held the world once in order and in law. It comes to me in the inscriptions the soldiers carved to their comrade Pudens Jessius, who came in from the northward and lay down here to die—the soldier of the second legion, in the little song graven on the altar to Verbeia, the spirit of beauty which haunted our river for him, and haunts it for me as I see the lonely stream as it was, through three thousand miles in space and fifty years in time, when I went dreaming by its margin. These and the stone which told how the place was restored in the days of Severus, the great Emperor, who lies buried by York, speak to me of the reality of the life that then pulsed through our kingdom under the mighty sway of distant Rome. And as Whittaker, of Manchester, tells me that in the middle of the last century he saw the foundations of the Roman houses very visible in Banks Croft, Scafe Croft, and the closes about, I dream of gardens planted again, and seem to hear the shouts of children on happy adventures by holme and stream, when the times had grown quiet again, and the remnant of the old fighting tribe had been driven once more beyond the Roman walls."

We refer thus at length to the opening of this little Yorkshire museum, for both Dr. Carter and Dr Collyer gave the true key-

note of the principle upon which such collections should be formed and maintained—an intelligent interest in the humanity of the past.



The noble church of St. Andrew, Mildenhall Suffolk, is remarkable for its fine Early English chancel arch, double piscina and uncanopied sedilia, and graceful north chancel chapel or sacristy of the same period; for its unusually large parvise over the north porch, with access from the church; for the groined vaulting of the lower stage of the western tower, with the tomb of Sir Henry de Barton, Lord Mayor of London, 1416, of "light and lantern" fame; for the great east window of Decorated date of seven lights, with uniquely arranged upper tracery; but most of all for the grand old timber roof of the nave. This tie-beam roof is a splendid example of rich but not over ornamented design, and is of excellent construction. The grace of the tracery and other work above and below the tie-beams, and projecting from the hammer-beams, takes off all the stiffness that usually characterizes a tie-beam roof even of the best kind. It is strikingly like the fine nave roof of Outwell Church, Norfolk, figured in Brandon's *Open Timber Roofs*, but the arrangement of the triple angels, with outspread wings on each side of the tie-beams, is more graceful, and gives even a lighter effect than in the Outwell example. "Antiquary" visited this church last month; rain came on during our rather long sojourn in the church; to our great dismay we found that rain came through this splendid old roof in very many places, the dark flags of the nave alley being quickly spotted over with the falling drops. The rector was away, and we could find no one with whom to lodge our remonstrance. It is high time that the outer covering of the nave was put into substantial repair, otherwise this beautiful old timber roof is doomed to speedy decay. For every drop that falls on the floor of the church, an old roof like that of Mildenhall will certainly soak up another or two, and each such soaked up drop does some mischief, and produces some decay.



In the south aisle of Mildenhall Church are some epitaphs on the departed of the queerest and worst style that ever characterized the

turgid days of the eighteenth century. The following will be difficult to beat :

Underneath

Are deposited the remains of
Lieutenant-General Robert Armiger,
Who died March 10, 1750, aged 59,
In whom were happily united
The politeness of the courtier,
The integrity of the gentleman,
And the bravery of the soldier,
Cemented with universal benevolence !



With reference to the illustrated note supplied by Mr. Bailey, descriptive of an incised slab with a "torque" on the shaft of the cross found at St. Peter's Church, Derby, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for August (vol. xxvi., p. 47), a further communication has reached us. Mr. Bailey sends us a larger and amended drawing, or rather the block from which this cut is taken. It thus appears that the ornament is intersected by the stem,



and is not applied on the top of it. This confirms our idea that the two parts, separated by the cross-shaft, are intended to represent foliage, and betoken a cross of glory. Almost precisely the same ornament has recently been pointed out to us on a slab at Castle Rising, Norfolk, only in that case there are four semicircular limbs ending in rounded extremities, one pair turned upwards, and the other pair turned downwards.



Mr. C. T. Dimont, of Worcester College, Oxford, writes to us at some length with regard to the treatment he received when making an attempt to rub the celebrated brass of Sir John D'Aubernoun, in the church of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey. He found that the key of the church was kept at a lodge standing at the entrance of the drive to the Court; his application to rub was refused by the key-keeper, as she had the strictest orders

in no case to allow it. The newly-appointed rector was away, but Mr. Dimont was informed that the squire (himself the former rector and patron) assumed the right to bar rubbers from the chancel. On calling at the Court he found the squire was also absent from home, and the butler received him with the scantest of courtesy, although Mr. Dimont explained that he had come purposely from London to rub this brass, and had never once before been refused in a single church in the kingdom.



Mr. Dimont further says that he ascertained that a charge used to be made for every rubbing, but that recently permission had been altogether refused on the ground that the constant friction of heel-ball had broken the elbow of Sir John D'Aubernoun the Less. But the custodian of the church testified that she had been present on every occasion when a rubbing had been taken for the last forty years, and that no force nor roughness had ever been employed which could have injured the brass. The fact is, in Mr. Dimont's opinion, that Sir John the Less (who lies to the north of Sir John the Greater) had been gradually becoming loosened from the matrix. No steps were taken to remedy this, and the congregation were allowed to walk over the brass when approaching and leaving the altar. The damage thus caused had been imputed to rubbers, and used as a pretext to send them empty away. After making all due allowance for the fact that Sir John D'Aubernoun's effigy (1277) is the oldest extant brass in England, which doubtless proves a great attraction to rubbers, we cannot but think that the decision to refuse all access to it is a blunder in taste and an unnecessary precaution if due to preservative zeal. It has been well remarked in a recent manual that "the rubbing of a brass, properly performed, does not work the slightest injury to the monument which is copied." We are prepared to go further than that, for a rubbed brass is perforce kept clean, and dirt and neglect are far more destructive than rubbing. A rubbed brass also becomes well-known, and is hence far less likely to be stolen during "restoration," or displaced, or damaged. If "Antiquary" was rector of an old brass-containing church, he would welcome

(under certain restrictions) the host of brass-rubbers, believing that it would be good for the brass, and preservative both of its existence and of its history. At all events, under the present governance of the parish, it will be well for brass-rubbers to give Stoke D'Abernon a wide berth, and so save the time, temper, and money that might otherwise be spent over a futile expedition.



Last month a lady was summoned before Mr. Hannay, the metropolitan magistrate, for using armorial bearings without a licence, and, after much discussion, was fined two guineas. An Inland Revenue official had occasion to call on this lady about a dog-licence, and noticed that she was wearing a ring bearing an antlered stag's head. The lady was informed that this was an armorial bearing, but she replied that she had worn the ring for sixteen years and that it had belonged to her deceased brother, and that she had no idea that it had any armorial value or meaning. Several of our contemporaries have commented with some severity or good-humoured banter on this conviction, showing the danger to which many are exposed of being convicted of unknown and unintentional illegality. The *Daily Telegraph* raises the question whether books in antique binding, the covers of which are often sumptuously decorated with coats of arms, render the enthusiastic collector liable to the tax. We beg to extend this query much further, and we ask the Somerset House officials, Are we liable for the old volumes on our shelves that bear heraldic book-plates within the covers? Now that the fashion for collecting "Ex Libris," or the volumes containing them, is in full swing, this query is a grave one.



Some little time ago a manuscript account of a remarkably interesting find was forwarded by a gentleman of Boston, U.S.A., who is one of our subscribers. On our assuming the editorship of the *Antiquary* some three years ago a shallow-witted writer, who had a spite against the publisher, amused himself for a long time by various more or less ingenious attempts to lead us into the mare's nests of imaginary discoveries. Our determination not to be caught tripping

has probably led to undue caution and to the rejection of aught save abundantly-established information. The receipt of a letter, headed "Columbus's Anchor found in a Garden," naturally awakened almost lulled suspicions, with the result that the communication hastily found its way, when but half-read, to the waste-paper basket. Further inquiries tend to show that we owe apologies to our Boston friend for not appreciating his kindness in not at once admitting the early information which has since found its way in a shortened and incorrect form into certain regions of the English press.



It seems that the following may be relied upon in connection with the discovery of the oldest relic in existence of the great navigator and of the discovery of America. Senor Argostino, the owner of a point of land off the south-west extremity of the island of Trinidad, found, when digging in his garden for the foundations of a summer-house, at the depth of 6 feet, an iron anchor of a simple form. The shaft is round, and 8 feet 9 inches in length. At the head of the shaft is a round ring, nearly a foot in diameter, to which the cable was fastened; the flukes have a spread of about 5 feet; the total weight is 1,100 pounds. The distance of the place where the anchor was found from the nearest sea-beach is 327 feet, and Senor Argostino's first supposition was that he had stumbled upon a relic of the Phœnicians or of some other of the ancient nations who have been supposed by many to have visited the coasts of America thousands of years ago.



But an examination of local facts and authorities soon convinced him that a portion of his garden now occupies the very post at which the ships of Columbus lay at anchor in the year 1498. The land is constantly rising from the sea along the entire coast, as has been shown by Humboldt, Findlay, and many others who have written upon the subject, and the rate of this rising is known to have been quite sufficient to turn in four hundred years the anchorage of the great fleet into the garden of a private citizen. On the night of August 2, 1498, the little fleet of Christopher Columbus, he being then

upon his third voyage, lay at anchor just off the south-west point of the island of Trinidad, off the mainland of South America, which he had seen that day for the first time. "Being on board of his ship," says Washington Irving, "late at night, kept awake by painful illness and an anxious and watchful spirit, he heard a terrible roaring from the south, and beheld the sea heaped up, as it were, by a great ridge or hill, the height of the ship, covered with foam, and rolling toward him with a tremendous uproar. As this furious surge approached, rendered more terrible in appearance by the obscurity of the night, he trembled for the safety of his vessels. His own ship was suddenly lifted up to such a height that he dreaded lest it should be overturned or cast upon the rocks, while another of the ships was torn violently from her anchorage, *leaving her anchor behind her*. The crews were for a time in great consternation, fearing they should be swallowed up; but the mountainous surge passed on, and gradually subsided, after a violent contest with the counter-current of the strait." There is not, therefore, a particle of doubt, says our informant, at the end of the rigid inquiry that has been made, that the anchor recently found by Senor Argostino is really and truly the lost anchor of Columbus.

On St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24) the Bishop of Peterborough reopened the little church of Longthorpe, which has just been undergoing restoration, with one of his usual excellent sermons, wherein it seems to have been assumed that the fabric was dedicated in honour of St. Bartholomew. Local ecclesiologists have disputed this, and the assertion has been made in print that the church is dedicated to St. Botolph, who is said to have lived within a mile of Longthorpe. "The old chapel was dedicated to St. Boltoph, of that there is no doubt," says one confident archaeologist in the *Peterborough Advertiser*; and now an appeal reaches us from the district to settle the point at issue. "Anti-quary" has much faith in Dr. Creighton's judgment, the most learned of our bishops; but bishops in these busy days cannot investigate everything for themselves, and often have, perforce, to depend upon information supplied by others. It is our habit in

doubtful dedications, of which we have no special local and documentary evidence, to turn to Bacon's *Liber Regis* and Ecton's *Thesaurus* of last century, and if the dedication is given there, to assume that they are right, as they certainly are in 95 per cent. of the instances given. These two authorities coincide in assigning the chapel of Longthorpe to St. John the Baptist! So here is a nice confusion.



A capable correspondent who visited Lincoln Minster on September 6 complains, with apparent justice, of the treatment of the pavement of the cloister alleys. The whole of the memorial stones that were in the flooring of three out of four of the alleys have been removed. For these new and absolutely smooth flagstones have been substituted, whilst a row of neat tiny brass plates, each with its liliputian cross, has been affixed to the walls below the windows, on which are engraved just the name and date of death of the persons whose tombstones have been abstracted. It appeared as if preparations were being made for continuing the work in the alley under the Wren Library. We hope the chapter and their architect are satisfied with having made these ancient paved walks look as smugly new as if they belonged to an art gallery or an aquarium. What is to become of the broken fragments of the old gravestones?



The old Shearmen's Hall, in the town of Shrewsbury, has just been taken down, to make way for the erection of a modern auction mart. In the process of demolition, some interesting features were brought to light, including a fourteenth-century window facing the street, which had been hidden by a flight of steps. The building was largely of the fourteenth century, but much modernised. The Shearmen are mentioned as taking part in the Corpus Christi procession in 1478, but they must have existed long before this. The company had a new composition in 1566. Their special altar was in the north aisle of St. Julian's Church. The old hall, now destroyed, was since used as a theatre—a Methodist chapel, in which John Wesley preached, a temporary assize court, and a shop; and for many years past

it has served as an auction mart. Only one of the old Shrewsbury gild-halls is now left, viz., the Drapers' Hall, near St. Mary's Church. The Worshipful Company of Drapers of Shrewsbury still exists—a close corporation of five brethren. It is the only one of the numerous Shrewsbury companies that have survived, and this is due to the possession of almshouses and considerable property.



Some excavations, which have been recently made by members of the Ellesmere Field Club, on the western side of Croesmere, in Shropshire, have led to the discovery of what is believed to be an ancient lake fortress. The excavations will be continued.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE works that have recently been conducted in Athens in order to carry the old railway station of the Piræus line into the centre of the city have led to important discoveries in urban topography. As they cut through a great part of the ancient city in a line partly subterranean, which runs from the north of the temple of Theseus, passing near the Stoa of Attalos, and then making a curve through the Hodòs Athenàs, ending in the Plateia tês Homonoias (Piazza della Concordia), these works have penetrated into the very heart of ancient Athens, viz., the Agorà of the Kerameikos, and have brought to light some remains of remarkable monuments. Amongst these is the *bathron* of the Thriasians, which consists of a large base, serving as support to some statues dedicated by certain persons of the demos of Thria, the famous base of the sculptor Bryaxis, divers inscriptions regarding the *temenos* of Demos and of the Charites, etc.



But one of the most important discoveries consists of an altar dedicated to Aphrodite, under the title of leader or mistress of the people (*hegemone* toû demou), and to the Charites (or the Graces), upon which Dr. Lolling has recently communicated to the

learned some particulars. It was found a few paces from the *bathron* of the Thriasians, and consists of a large tetragonal block of Pentelic marble (now in the National Museum), which rested upon a base or *crepidoma* of two steps of Hymettan marble. The principal face, which was turned towards the north, bears a dedicatory inscription, dated by means of the name of the archon Dionysios, whose year, though not yet determined, appears to belong to the latter part of the third century, B.C.



Dr. Lolling has shown that this new title of Aphrodite corresponds with Pandemos given by Apollodoros to the divinities adored in the ancient *agorà*, and since the altar was found *in situ*, we thus gain a new starting-point for the topography of the ancient city, and for the arrangement of the monuments of this quarter. Pausanias evidently alludes to the sanctuary, of which this altar forms part, when he speaks of the sanctuaries of Aphrodite and of Hephaistos, saying that they are situated above the Kerameikos and the Basileios Stoa; the temple of Hephaistos, as is well known, being what is now commonly called the Theseion. The inscriptions formerly found in the vicinity, which mention the *temenos* of the Demos and of the Charites, now raise the question if this precinct was separated from that of Aphrodite *Pandemos* or *hegemone*, or whether the ancient precinct of Aphrodite had been enlarged in order to make room for this other *temenos*, so as to form one with it. The circumstance that the altar is dedicated in common to the mistress of the Demos and to the Charites, until new discoveries are made, would make the latter hypothesis preferable.



Of not lesser importance for the topography of Athens are the excavations conducted by the German Institute, under the direction of Dr. Doerpfeld, in the space extending under the Acropolis, between the Areopagos and the Pnyx. They were directed to the discovery of the ancient road which was followed by the solemn procession of the Panathenian festivals, and to the discovery of the public fountain of Athens, the famous Ennakrounos of Pisistratus. As to the position of this latter there are two opinions, some supposing that it was near the Ilissos, and not far from

the temple of the Olympian Jove ; Pausanias, on the contrary, in his description of Athens, putting it near the Odeon, and hence not far from the market-place. The excavations have not yet brought to light the fountain, but under the ancient road were found such works for the conducting and storing of water that, taken together with other known data, they lead us to believe that here is to be placed the Pisi-stratan aqueduct.

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The piece of ancient road found between the Pnyx and the Areopagus, and continuing up the hill as far as the entrance of the Acropolis, was originally supported by polygonal walls, but its level having been much raised in course of time, these walls became completely buried. Underneath and right across the road runs a waste-pipe or a large water channel, which could be entered for purposes of cleaning and repairs by means of holes sunk at various points of the road. Dr. Doerpfeld has found so far more than twelve smaller channels or secondary outlets, which from different directions run into this larger one. Above the level of the road to the west have been found the remains of a construction of polygonal walls of the sixth or fifth century, B.C., evidently designed to serve as a reservoir. This is not a part of the long-looked-for fountain, as was at first supposed, but the whole collection, or rather arrangement, of water channels, together with other circumstances, lead us to believe that some large fountain could not be far distant. This point will probably be determined shortly, as soon as the works are continued.

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Along the eastern side of the road some important constructions of various periods, but for the most part very ancient, have come to light. One of these is a small private house of the fourth century, B.C., upon the walls of which were affixed certain short inscriptions, showing that it was burdened with several mortgages. A little further up are the remains of a building which, to judge from various inscribed boundary stelæ, was a *lesche*, that is, a place of meeting for the citizens, or kind of club, such as existed in several cities of Greece. But when the *lesche* was built, the level of the ground had already been raised higher than it was before

the Persian wars. In fact, by digging a little deeper there was discovered under this building one still more ancient. This latter consisted of an enclosure wall, open on one side, containing a small building without columns, which, from having before it an altar, was evidently a small temple. To what divinity this sanctuary was dedicated is not known, but its period may be gathered from the character of two terminal inscriptions found within it, which belong to the sixth century, B.C., viz., to the Pisistratan epoch.

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At Delphi the demolition of the Greek village, and the construction of a new one outside the ancient area, is proceeding apace. M. Homolle, director of the French school at Athens, is expected daily to begin the excavations.

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Herr Seitz, director of the Vatican Picture Gallery, has gone to Loretto to restore some of the paintings of that sanctuary.

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The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has ordered at the Institute of Roman Calcographia the introduction of a new system for reproducing monuments and objects of art. Thirteen thousand francs have been set apart for the purpose, and the engineer, Giovanni Gargioli, has been entrusted with the work.

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At Sant' Ilario d'Enza some fictile amphoræ with Roman seals have been found in a wine-cellar discovered last year ; and some more water-pipes belonging to Trajan's Villa have been found at Ponza d'Arcinazzo.

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At Popoli has been found an inscribed Roman tomb, and another wine-cellar containing large jars has been found at Vittorito, while close by a bronze helmet has been recovered from a tomb.

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The Italian Ministry have been conducting excavations in the area of ancient Claterna near Quaderna, in the commune of Ozzano dell' Emilia, between Bologna and Imola, and many remains of ancient buildings, architectural fragments, broken inscribed stones, earthenware vases, and objects of bronze have been found.

Near the house called Bottari, in via Torelli, Pisa, remains of Roman buildings have been found, and both Roman and Etruscan grave-goods, of the latter of which none had hitherto appeared in the neighbourhood.

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At the expense of the municipality of Corneto many old Tarquinian tombs, of which the vaults had been broken into and the contents stolen, have been thoroughly examined, and some Greek painted vases and two scarabei, rejected by the robbers, have rewarded their labours. One of the latter is of extraordinary delicacy, and represents Ulysses disemboweling the stag killed by him on the island of Circe.

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In Naples (sezione Porto), in demolishing an old wall near the vico St. Onofrio dei vecchi, has been found amongst the building materials a marble Hermes, representing, according to Wolters, Hesiod. It was at first thought to be the bust of Apollonius of Tyana. Here, too, was brought to light an important honorary inscription to Anicius Auchenius Bassus, proconsul of Campania between 379-382, and consul again in 408, of which personage numerous titles we already possess.

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In the territory of ancient Picentia, near the present Pontecagnano (provincia di Salerno), ornaments of a personal character have been found.

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A funereal Latin inscription has been discovered in the commune of Scoppito, in the territory of ancient Foruli, amongst the Sabines; sepulchral stones of republican times in the commune of Avezzano, amongst the Aequi, and objects of various ages have been disinterred in the commune of Bugnara, in the Peligni. Amongst these is deserving of especial mention a funereal stone in the old Italic dialect, which the inspector De Nino has wisely added to the epigraphical collection of the Museo Peligno at Sulmona. Another Latin inscription was found in the upper valley of the Aterno nei Vestini, in the territory of the commune of Fontecchio.

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Some tombs and inscriptions have been found on the property formerly called Mannarini, now Conoce, near Brindisi, where other

tombs and other inscriptions were dug up in past years.

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Some tombs of the Christian catacombs have been found at Cagliari, in the hillside by name Buonaria, near the existing *camposanto* of the town, and they are set down to the third and to the beginning of the fourth centuries. There are *loculi* with paintings of the resurrection of Lazarus and of Jonas. Other pictures and inscriptions resemble those of the Roman catacombs of the same period; while some fragmentary inscriptions belong to pagan tombs. Other tombs with Latin inscriptions were found in the necropolis of Tharros, near San Giovanni di Sinis.

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Professor Wesselowski has discovered in the neighbourhood of Simferopol a Scythian grave. The corpse, probably of a military leader, lay on its back, the head directed to the west. A cap on the head had a gold ornament, and plates of gold ornamented the dress. Near the head of the corpse stood two amphoras, and against the wall was a leathern quiver, with copper-headed arrows. On one side lay a coat of arms and a rusty iron sword. At the feet were two still more rusty lances, four amphoras, and the bones of an ox, close to which lay an iron knife. The quiver was ornamented with a large piece of gold-plate excellently worked. It represented a flying eagle holding an animal, perhaps a sable, in its talons. The skeleton of the corpse fell to pieces at the slightest touch. The grave is believed to belong to the second or third century B.C.

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At Novellara, near Pesaro, Professor Gamurini has discovered a burial-place of the eighth century before Christ. Eighty skeletons have so far been excavated. They are all of exceptional size, being between 5 feet 11 inches, and 6 feet 6 inches. The skull is dolichocephalous, and the teeth extraordinarily strong, white, and well preserved. Bronze ornaments, lances, and also ornaments in amber are numerous. The skeletons all lie on their right sides, and are in a cramped position. Professor Gamurini thinks the skeletons are Etruscan, and that he will be able to prove that the Etruscans had commerce with the Phenicians.

Discovery of Pre-Historic Remains at Grassington, in Craven, Yorkshire.

By THE REV. BAILEY J. HARKER, F.R.HIST.S.



THE discoveries made in Douk Cave, Kettlewell, in 1852, Dowka Bottom Cave, Kilnsey, in 1863, Victoria Cave, Settle, in 1875, and Elboton Cave, Thorpe-sub-Montem, in 1888-89, have already placed the district of Craven, Yorkshire, in the foremost rank as a field for scientific and antiquarian exploration; but less advantage has been taken of the promises held out by it than might reasonably have been expected. This may, however, be partly accounted for by the remoteness of the greater portion of it from large towns and from railways. But the Craven Naturalists' Association, recently formed, will yet, no doubt, make up for any neglect it may have suffered. There is more work, however, than even this vigorous society will be able to overtake for some time to come.

That portion of the district which seems to offer the richest returns of a prehistoric and Romano-British character is to be found in Upper Wharfedale, and more particularly at Grassington, where many interesting remains have been known for some years to exist, and which were discovered principally by myself. They comprise quite a number of Druidical circles, dotted over the hills and pastures, with barrows and British forts, the latter of which cover several acres of ground in what is left of an ancient forest, but now called Grass Wood. Last but not least is to be included a supposed Roman camp of vast area, and of well-defined and formidable lines.

Within this camp, composed of entrenchments of all sizes, both square, oblong, and triangular, and spread over not less than 200 acres of a plateau 925 feet above the sea, and dominating the fells in Grass Wood, are many traces of pre-occupation. One of these is a Druidical circle, with huge boulders of limestone pitched on end, and forming a miniature Stonehenge. Then there are various mounds or tumuli, the largest of

which is situate at the highest point of the camp, and is the most shapely of the number. This has just been opened, and has proved to be the most interesting ancient barrow ever explored in the West Riding. It is a circular tumulus, rising 3 yards above the ground, but originally must have been much higher, the top having evidently been removed by the builders of the adjoining fences, as it formed a convenient quarry. The diameter of the tumulus is 72 feet or thereabouts, and the circumference 75 yards. It is composed principally of the rough native limestone boulders, of all sizes.

It was in the early part of July in the present year that excavations commenced. I ciceroned Dr. Philip B. Mason, F.L.S., of Burton-on-Trent, over the camp, and expressed my desire for explorations to be made, when he very generously offered to contribute towards one or two of the mounds being opened. Permission to dig having already been obtained from Mr. Bernard Rathmell, the two men who did the work at the Elboton Cave were at once engaged, and two of the smaller mounds were selected for trial. These yielded, however, no satisfactory results. It was then resolved that trial should be made in the largest mound. This on close examination seemed to be divided into chambers by partitions of regularly built stone, and that round the central and largest chamber partly arched over towards the interior. The smaller chambers were at the east, west, and north sides of the tumulus. Operations began in the central chamber, on the east side of it, by digging down about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and a trench that depth, and about 4 feet wide, was run through the middle to the west wall. We had scarcely gone down 2 feet before we found human bones and charcoal. Then we came upon a beautifully shaped and sharply-pointed bone pin, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and broadening out at the head. This pin has excited much interest on account of its perfect condition.

At a depth of 3 feet the gravel was reached, which was much sooner than was expected, showing, however, that the natural ground was higher inside the tumulus than outside of it. In the gravel no remains were found at any time. The next relic found was on

the gravel, and was a white flint spear-head. Then we came upon a cremated human skull, with cremated bones, and fragments of pottery. The latter were of several kinds—plain, marked, and glazed—and all remains of urns. That which was glazed was covered with a green glaze outside, but plain on the inside. This glazed pottery will most likely give rise to much discussion in learned circles. The skull and bones fell to pieces on being touched, and could not be removed in portions that could be put together again. Underneath these cremated remains was found a most beautiful specimen of a gray flint arrow-head, barbed, finely-pointed, and perfect. It was the only instance in which an example of gray flint was found in the tumulus. Not far from this I picked up a small portion of wood, which on examination proved to be that part of the wooden shaft of an arrow into which the arrow-head had been fixed, for it contained the slit. This find is described by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins as "unique."

As the excavators came towards the centre of the chamber, and still in the same trench, the finds began to increase. Human bones, and the bones of known and extinct animals were mixed together plentifully, and among the relics were white flint scrapers, white flint spear-heads, and broken pieces of white flint that were portions of either scrapers or spear-heads, as shown by their abraded sides.

The frontal part of a human skull in fair condition was come upon, and then a whole skull with most of the skeleton. This find was lying about the centre of the chamber. The remains, however, fell to pieces on removal, but the skull has been put together again by Mr. John Crowther, a local chemist, and shows exceedingly good development. It is not of the narrow, low forehead type found in Elboton Cave, but equal to the ordinary type of the present day. This is the measurement of it, well and carefully made:

	Inches.
Circumference	22½
Length from orbit-bones to occipital	13½
Depth	5½
Width from ear to ear across the top	12

Underneath the remains was found a white flint arrow-head, much larger than the gray one, and if anything more beautiful. Close

to it another human skeleton was dug out. This was lying on its side with the legs drawn up. Then the remains of a fifth human skeleton were displayed, in line with those already discovered. These, however, consisted only of the skull, the upper and lower jaw-bones, and the bones of the arms and shoulders. The jaw-bones were filled with splendid white teeth. In the midst of these remains there was uncovered the most interesting find of all, and this was a perfect urn *in situ*. It stood about 6 inches high, and was about 5 inches across. It was of artistic design and workmanship, being belly-shaped, and ringed with delicate markings. We fondly hoped that it would be got out entire, but were doomed to disappointment, for though the greatest care was taken, it was so soft that it fell from together on being lifted. One reason of this no doubt was that it was full of heavy wet earth. The fragments, however, have been preserved, and skilful hands may be able to join them. Among the contents of the urn was another white flint arrow-head.

The whole of the central chamber has now been explored, and many more human remains have been found, but none of the importance of those described. The collection of stone relics has, however, been increased. Besides another white flint spear-head, two spear-heads of green flint have been added; also a stone hammer, a stone adze, a bone knife or axe, a bone-picker, and a black stone ornament of the size of a marble. The stone hammer is exactly like that held in the hand by one of the workers in the picture of "The Probable Method of Making Stone Implements in Palæolithic Times," which forms the frontispiece to the book of Mr. John Allen Brown, on "Palæolithic Man." The bone knife or axe has been evidently made from one of the antlers of the red deer. On the north side of the central chamber what appears to have been the crematory was discovered, covering several yards of ground, which is burnt red to the depth of several inches. No bronze, iron, silver, or gold have been found, proving that the tumulus is altogether of the Stone Age.

It is intended to continue the excavations until all the chambers are exhausted, and also

to open other tumuli in the neighbourhood, as well 'as to explore the supposed Roman camp, that its true character may be determined. To this end Dr. Philip B. Mason's kindly help has been supplemented by local contributions, and it is hoped that funds will come in from those interested in anthropological science and antiquarian research who are at a distance. It is proposed that all that has and shall be found shall go to form the nucleus of a museum for Grassington. I may say that many *savants* have already visited the tumulus, and inspected the remains and relics.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XIV.—THE CORINIUM MUSEUM, CIRENCESTER.

By JOHN WARD.

IT would be interesting to know what percentage of visitors to Cirencester by the Great Western Railway suspect that the rather formal-looking brick-and-stone building facing the station gates is the Corinium Museum. The prime object of the writer's visit was to see this museum. He distinctly recollects "taking stock" of the aforesaid structure as he left the station—no one can avoid doing so—yet so little did he suspect its nature, that he did not inquire for the whereabouts of the famous museum until the town was reached. It is a single-storied building, flush with the roadside, and with two large semicircular windows like two gigantic wideawake eyes, each divided into four lights by vertical bars of stone. Appended to it is a lodge-like cottage, and between the two is an arched passage with an iron gate. The whole is more suggestive of a school than anything else; but it is quite probable that it has been taken for stables: it is too clean for gas-works. However, when by dint of inquiry you have found out that it is the Corinium Museum, you ring a bell at the said gate,

and are speedily admitted by an elderly lady.

The first glimpse of the interior quite counteracts the adverse impressions of the exterior. It is a large oblong and well lighted room, about 26 feet by 52 feet, and with two windows (those just described) on each side, the ends being windowless. The roof is divided into two bays. The disposition of its varnished pine timbers is rather peculiar; and as you gaze at them, it grows upon you that the architect hazily strove after some classic ideal, so that room and contents (almost wholly Roman) might be *en suite*. The walls are washed with buff lias lime, and the floor is well paved—together the whole room is excellently adapted for its purpose. The various upright and desk glass cases are ranged round the room; and although they are a little old-fashioned they are light and apparently air-tight. The central region of the floor is fenced off with posts and chains into two square spaces, in which are grouped large fragments of tessellated pavement, stone coffins, querns, and other cumbersome objects. Everything is beautifully clean and well kept, and the classification of the contents is simply perfection. This excellent museum was erected by the fourth Earl Bathurst in 1849, and it is supported by his descendants. It is open to the public daily, except Sundays; and for 6d. the visitor can obtain *A Guide to the Museum of Roman Remains at Cirencester*, by Professor Church (the talented author of *Precious Stones*, *English Earthenware*, etc.), and the fact that it is the seventh edition speaks well for both museum and book.

In two points this museum is unlike most which have hitherto been dealt with in this series of articles: it is wholly devoted to archæology, and almost wholly to that of the immediate district in which it is situated. The chief exceptions to the latter point are a few objects from Gloucester, and a small series of foreign lamps, coins, and fragments of glass vessels of classic age, which are wisely kept in a case to themselves, and are certainly of great value for comparison with the local objects. The collection is one of the best and most important of its kind in the country. To describe it anything like as fully as the antiquities of the recently-

described museums have been would far exceed the space allowed in this magazine for the purpose; but Professor Church's guide, in spite of his modest disclaimer that it is not intended for more than "the use of general visitors to Cirencester who may wish to see in an intelligent manner such traces of the Roman occupation of the country as still remain in our midst," so ably and fully accomplishes the task and incidentally gives such valuable general information, that there is no necessity to be diffuse. The reader who wishes to know more, and, indeed, all who are interested in Roman antiquities, should not fail to obtain the pamphlet.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this Gloucestershire town is a place of vast antiquity. There is fair evidence that it was of considerable note in British times. Under the Romans it was one of the chief cities of Western Britain, a centre of civilization and luxury. By them it was known as *Corinium* and *Durocornium*, names which, like the subsequent English equivalents, *Cornceastre*, *Cyrencerne*, etc., are obviously derived from the small river—the *Churn*—that flows close by the town. Unlike Gloucester, there is nothing distinctively Roman in the plan of the present town. Probably, as in the case of Wroxeter, there never has been; and from this we may argue in favour of the pre-Roman origin of both. The circumvallation can be readily traced; indeed, here and there portions of the masonry still remain, and more visible still is the earth-bank of which it was the revetment. The ancient city was oblong in plan, with rounded corners, and the walls enclosed about 240 acres. It was an important junction of the road system. The well known Foss-way, one of the royal highways of mediæval times; the *Acman* ("ache man") Street, along which invalids wended their way to the waters of Bath; and another important road connecting Caerleon with Silchester, and frequently misnamed the *Irmin* Street, all passed through Cirencester. After the battle of Deorham in the sixth century, it fell into the hands of the English. Holinshed records a legend of its destruction, to the effect that "certain clewes of thred, or matches, finely wrought and tempered ready to take fire," were bound to the feet of sparrows, and that these

were lighted and the birds liberated, whereupon they "flew into the towne to lodge themselves within their nestes, which they had made in stackes of corne or eaves of houses, so that the town was thereby set on fire"—a story which has been identified with Wroxeter and Silchester.

So far from Cirencester becoming a deserted waste like these two cities, it was a flourishing and important town in mediæval times, possessing a castle and a wealthy Benedictine abbey. Almost every vestige of the latter has gone, but the noble church of St. John, the largest and finest parish church in the county, is a forcible proof of the past importance of the town. Externally the features of this magnificent fane are almost wholly Perpendicular, but within are many traces of earlier styles. It is rich in ancient frescoes and brasses, and the large south porch (late Perpendicular) is exceptional, containing a crypt, and surmounted by an elaborate and picturesque structure known as the "Vice." Its original use is uncertain; but probably it was a church-house or gildry. For a long time it was used as the town-hall. At the present day Cirencester is a typical west-country town with a decreasing population, quiet, old-world, and more suggestive of coaching times than of those of railways and telegraphs.

For centuries past Roman remains have been turned up in digging for foundations and other purposes. As far back as the time of Henry VIII. Leland reported of walls with "arched stones engraved with large Roman letters," and of a "*flore de tessellis versicoloribus*;" and at various subsequent dates, more or less elaborate tessellated pavements have been discovered, none probably so magnificent as one in Dyer Street in 1849, and now preserved in the museum, the erection of which seems to have been determined by this event. The erection of this institution was a most laudable undertaking, and has been the means of gathering together and preserving a vast number of local antiquities. To it we now return.

Upon entering the room the cases are found to be arranged alphabetically, the one on our immediate right being "A." This is devoted to a very varied series of iron objects,

mostly Roman, the residue being obviously of later date. They all are naturally much rusted, but have been preserved from further change by a thorough soaking in melted paraffin wax. In glancing over the case the eye catches the familiar forms of bits, spurs, harness mounts, and other horse and chariot gear; of spear, javelin, and arrow points; of knives, shears, hammer and axe heads, keys, padlocks, nails, and odds and ends of all sorts. A Roman candlestick of the locality supported on three legs, and about 6 inches high, has a remarkable likeness to one found at Abbot's Ann in Hampshire about twenty-five years ago. Some of the shears are very pretty and neatly-made objects, and out of a broken one is made a knife, with a ring for suspension. Some of the arrow and spear heads are wonderfully well shaped. A padlock about 14 inches long is about as unlike a modern padlock, and as clumsy an article, as can be imagined. This was engraved in the *Journal of the Archæological Association* in 1863, and it closely resembles one found at Chesterford, Essex. But perhaps the most noticeable object is a Roman horseshoe from Northgate Street, Gloucester, where it was found 8 feet deep embedded in clay, to which circumstance its almost complete freedom from rust was due. There are three other shoes of the same age in this museum, and their light and graceful shape, and invected outer margins, offer a strong contrast to the stouter and clumsier build of the seven mediæval specimens accompanying them.

The next case (AA) contains the foreign objects introduced, as already stated, for the purpose of illustration; these we pass by. The next case (B) contains a very fine series of bronze objects. Two points are immediately observed on inspecting these objects, namely, that the ancients attained a very high proficiency in the manufacture of this class of articles, and that the resemblance between them and modern forms is less than obtains in the case of objects of iron. The number and variety of these bronze objects are very great indeed, comprising almost every form found on Roman sites—fibulæ, spoons, ligulæ, pins, needles, tweezers, rings, stili, mirrors, chains, steelyards, statuettes, etc. The fibulæ are particularly interesting

and varied, some being elaborately enamelled. One of the latter is S-shaped, the extremities ending in crude animals' heads, or what may have been intended for such. It is exactly like one found in the well-known Victoria Cave near Settle, and another more recently in Deepdale Cave near Buxton. A steelyard from Watermoor is of exceptionally fine workmanship, and is as well preserved. Of the four or five statuettes, a Diana from Cirencester was long one of the choicest treasures of the Purnel Collection, until purchased by Professor Church for this museum. In this case are two small collections of Roman coins. The one belongs to the museum, and consists chiefly of third brass of ordinary and common types found in Cirencester from time to time, the residue being eight or nine silver coins, all imperial except one—a family coin, inscribed MATILI and SARAV. The other collection is lent by the Earl of St. Germans, and consists of copper coins found in the river Churn, at Latton, near Cirencester, in 1864. From the circumstance that they were widely scattered, and that their dates cover a long period, it was concluded that the spot was a ford in Roman times. Many of them are of the reign of Claudius. These are so rude that it has been supposed they were minted in the neighbourhood, probably at Glevum (Gloucester).

In case C are exhibited sundry small objects in stone, fragments of carving, domestic altars, mortars, spindle-whorls (some turned), balls, hones, roofing-slates, etc. None of the altars have inscriptions. Some of the sculptured fragments are very fine, notably the head of a goddess from Gloucester, which still retains traces of black enamel in the eye-sockets.

The next case (D) contains a good typical collection of Samian pottery, of which, however, only one vessel is perfect—a patera. A fragment from Cirencester has its decorative details sharply incised, instead of raised as usual. Several retain the lead rivets wherewith the vessels to which they appertained were mended, illustrating the esteem with which this ware was held. Many have the potters' marks; and from this case alone Professor Church gives a list of over fifty different examples. There is another collection of Samian ware elsewhere in this museum,

which was obtained by Mr. T. B. Bravender during excavations in Cirencester: from it Professor Church gives sixty-six additional marks, while from local specimens not in the museum he gives yet another sixty-six, making a total of over 180 different marks in all. These lists will give the reader an idea how very useful his guide is to the student as well as "the general visitor."

At the end of the room is a large wall-case (E) containing pottery, chiefly cinerary urns. Most of these are of the usual Roman type, blue-gray or some other dark shade of colour, and either plain or decorated with burnished lines, reticulated or parallel. Several—and these are yellowish or brownish—are more globular, approximating to the Saxon type in England, and the Frankish on the Continent. Many of both varieties were found in 1867 in making the New Cattle Market, the site of which was evidently a favourite burying-ground of Roman Cirencester. In this case are also some of the jug-like handled vessels so often accompanying sepulchral deposits; a beautiful British food vase with four handles or loops, and about 9 inches in diameter (source?); and a tall urn of unusual shape, apparently sepulchral. This urn is about 1 foot high, is of excellent workmanship, and approximates to the well-known British shape. The general outline is bounded by straight lines: the mouth is wide; below it, the sides swell out to the shoulder, and then contract again to the small base. From the shoulder spread out two elegant handles, and the surface between it and the brim is decorated with standing draped figures in relief. The whole treatment is most classic, more Greek than Roman. No information is given as to its source.

In case F, are tiles of various kinds—floor, building, roof, and flue. Here, again, Professor Church gives a full list of the letters on those inscribed, not one, however, giving any idea of the cohort stationed here. Those tiles used in the construction of floors are in three common sizes, viz., $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 13 inches, and 18 inches square. A few show accidental impressions of animals' feet.

The next case (G) contains a large and representative collection of Roman ceramics, other than Samian. Although lacking the finish and fineness of the true Samian, some

of the Durobrivian vessels, with their graceful scrolly patterns of engobe, show to what a high pitch the potter's art was raised in Britain. The specimens of New Forest ware are extremely good for their kind, and seen at a distance their buff-coloured paste, with washings of ferruginous clay, has a nice mellowed effect. Among the more perfect vessels exhibited are tetinæ or infants' feeding-bottles, ampullæ, funnels, colanders, crucibles, mortaria, etc. In the same case may be noticed a piece of a pipeclay statuette of Venus Amadyomene, probably of Gaulish manufacture, as such statuettes are far more plentiful on the Continent than in this country.

The next case (H) illustrates the Roman fondness for bright-coloured mural decorations. The specimens shown are of ordinary character, chiefly consisting of bands and foliage. One fragment, however, has the remarkable inscription:

ROTAS
OPERA
TENET
AREPO
SATOR

The letters are scratched through the superficial colour, and read "Rotas opera tenet Arepo sator" in four directions, and "Sator Arepo tenet opera rotas" in four other directions. These words have been "interpreted as meaning 'Arepo, the sower, guides the wheels at work,' and may refer to the use of the wheel-plough (which was introduced into Roman agriculture about the time of Pliny) in dividing the ridge, and so covering up the seed previously sown in the furrow" (Church).

Glass, jet, lignite, bone, and ivory objects find a home in Case I. They form a fairly representative collection, but scarcely merit further remark. A few human skulls from Roman burial-places in the vicinity, animals' bones, oyster-shells, etc., are also shown in this case.

Case II. (or L according to the guide) is devoted to Mr. Bravender's collection. This collection contains almost all the various kinds of objects usually found on Roman sites. Some are of considerable interest. A bronze circular brooch, with knobs on its

periphery, closely resembles several recently found in Deepdale Cave, Buxton. Another has the shape of a chariot-wheel. A narrow oblong brooch of silver has inscribed on it, AVVIMPI. A bone object about 4 inches long, and shaped like the handle of a cork-screw, is catalogued as the handle of some tool. It is more likely that it was used as a dress-fastener. One almost identical with it in shape, size, and decoration was found in the Victoria Cave, Settle, and is illustrated in *Cave-Hunting*; and the writer found the fragments of two smaller ones on the site of an ancient village (presumably Romano-British) on Harborough Rocks, Derbyshire, several years ago. A bronze finger-ring has a seal engraved with an altar. A cylindrical bone about 1 inch in diameter, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, has two round holes on one side: probably it formed part of some musical instrument. But the most interesting feature is Mr. Bravender's collection of local Roman coins. They are mostly first and third brass, but among them are a few interesting silver ones, one of which is a denarius of Julia, daughter of Titus, a very rare coin. Examples of Carausius and Allectus are in considerable force, and, of course, Constantine the Great is well represented.

Turning to the fenced-in spaces of the floor, the first objects to attract attention are the two superb tessellated pavements, already referred to as from Dyer Street. The larger of these (to quote Church) "originally consisted, in its perfect form, of nine medallions, each nearly 5 feet in diameter, and included in octagonal frames, formed of twisted guilloche, in which bright-red and yellow tessellæ prevailed. Within all the octagons, with the exception of the central one, are circular medallions, surrounded also by twisted guilloche, but with tessellæ of a subdued colour, in which olive-green and white prevail, this arrangement giving greater effect to the pictorial subjects within each circle, an effect which is heightened by inner circles of black frets of various patterns in the different medallions." The central figure, unfortunately, was so damaged that it is difficult to make out, but it is supposed to be a Centaur. The figures surrounding this are Flora, Silenus, Ceres, Actæon, Pomona, and probably Bacchus. The smaller pave-

ment is of simpler design. It has a central circle, and four semicircles placed at right angles and forming the sides of the pavement, while the corners are filled in with quadrants, the whole being brought out with guilloches and frets. The various spaces are decorated with dogs, a sea-leopard and dragon, foliage, flowers, Medusa's heads, etc. It may be mentioned that several other tessellated pavements are to be seen *in situ* in Cirencester.

Other conspicuous objects are the Roman stone coffins found in this town. They are all of one character, massive, rectangular externally, more or less rounded at the ends internally, and roughly hacked into shape. One of these contained the skeleton of a female, now removed to Oxford, and a single iron nail. Another, a very large one, and covered with a lid, was found at Latton, on the estate of the Earl of St. Germans. It contained a very miscellaneous collection of objects, as an iron axe, a vessel of jug-like form of red pottery, a patera of black ware, and some bones.

In various parts of the room are some excellent monumental stones and altars. Two of the former have well-carved bas-reliefs of a mounted warrior transfixing a foe with his spear. One of these stones is particularly artistic, being surmounted by a rich pediment supported on two Corinthian pilasters, between which is the sculpture, the inscription occupying a sunk panel below. Of the eight or nine altars, one dedicated to the "genius of this place" is decidedly of greatest merit. It was found in 1880, in Sheep Street, Cirencester, and was unfortunately broken by one of the workmen, but has been most skilfully repaired. It shows the genius, holding in his left hand a cornucopia, and in his right a patera from which he is pouring a libation on an altar.

Among the many fragments of sculpture is a well-carved figure of Mercury in an arched recess: he is accompanied with a purse, caduceus, and a cock. With a glance at the numerous querns on the floor, this article now concludes, the writer assuring the reader that he must indeed be well versed in Roman antiquities if a visit to this admirable museum fails to give him new information.

Jottings with the Institute.

THE MARSHLAND CHURCHES.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE headquarters of the annual meeting for 1892 (August 9 to August 16) of the Royal Archæological Institute were at Cambridge, but the programme included two or three distant excursions. The most interesting and the most enjoyable of these was the

landed the party at Wisbeach threequarters of an hour late, and hence caused considerably more haste than would otherwise have been the case. It is needless to say that the members were exceptionally fortunate in having two such exponents of these churches and their details as Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Micklethwaite. In the following notes every endeavour has been made not to poach unduly on the special information they gave, as we conclude that it will appear at length in the journal of the Institute.



WALSOKEN.

expedition of Monday, August 15, when the Marshland churches were visited. There is certainly no other part of England where five such grand churches, and so varied in their interest, as those of Walsoken, West Walton, Walpole St. Peter, Walpole St. Andrew, and Terrington St. Clement, could be visited within a few hours. Starting from Wisbeach and finding the train again at Lynn, a drive of under twenty miles in beautiful weather took the members in succession to the whole of this fine series of buildings. The only drawback during the day was the unpunctuality of the Great Eastern Railway Company, which

WALSOKEN.

The first of this noble group of Marshland churches to be visited was that of Walsoken. The exterior, which is chiefly of fifteenth-century date, does not in the least prepare the visitor for the very fine display of Norman work which is the main characteristic of the interior. The nave is of seven bays with arcades of enriched Norman arches, in which the chevron moulding most predominates, supported on piers that are alternately circular and octagonal. The work seemed to us of about the middle of the twelfth century. The arches into the chancel aisles are en-

riched in the same way, and of like date. The beautiful pointed chancel arch, springing from clustered shafts that are banded at frequent intervals, is of transition from Norman to Early English. The original narrow Norman aisles of both nave and chancel have long since given way to much wider successors. The Perpendicular period saw the substitution of a wide-windowed, lofty clerestory to the nave. The fashion of the blocked-up Norman clerestory can still be traced in the choir. The nearly flat roof of the nave has some good carving, and also retains the small wooden images of saints, with the original painting, that stand on the stone corbels between the clerestory windows. There is a good piece of fifteenth-century screen-work at the west end of the south choir chapel; it used to be the rood-screen. Some of the old seats have fine and interesting carving of different dates.

The west tower is of some height, and has small octagon turrets at the angles. The three lower stages of the tower are Early English, and are effectively treated with arcading. The upper, or belfry stage, is of Decorated date, and of an ordinary character. A small mean spire, that looks out of place and is quite plain, rises from the turrets; it is clearly a substitute for something very different in either design or execution. What could Mr. Walter Rye have been thinking of when he says, in his *Tourist's Guide to Norfolk*, that Walsoken "has a grand and highly ornamented spire"!

The font, well placed at the west end of the nave, is a remarkably good example of exceptionally late Perpendicular treatment. It is rich in design, and errs on the side of being somewhat overloaded with ornament, but is otherwise most effectively treated. It stands four feet high, and is two feet in diameter; both bowl and shaft are octangular. The bowl is ornamented with eight crocketed ogee arches divided by buttresses with pinnacles at the angles. Beneath these arches are carved in low relief effective representations of the Seven Sacraments and the Crucifixion. The latter subject, with the Virgin and St. John, is on the side facing west, whilst the Holy Eucharist, with two lights burning on the altar, is the subject facing east. The shaft is ornamented with eight tall niches containing

saints. Under these figures is the following inscription in black letter:

Remēber | y^e soul of | S. Gonyter | &
Margaret | his wife | and Johñ | Beforth
Chaplī.

At the angles of the base are eight shields bearing the trophies of the Passion, and in the spaces between the date (1544) is thus given:

Anno | dni | mill | quiñ | inte | qua |
drge | qñto.

The English fonts that bear the representation of the administration of the seven sacraments, with some appropriate Scriptural incident (such as our Lord's Baptism, the Judgment, or the Crucifixion) for the eighth, are but few in number, and chiefly confined to East Anglia. In addition to Walsoken, which is considered the best of the series, the following we believe to be a complete list of the Sacrament fonts, but as such a list has not been previously compiled, we shall be glad of corrections or additions: Binham, Dereham, Gresham, Happisburgh, Little Walsingham, Marsham, Martham, Norwich, West Lynn, and Worsted, all in Norfolk; Badingham, Lackford, Melton, and Woodbridge, Suffolk; Grantham, Lincolnshire; Farningham, Kent; and Nettlecombe, Somerset; making, with Walsoken, a total of eighteen.

An exceptionally fine and elaborate gable cross, though now repaired, is over the south porch of Walsoken. Another comment that we hope it may be useful to make is the undoubted danger that this grand church is in from defective and rotting flue-pipes passing straight out through the wooden roofs!

WEST WALTON.

The next halt was made at West Walton, which is as interesting an example of parochial Early English as Walsoken is of Norman. It was somewhat curious to hear some of the better-informed members of the Institute commenting upon the detached tower of West Walton as if it were a unique example, whereas campaniles separate from the main building of the church used to be by no means uncommon in England, and many examples still remain. Of destroyed instances the detached bell-towers of the cathedral

churches of Salisbury, Worcester, and Lichfield, and those of the abbeys of Romsey and Tewkesbury, may be mentioned. Wisbeach, whence the members started in the morning, has a separate tower, although the buttresses do just touch the church walls; and Terrington St. Clement, visited later in the day, afforded another instance in which the tower is separated from the main fabric by a narrow space. East Dereham is another Norfolk example of a detached tower, and the Norman round tower of Little Snoring is 5 feet from the west end of the church,

of them cast in 1685. The bell-tower of Warmsworth, near Doncaster, stands at a very considerable distance from the church. To this list may also be added the collegiate bell-towers of Magdalen and New College, Oxford. The plan of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, included a great separate bell-tower at the west, which was, however, never executed. But the instance most like to West Walton is the well-known case of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, where the bell-tower is at a like distance north of the church to what this is on the south. Yet West



WEST WALTON.

but in the latter case it was apparently originally attached to the main fabric. The county of Hereford yields seven examples of detached towers, namely, Bosbury, Garway, Holmer, Sedbury, Pembury, Richard's Castle, and Yarpole. Separate campaniles are also to be found at Bury St. Edmunds, Bramfield, and Beccles, Suffolk; at Evesham, Worcestershire; Chichester, Sussex; Brynllys, Brecknockshire; Kirkoswald, Cumberland; Fleet and Sutton St. Mary's, Lincolnshire; and at the church of St. Augustine's, Brookland, Romney Marsh, where, on the south-west side, a peculiar, octagonal, conical-shaped belfry of wood affords swing for five bells, all

Walton is far the more interesting of the two, because it stands up boldly on its four open arches, and forms a magnificent and stately gateway to the churchyard. This tower is a fine example of developed Early English work, and is lavishly arcaded, whilst the large belfry-windows, with their pierced circular openings above the heads of the two pointed lights enclosed under one arch, show the dawn of the period of geometric tracery. Unfortunately for the complete dignity of the tower as a whole, the battlements and small crocketed corner-pinnacles are of later date, and poorly done.

The late Professor Freeman wrote a little

known but most capable paper, entitled "An Architectural Tour in East Anglia," which appeared in the *Ecclesiologist* for 1854. In that article he goes into rhapsodies over West Walton, saying that "the nave is magnificent in the extreme . . . the most elaborate and harmonious piece of Early Gothic that I have seen in any parish church; in point of size and ornament it surpasses many abbey churches." There seems to us a somewhat strained element of exaggeration in all this; but, though not going so far as Professor Freeman, the interior of the nave did strike us as exceptionally fine, with its six pointed arches on each side springing from pillars with the most graceful of capitals, and encircled with clustering detached shafts of Purbeck marble delicately moulded and banded in the centre. The proportions of this great church were destroyed when the aisles were widened, apparently in the fourteenth century, though the majority of the present windows that light them are of Perpendicular date. The good Early English doorway on the north side was at this time evidently removed and re-inserted in the new wall, a piece of rare conservatism in those days, for which we should be specially grateful. Mr. Hope gave the undoubtedly true key to the unexpectedly shallow but elaborate Early English porch on the south side, when he said that the outer half was left standing when the aisle was widened, the other half being removed to supply the additional required width. With this explanation its rather odd proportions become reasonable; it is a singularly fine remnant. There is a good enriched entrance-arch at the west end, of Early English date, with a central shaft forming a double doorway; the jambs have five shafts. When Freeman was here it was "concealed by a poor west porch." That porch has now disappeared, but it is flanked by two clumsy and obtrusive buttresses. In the south wall of the easternmost bay of the south aisle is a most beautiful window, much enriched in the interior; Professor Freeman happily describes it as of "incipient geometrical work." It is unfortunately interfered with by the supporting beam of a later roof. The chancel-arch is of the same date and style as the nave arcade, and so were originally the aisles of the chancel; but

they have disappeared leaving some traces behind, and the choir is now aisleless. Each side of the sanctuary, in a line with the present altar-rails, is a boldly projecting bracket within easy reach, and pierced right through the top of the stone with a small circular perforation. It was suggested that these brackets had to do with the great Lenten vail, but surely they were too far east for such a purpose as well as most queerly placed. Mr. Micklethwaite's suggestion was much more tenable, namely, that the holes had been drilled for sticks or branches for candles.

It is not pleasant to have to comment on the poverty-stricken look of this large and



WINDOW OF SOUTH AISLE, WEST WALTON.

beautiful church. It is, indeed, much to be hoped that it will never fall into the jaws of the wholesale restorer; but decent repairs might surely be done. There is no excuse for great holes in the roof of the porch, and for the battered condition generally of the roofs of the whole fabric. Curious people, too, are to be found who will look out in the clergy list for the incomes of benefices pertaining to the churches that they visit.

WALPOLE ST. PETER'S.

An interesting feature of the day's excursion was the succession of styles that were brought before the Institute members in their true order. To the Norman of Walsoken and the Early English of West Walton next succeeded the great Decorated church of Walpole St. Peter's, for some of its chief features are of that period, though grading off into the Perpendicular. The nave consists of seven bays of fine lofty arcading, and over them a

fifteenth-century clerestory of thirteen windows on each side. The big aisleless chancel is of Perpendicular date, and the nave aisle-windows were mostly inserted at the same time. The comparatively small west tower is of Decorated date; it has a good west window in the lower stage. The chancel, with its five large windows on each side, now unpainted, is rather a glare of glass; the effect of the whole church would be enormously improved if they were coloured. The narrow spaces between the windows are occupied by richly-canopied niches. The altar is raised to a great height, being approached by a flight of seven stone steps. This elevation is caused by the highly-remarkable arrangement of a vaulted bridle-way passing beneath the east end of the chancel. It is said—and this seems the



SANCTUS BELL-COT, WALPOLE ST. PETER'S.

most reasonable supposition—that, when the chancel was lengthened in the fifteenth century, a fierce dispute arose between the ecclesiastical and parochial authorities as to the encroachment on a right of way, and as neither party would yield this vaulted subway was adopted as a compromise. At Seven-oaks there is a passage of a somewhat similar kind under the west end of the church. The east gable of the nave is flanked by two newel staircases, that terminate above the roof-level in octagon turrets with graceful crocketed pinnacles. Between them, on the apex of the gable, rises the sanctus bell-cot, which is one of the most elegantly-designed that we have noticed. The above sketch gives a good idea of its construction; a detached and projecting shaft has formed part of the original design, both on the north and south sides, but in each case this is now

broken away. When these were in position they must have added much to the effect and lightness of the bell-cot. A bell is still in position, but it is not of pre-Reformation date, and strikes us as being larger than the one originally placed in this position. Sanctus bell-cots occupied by their bells are few and far between; we have only noticed six others (excepting, of course, those of modern reconstruction or imitation), namely, Brailes, Long Compton, and Whichford, Warwickshire, Staveley, Derbyshire, and Godshill, Isle of Wight.* Several old sanctus-bells that formerly hung over the east nave gable are now to be found in the general belfry, and are usually called “ting-tang” or priests’ bells; we have noticed several in Derbyshire, and there are at least six pre-Reformation examples in Northamptonshire. We omitted to notice under Walsoken that that church has a good sanctus bell-cot in the usual position.

The stairways of these two turrets are lighted by several tiny, square-headed, traceried windows—an unusual feature—some of which look into the church and others gain their light from the exterior.

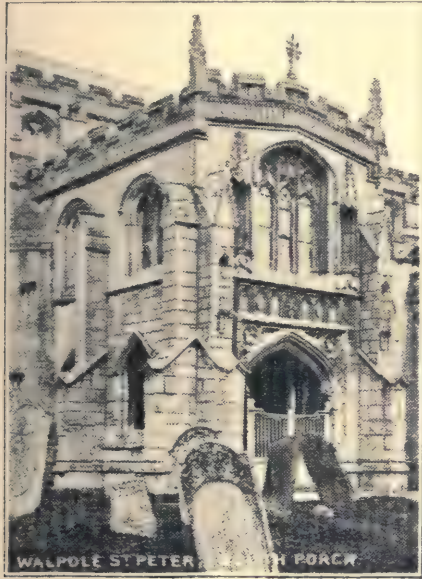
A good deal of the original fittings of the chancel remain. Beneath the windows are shallow recesses or arcades, divided by shafts; between these are placed the wooden seats of the misericordes, carved underneath, the only instance (as Mr. Micklethwaite remarked) of misericordes beneath stone canopies. There is a small but good brass eagle-lectern of Flemish work of the fifteenth century; it was doubtless used as the Gospel-lectern at High Mass.

The church abounds in interesting wood-work of various dates. Some of the original seats remain in the south aisle; later pews are dated 1637. There is also an unusual and curious Georgian screen at the west end of the occupied part of the nave. Beneath the third arch from the west, on the north side of the chancel, stands the font, crowned with a magnificently-carved towering oak-cover of Elizabethan date; below is inscribed the legend, “Thynk and Thank.”

The large south porch is a fine example of Perpendicular work, and has a remarkable

* At the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Wiggenshall, the old bell swung in the sanctus bell-cot until the last few years.

eight-armed gable cross. Above the vaulted entrance is a large parvise, lighted by five windows, now used as an occasional chapel. A boss at the north-west angle of the vaulting



bears a Pieta, or Our Lady of Pity, a somewhat uncommon subject of Christian art in England. At the church of Acle, Norfolk, one of the font-panels is sculptured with a Pieta.

In the brief time that remained for forming any general conception of the dates and growth of this noble fabric—which falls short, however, of being an altogether fine church because of the size of the tower and other lack of proportions—it occurred to us that the true explanation here, as in many other cases, is the intervention of the terrible Black Death of 1348-9. The tower was built before this, and the successor of the older church planned and begun when the awful visitation swept off workmen, builder, priests, and people. As the population recovered from the staggering blow the work was resumed on somewhat different lines, and carried out but slowly, not arriving at its conclusion till 1450. Hence, as it seems to us, the blending of the styles. It was a real pleasure to note the nice order of this church, and the reverent care that is evidently ex-

pended upon it. It is also specially gratifying to observe that the church is content to have an organ of moderate dimensions in the choir. That this chancel may ever be spared from the enormity of having an "organ-chamber" excrescence attached to its sides must surely be the prayer of every good archæologist!

Mr. Fergusson, in his *History of Architecture*, does honour to Walpole St. Peter by selecting its ground plan as the sole illustration of the form of a typical English parish church.

WALPOLE ST. ANDREW'S.

A short mile from Walpole St. Peter's is another large church, namely, that of Walpole St. Andrew's. In this district of exceptionally fine churches it does not come up to the high standard of some of the fabrics, but it is a good Perpendicular church with several points of interest. Above the doorway leading into the rood-loft stairway, on the south side of the chancel-arch, is the very uncommon feature of a large stone bracket intended to bear the pulpit, which here formed a structural part of the great rood-loft. There are an unusual number of aumbry recesses in the walls of this church, the most noteworthy being a double one (now doorless) in the north wall of the tower, close to the nave, a position so near to the font that it may be assigned without doubt to the purpose of containing the chrismatory and other usual



STONE PULPIT-BRACKET, WALPOLE ST. ANDREW'S.

adjuncts of the mediæval baptism. At Woolverstone church, Suffolk, a font-aumbry may be noticed in an exactly similar position. The water-drain of the font at Walpole St.

Andrew's was actually screwed up and a trumpery pot stood in it. "Where is the archdeacon?" was the not unnatural cry of one of the members. In the vestry hangs up the old hour-glass-stand of beaten iron; it would be far safer and more interesting if it was again affixed to the pulpit. The crux at this church, over which there was much word-shedding, is a tiny outer chamber built into the south-west buttress of the fine tower. In our opinion it is certainly not an ankerhold, and the member of the Institute who spoke of it as "the glorified tool-house of an old-time sexton" was probably nearest the mark.

it would have added some dignity to the main fabric, but as it is thoughts of dynamite or other explosives will obtrude upon the sensitive mind when gazing at the otherwise fine western façade. The original design, never apparently completed, included a central tower and much extended transepts, which would, indeed, have produced a magnificent effect. The nave is of seven bays, and has a clerestory of thirteen windows on each side. Between each of these windows a shaft runs up, on which there has been a figure surmounted by a rich canopy. The choir is remarkable for having a later clerestory of brick.



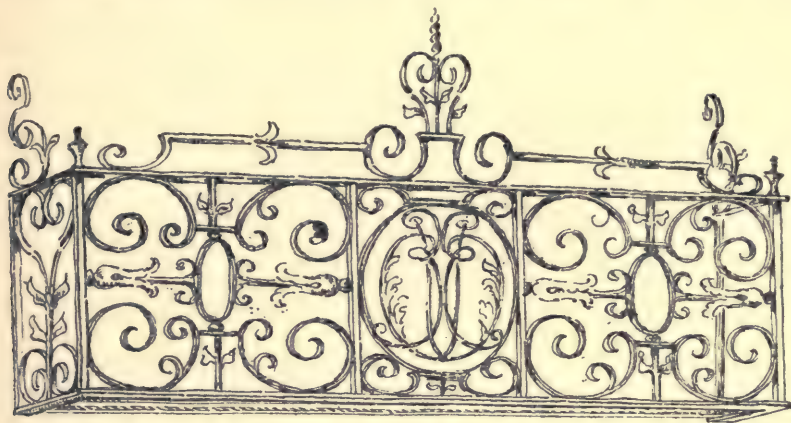
TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT'S, the last of the five churches of the day's excursion, is a beautiful large building of the early Perpendicular style at its best period, and is not far removed from being a great architectural success. The west front of nave and aisles, with angle-turrets and flying buttresses, is an imposing and dignified piece of work; but its effect is a good deal marred by the bold detached tower of later Perpendicular, which stands close by on the north side. Had it only been placed at the entrance of the churchyard, like West Walton,

The font has a lofty pinnacled cover of large proportions. It is of two dates, the upper or Gothic part having been apparently raised to give room for a classical base, which opens on hinged doors to give access to the font itself. Against the east wall of the transepts are two large boards, well painted with the Our Father and the Creed, enclosed in most effective arabesque borders. They are of Jacobean or late Elizabethan date.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a remarkable adjunct to a monument, which is noteworthy because it is good of its kind,

and because in such a position we believe it to be unique. Memorials of ironwork, together with screens and other details formed from the same material, are much more usually met with in some parts of the continent (notably, Bavaria and the Austrian Tyrol) than in England. But in this country there is a fair amount of evidence to show that the better class of monuments were not infrequently guarded by iron railings, which were often of an ornamental character. Specimens of these may be seen at Canterbury Cathedral round the tomb of the Black Prince and of some others, and also in the chancel of Arundel Church. In the position already named in the church of St. Clement,

order to obtain a good idea of the plan of the church, a great elder-bush of many limbs and considerable dimensions was noticed growing in the south-east angle of the summit of the tower, and tearing up the lead. The news of this extensive timber-growth in the midst of fifteenth-century masonry was subsequently courteously imparted to the vicar, and was received by him with considerable equanimity. This tree has already done damage, and must shortly dislodge not a few of the stones. The proper course is to saw it off close to the stonework, and to continue saturating the roots with strong acid until they die. This bird's-eye view also enabled us to note another fine



IRON SCREEN OF MURAL MONUMENT, TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT'S.

Terrington, is a simple mural monument of good classical design, which records, in a brief inscription, that it is to the memory of John Edwards and Dorothy his wife, who died respectively in 1723 and 1733. Round the lower part of this monument, and projecting slightly from the wall, so as to guard the more accessible portion, is a singularly effective screen of beaten ironwork of excellent design. We are much indebted to Mr. H. Longden, a brother member of the Institute and a well-known expert in ironwork, for the accompanying sketch of this mural monumental screen. It will be noted that the monogram "J. D. E." is worked in the centre after an effective fashion.

On ascending the detached campanile in

elder-bush, though not so large, growing on the apex of the east gable of the nave, where there is evidence that there was formerly a sanctus bell-cot. The corbie-steps, too, leading up to the summit of this gable are thickly charged with growing grass and other plants, which should all be promptly removed.

[We are indebted to the kindness of three members of the Institute for drawings and photographs taken during the excursion; to Dr. Bensly for the views of Walsoken and West Walton; to Miss Gostenhofer for the West Walton window and the Walpole St. Peter Sanctus bell-cot; to Mrs. J. E. Foster for the pulpit-bracket, Walpole St. Andrew; and to Mr. Longden for the iron-screen, Terrington St. Clement's. The views of Terrington church and of Walpole St. Peter porch are from photographs by Messrs. Leach of Wisbeach.]

The Restoration of Churches.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON HELD AT BURLINGTON HOUSE ON JULY 20, 1892.

By J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A.



WHEN I was asked to write a short paper on "Restoration," to be read at this congress, I hesitated, because I felt it to be impossible to say anything on the subject which has not been said before. But it was pointed out that as the disease still spreads, and is even now ravaging some of the most precious of our ancient buildings, we must not cease our efforts to find a remedy. That is my excuse for addressing you to-day. The representatives of the leading Antiquarian Societies of England do not need me to teach them that "restoration" is a disease; but I want you all to join together in a systematic effort to cure it. The Society of Antiquaries does what it can, and has been the means of preventing much mischief. And there is another society to which I do not belong, but to the usefulness of which I am glad to bear testimony—I mean the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, which is doing excellent work, and would do more if the means at its disposal were greater. But a society in London can only deal with such cases as are brought under its notice. And they, alas! are but a small proportion of the whole, and too often they are not heard of until the harm is already done. If the remnant of our ancient buildings is to be saved, the protectors of them must be present everywhere, so that wherever mischief is proposed it may be opposed on the spot. And I ask your aid, and through you the aid of the societies which you represent, in an effort to bring this about. The societies are the more bound to find a remedy for the evil, because, in truth, it was they who called it into being. It was from the Archæological Societies that men got that dangerous little learning which has made them into "restorers." They have

learned to know that a lancet of the thirteenth century is older than a traceried window of the fifteenth, and to talk glibly about the "alterations and disfigurements of later times." Sixty years ago parsons and churchwardens did not "restore" the churches they had charge of—they "beautified" them. The zeal of the "beautifier" was mischievous, indeed, but he had not the harpy malice of the "restorer," who defiles that which he does not devour. The "beautifier" might make a wreck, but the fragments that remained at least were genuine. The "restorer" strives, by making new work in imitation of the old, and then smartening up the old to match the new, to bring both to one date. And in this he often succeeds well, but the date is not, as he vainly tries to persuade us, that of the old work, but that of the new, and the old has ceased to be. The "beautifier" treated the church recklessly—brutally if you will—but his work is sincere with the honesty of complete ignorance, and it cannot be mistaken for other than what it is. This sort does indeed survive amongst the "restorers" of to-day—men as empty of knowledge as they are of taste, but they are beyond the reach of argument. The "restorer" whose conversion I ask you to attempt is he who really cares for the building he has to do with, and knows something about it. He has an ideal of it in what he thinks its best state in the past, and he believes it to be possible to bring it again into that state.

By far the most of the mischief of which we antiquaries complain is caused by men of this class. It includes nearly the whole of the English clergy. Thanks chiefly to the action of the various societies during the last half century, the incumbent of an ancient church generally knows something about its fabric. But, unfortunately, he has also had implanted in him the idea of "restoration"; and when the desire to do something for the building comes, as it must from time to time come to every good parish priest, it turns naturally in that direction. Let us try to convince him of the error, and teach him a better way.

The first step must be to gain his confidence. There is an idea about that the opponents of "restoration" are hostile to,

or at least indifferent to, the interests of the Church, and I admit that some ground for it might be found in the rather wild talk of a few men when the agitation was first taking a definite form. But the Church, which rightly claims to have been here from the very making of the English nation, should value the visible evidence of its continual existence which the buildings it uses affords. And there are many of us who look on the destruction of this evidence as the greatest evil of "restoration," and we are convinced that in opposing it we are acting in the best interest of the Church. I could say more on this subject if this were a proper occasion for doing so; but now I only want to make it clear that, as the only way to save what is left of the old churches is to gain the clergy to our side, we must show them that their interest and ours lie exactly the same way.

Another common error is the belief that we who hate "restoration" are a set of unreasonable people, who, for our own gratification, want to keep the old churches exactly as they are, and care nothing for the convenience of those who use them, or for the fitness of the buildings for their sacred purpose. That is what has been said of us in other words more than once, but it is not true. We do not object to changes made to meet the real needs of the present or the future, but we ask that in the making of them the past shall be respected, and there shall be no needless destruction of old work, and no pretence that the new is other than it really is. The "restoration" to which we do object does not add anything to the usefulness of the buildings, and very often it takes away from it. And as for seemliness, the gray antiquity which tells of centuries of use is surely more fitting to the house of God than the smart new varnish which the "restorer" would put in its place.

The "restorer's" endeavour is to renovate and to reproduce. He would leave the building he operates upon new, and in what it pleases him to believe to be its original condition. As to the first, he is very successful, and the "thoroughly restored" building is as new as any could wish. But there are some difficulties in the way of full attainment of the ideal as to the original condition, one of which is that the "restorer"

does not know what that original condition was. If he really knew its true history he would not talk of the original condition of a church which has grown up to be what it is through many centuries of development, and the beginning of which is in most cases far older than any work which may now be seen in it. Another difficulty comes from the necessity of fitting the churches in some way for modern use. So that in practice the "restoration of a church to its original condition" generally means the arbitrary selection of one date in its history, which is called its *period*; the destruction of various features which the "restorer" thinks do not belong to that period, and the putting in their places of new work which he thinks may be believed to be of it; and the fitting up of the building with furniture and decorations very evidently modern, but with the sections of the mouldings and some other details copied with more or less closeness from those of the "period."

This desire for a "period" is the most pernicious of the "restorer's" errors, and if we can cure it our work will be half done. The idea that, if a building has been altered in past times, it is the duty of its present guardians to try to alter it back again prevails so strongly that it is sometimes unsafe to interpret the story it has to tell, lest some well-meaning zealot should be moved thereby to wipe out the whole record. A few years ago I was called upon to advise about the repair of a village church in the West, and I began my report by sketching out its history, and pointing out that the walls were all of the thirteenth century, but that during the three next centuries every window had been taken out, and a larger one put in its place. In due time I heard from the rector that the committee had met and discussed the report, and approved of the various suggestions made, but they feared they would not be able to raise money enough to put in new windows all round the church. That committee and I soon learned to know one another better, and no more was said about "restoring" the Early English windows. If it had been done, the church would not only have lost most of its interest and beauty, but would have been made inconveniently dark; and thereby one would have been added to

the long list of churches of which "restoration" has not increased but lessened the usefulness. It is no wonder that the men of a quiet village should think it right to "restore" after such fashion, for the very same thing has been done in the great cathedral church of the city near to them. And it has been done all over the country.

There seems not to be anything too foolish to be done if only it can be called a "restoration." At Chester Cathedral may be seen a row of closets such as the canons of the fifteenth century would have used for studies, but set up in the nineteenth century when neither canons nor anyone else will ever dream of using them; and at this time a carefully worked-out copy of a great abbey chapter-house of the twelfth century is being set up at Durham, for the use of a secular foundation of a dean and six canons. The motives of them who do these and such-like things are of the very best. They grieve over the havoc which their predecessors have made, and think they can repair it. But it is impossible. The "restored" thing is a mockery, and, if not a fraud, is an eyesore. This costly new chapter-house at Durham will not be convenient for the use of the chapter, and it is likely that after a few trials they will hold their meetings elsewhere. The need of a large hall for some diocesan use may perhaps be made an excuse for the work; but it will not be convenient for that, and it is quite certain that, if the meeting of modern requirements had been the motive, neither this chapter-house nor anything like it would have been built. The sole reason for doing what is being done is the desire to "restore" what has been lost. The old chapter-house was an interesting building, and the present dean and chapter regret that their predecessors of a hundred years ago wantonly destroyed it. And they think they can get it back again; but they cannot do it. When they have done their best, ignorant people may be made to believe that the "restoration" is the thing it pretends to be, and to them therefore it will be a lie. The better informed will not be deceived; they will see only a model, worth less than the old drawings from which it has been made up, because it is one step further away from the original, and offensive, because its evident

unreality will throw doubt upon the truly ancient work into the midst of which it is being thrust.

I have purposely chosen this Durham chapter-house for my example of the error of reproductive "restoration" because more can be said in defence of it than can in most cases. The wish of the dean and chapter to undo mischief for which they are not personally responsible is worthy of all praise; the work itself will, I quite believe, be after its sort carefully and well done; and if they who have it in hand will refrain themselves from the common fault of smartening up the neighbouring old work to make it match their new "restoration," it may fairly be claimed that no actual destruction will result. The record of the Durham chapter-house will be untrustworthy, but it will not be as that of the chapter-house of Lincoln—a palimpsest, to make room for which the true record has been erased.

This brings me to the consideration of the other main error in the "restorer's" practice, namely, *renovation*. When he has destroyed what he deems not to be of the "period," and put into its place something of his own which he thinks is, his common custom is to go over the old work he allows to remain, and to polish and smarten it up, until it becomes as new as the rest, and to the eye of the ordinary observer the building has ceased to be an old one. This is even worse than the actual destruction of parts, because it leaves us nothing except the bare lines of the building, and of them we cannot tell how much we owe to the taste of the first builder, and how much to the learning or caprice of the "restorer." The chapter-house at Lincoln is a recent and sad example, but there are thousands of them all over the country. Churches which not long ago were each the epitome of a parish history of centuries are now as barren as if built last year. And of many a cathedral, if we would know the story, we must seek it in the publications of Britton and others rather than in the fabric.

It will be said that our fathers left us churches out of repair, and with their furniture inconvenient, insufficient, and often indecent, and that they must be "restored" to make them fit for modern use, and to

bring them into harmony with modern ideas of ecclesiastical propriety. If "restoration" be what it professes to be, there is something not quite congruous in the contention that it is the only means of fitting a building to modern wants, and it could not be made but that the word *Restoration* has, with most people, lost its true meaning with respect to building, and came to be used for alteration of any kind. Nevertheless, there is mischief in the word, because it suggests the ideas of putting back and making new. And it is to these ideas, working as the chance in each case may be either upon knowledge of the past or upon ignorance, and not to the attempt to meet the real needs of to-day, that we owe the ruin of our old churches. If, therefore, any remnant is to be saved, we must cure men of them. And this, gentlemen, it is that I ask you, and the societies which you represent, to attempt each for your own district.

First, learn yourselves to understand the buildings, and how they came to be as they are, studying them as wholes, and not as mere collections of parts, as men did a generation ago. Then, when you are able to teach people something they did not know as to the past of their church, you will be the better able to win their confidence, and to guide them to its right treatment in the future. If changes are proposed, teach them to distinguish between those which meet real wants, and those which are only capricious. It is useless to oppose all alteration. A building in use must from time to time be altered as the wants of its users change. We may admit that the modern galleries and box-pews, in which men cannot sit with comfort or kneel at all, ought to be taken away, because they prevent the church from being used as it ought to be. But we will not admit that things which are good in themselves, and which serve their purpose well, as, for instance, a reredos or altar-rail of the time of Queen Anne, or a chancel screen or pulpit of the time of Charles I., should be removed upon the plea that they are not *Gothic*, and not in keeping with the old churches. *Gothicness* is a quality concerning which I will not dispute; but if it is possessed by the miserable cheap trash which is often put into the places of things turned

out for alleged want of it, I should hardly think it worth contending for. But that they are out of keeping with the old churches I deny. They were made in time past to fit their places, and to serve purposes which they still serve well, and the fact that they were made in the style used at the time of their making was never found to be a fault till there came an age which could not claim any style for its own.

It is by the change of style, as time has moved on, that the story of the church's life is recorded. To take away the work of one style is to destroy a chapter, and to set up something imitating another style in its place is to insert a forged chapter; and when the "restorer" has worked his full will on a church, and made all uniform and new, instead of history we have a blank. I want you to teach men that this history is worth keeping, and ought not to be falsified, but that it may be carried on. If, instead of trying to disguise themselves in the masquerade of "period," they will behave like reasonable beings, and do such work as they really want in the best way they can, they may add a chapter to the history as interesting as any of the others.

There are cases in which the past must give way to the present, but it should always be well considered whether the loss may not be greater than the hoped for gain. And very seldom indeed, I think, need anything of value be sacrificed. If a thing be worth keeping a way may generally be found to keep it. I may not now go into details, but I will give just one example. A few weeks ago a statement was made in the newspapers that the reredos in the Lady Chapel at Gloucester Cathedral is to be "restored." It did not trouble me as much as it might have done, because I have twice heard the present dean state publicly that it shall not be touched so long as he is in power to prevent it, and I have therefore good hope that it is safe for many years. But it is evident that someone has been moving for the "restoration" of this thing, which happens to be a very precious and quite unique example of English Decorative art. It is sadly mutilated, and a careful copy of a part of it in its complete state might be a good exercise for a modern artist, and a

very proper object to put into the Gloucester museum. But to destroy the original to give place to a mechanical reproduction would be as barbarous an act as has ever been perpetrated in the name of "restoration." The argument of the promoters would, I suppose, be the usual one—that a number of broken canopies and empty niches is not a decent backing to an altar, and that therefore the reredos must be "restored." If we admit the indecency, the "restoration" does not follow, and it could never have been proposed by anyone who really understood the value of the old work. It is indeed so great that I would set its preservation even before the ornament of the altar. But both may easily be had. All that is wanted is a light screen of wood, covered with hangings, a short distance in front of the reredos. The hangings will veil the broken niche-work without injuring it, and can be made as sumptuous as anybody wishes for the adornment of the altar.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask you again to watch over the old churches in your counties, and to use the organization of your societies to spread the better teaching about them. If you learn that harm is threatened to any one, protest against it, and if necessary ask others to join in your protest. And I am sorry that I must add a warning to you not to be put off with the assurance that the work is in the hands of this or that very eminent architect, and that therefore it is sure to be properly done. Unfortunately, the worst of the mischief we would stop is done under the direction of very eminent architects.



Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Remains at Rochester.

By GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.



HERETO Rochester has yielded little to assist us in endeavouring to understand its condition in pre-Norman times, due probably to excavations for building and other works not having been made deep enough or in the right place. During the past few weeks, however one of its Anglo-Saxon cemeteries

has been discovered at Watts' Avenue, in the parish of St. Margaret's, which lies southward of the ancient city wall. Some years ago, when this portion of land was laid out for building purposes, several skeletons were discovered, but no notice was taken of them, and the only article known to have been found with them was an Anglo-Saxon knife. The writer having traced this knife to its owner, and convinced himself as to the period to which it belonged, kept a watch upon the land, and was rewarded by receiving intelligence that the head of a grave had been detected in the newly-dug chalk at the north-west angle of the garden of Mr. Franklin Homan's new residence, in the Avenue, and within a few paces of the old British way (Pilgrim Road) through St. Margaret's. Every facility having been cordially granted by Messrs. Naylor and Son, the owners of the property, and Mr. Homan, for proper investigation, resulted in the discovery of eleven graves, all of which were carefully explored by the writer :

- Grave 1.—Skeleton in sleeping posture on left side, left arm bent ; two iron knives by the arm.
- Grave 2.—Skeleton lying on its back at full length, right arm bent ; two finger-rings of silver by the hand ; in the pelvis lay a pair of iron scissor-shears ; under the skull were four opaque green glass beads, two of amethystine quartz, and a small gold kite-shaped pendant, set with a carbuncle.
- Graves 3 and 4 had apparently not been used.
- Grave 5.—Skeleton on its left side, right arm bent ; an iron knife by the left hip.
- Grave 6.—Skeleton at full length, right arm bent, left leg crossed over the right ; iron spear-head by right shoulder, iron knife by left arm.
- Grave 7.—Skeleton in bent posture, upper part of body entirely absorbed ; iron knife under pelvis. This grave was not so deep by 15 inches as No. 6, and the leg-bones were drawn round over the legs of the underlying skeleton.
- Grave 8.—Skeleton wholly gone, with the exception of two pieces of the leg-bones ; by the centre of the body lay an iron knife, two beads of opaque blue glass streaked with white spirals, and a small food-cup of black clay.

Grave 9.—Skeleton absorbed with the exception of the leg-bones, which were lying at full length; by the left hip was an iron knife.

Grave 10.—Nothing found but the crown of a human tooth and a piece of iron pyrites.

Grave 11.—Skeleton at full length, leg bones only remaining; by the left side of the skull an iron spear-head.

In each case the body had been laid in a cist, cut out in the chalk, at a depth of 3 feet; the cists averaged 6 feet in length and 2 feet in width. All the skeletons lay east and west, or nearly so, with the feet to the east. It is very remarkable that some were quite perfect, while others were almost entirely absorbed, as the whole were buried at the same level, in the same stratum, and apparently under exactly similar circumstances. The present churchyard of St. Margaret's is on the opposite side of the way, where Hasted says "a coronet, set round with precious stones, was found in the reign of Charles II., and that tradition says that one of our Saxon kings was buried here." Those, too, now living describe the site of the recent discoveries as "the place where a great battle was fought." Such traditions do not always prove to be correct, but they often lead to important results if followed up. It is not improbable that Watts' Avenue formed part of Priestfield, which was a portion of land given by Ethelbert to the chapter of secular priests of St. Andrew's Priory at Rochester.



Bygone England.*

IN this pleasantly-printed and attractive volume an unambitious and successful attempt is made to illustrate by pen and pencil some phases of the social life of England in the olden time. We welcome it as another of Mr. Andrews' meritorious achievements in the path of popularizing archaeological and old-time information without in any way writing down to an ignoble level. The

* *Bygone England: Social Studies in its Historic Byways and Highways.* By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. Hutchinson and Co., London. Demy 8vo., pp. 258. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

practised antiquary may not find here much that may to him be new on any special subject, but the reader who does not herein find some accurate information on little studied subjects must indeed be most exceptionally well informed.

The opening paper deals with "Watch and Ward" after an interesting fashion. In narrating the dangers of the streets of London in the olden time, Mr. Andrews mentions the rule made by Sir Henry de Barton, in 1416, when he was Lord Mayor, whereby "lanterns and lights" were to be hung out in the evenings between Hallowtide and Candlemas, which remained the custom of



BELLMEN, *temp.* QUEEN MARY.

the metropolis up to the time of Queen Anne. Sir Henry de Barton has a fine tomb beneath the great tower of the church of Mildenhall, Suffolk, of which place he was a native. During a recent visit we noticed that this celebrated order of his is recited on a board above his tomb, where it assumes the more intelligible form of "Lanterns with Lights," that is lighted lanterns. This confusion of expression gave rise, according to the *Pleasant Conceits of Old Hobson, the Merry Londoner*, published in 1606, to various evasions. The beadle of the ward, soon after Lord Mayor Barton's order, passed down Hobson's street crying, "Hang out your lanterns!" Hobson obeyed by sus-

pending an empty lantern. The Lord Mayor for this offence sent the householder to the Counter. On his release, the beadle, thinking to amend his call, cried, "Hang out your lanterns and candles," whereupon the facetious Hobson hung out a candle-supplied but unlighted lantern. Again he was sent to the Counter, and on his release the correct call of "Hang out your lantern and candle-light" forbade further trifling; and that call, says the chap-book of 1606, "is in right manner used to this day." We wonder if the writer of the notice above Barton's tomb was aware of this story, for the order as there worded, "Lanthorns with Lights," forbids any quibbling, and is quite intelligible. In the days of Queen Mary the beadle of each London ward was supplied with a bell, the ringing of which during the winter evenings was the signal for this private lighting of the streets and lanes.

A picture of a London watchman of about 1620, from which the cut in Mr. Andrews' volume is copied, represents him as an aged man with halberd in left hand and lantern in right. Underneath the original picture is printed the very explicit cry that he delivered with regard to lighting: "Lanthorne and a whole candell light, hange out your lights heare."

His appearance favours the idea that the



WATCHMAN, *temp.* JAMES I.

London watchman was selected from the feeble folk in order to keep him from being a burden on the parish. The old watchmen went from bad to worse, until at last it was

a recognised principle for the vestries to give the appointments to paupers incapable of regular work. No wonder that these decrepit guardians of nocturnal propriety became the



WATCHMAN IN HIS BOX.

jest of the town. "The outfit of these superannuated paupers consisted of a lantern, rattle, staff, and treble-caped great-coat. He had a small wooden box placed against the wall to retire into in case of rain and storm, but in which he usually snored away the night."

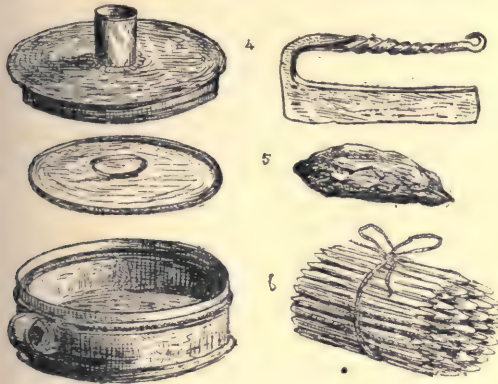
"Under Lock and Key" is a paper referring to the custom of locking the tower gates at an early hour at night, and permitting no person to enter or leave after the appointed time. Mr. Andrews, under this head, has gathered together an interesting variety of illustrative matter. He records the execution of the Mayor of Exeter in 1285, together with the porter of the south gate, because a murderer had escaped through their neglect in not locking one of the town's gates—the former responsibilities of the horn-blowing "wakeman" of Ripon—and incidents relative to the towns' gates of York, Hull, Carlisle, Chester, Winchester, and Beverley.

"Curious Land-holding Customs" is a fairly done selection from remarkable

manorial tenures, whilst "Curious Fair Customs" deals well with a much less hackneyed subject. In many of our large towns the signal for beginning the fair was, from time immemorial, the hoisting of a large glove. This was done with much pomp and circumstance at the Lammass fair at Exeter. Mr. Andrews tells us that "at Barnstaple the pole bearing the glove was decked with dahlias, and exhibited during the fair in front of Quay Hall, the most ancient building in the town." The pole, however, if thus decorated must have been a very modern affair, for dahlias have only been known in England for about half a century. This chapter also details a variety of other quaint usages in connection with old

country districts. One obstinate dame on a retired farm of the Yorkshire Wolds persisted in the use of a tinder-box well on in the "fifties." And yet it is wonderful how difficult it has now become to find any of the implements of the recently extinguished light-making methods. On every cottage chimney-piece used to stand the tinder-box, of an almost precisely uniform pattern throughout the country. We borrow Mr. Andrews' illustration and description :

"The tinder-box before us is of tin, circular in form, 4 inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It has a lid which fits over it canister-wise, and on the centre of the lid is soldered a tin tube of over an inch in length, to be used as a candlestick. The box has a small handle at the side. The tinder, which consisted simply of burnt linen, lay flat at the bottom of the box, and a disc of tin with a handle at the top was used to extinguish the sparks when they had served their purpose. This disc is called the damper. The flint and steel usually lay in the box above the damper. The flint was generally the nearest piece that offered itself ; occasionally a prehistoric weapon-head has been found to be used, or a large flake, but the best and quickest ignitory results were met with by using a flint nodule. The steel or striker is made from an old file bent into a U shape. In addition to the above articles, it was necessary to have matches, which are made of red or white deal dipped in sulphur."



1. LID WITH SOCKET FOR CANDLE. 2. DAMPER.
3. TINDER BOX. 4. STEEL "STRIKE A LIGHT."
5. FLINT. 6. MATCHES.

English fairs. The Sedan Chair, Running Footmen, the Early Days of the Umbrella, Fighting Cocks, and Selling Wives, etc., afford good subjects for chatty pleasant pages, whilst the ghastly topic of body-snatching is fully treated. A variety of other topics are dealt with, but we have only space to notice one more.

"The Story of the Tinder-Box" is one well worth telling to the present generation, and every local museum should make an effort to preserve some of the relics that tell of the difficulties of light-finding before the days of lucifer matches. It was not till about 1830 that friction matches came into use, and for nearly ten years later they were only occasionally used in out-of-the-way

VOL. XXVI.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. VIII.



AUGUST is the month for archaeological congresses, and during that period discoveries appear to cease. We have meetings in abundance, and increasing abundance ; every year some fresh society essays a conference or a long excursion. But with the increase has come a certain change—a tendency (one might

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call it) in the direction of popularization. Less attention seems to be paid to the paper-work of the congresses, less to the attainment of new results with permanent value. This is inevitable; perhaps it is only temporary. At the same time, one may be allowed to hope that our societies will soon be able to see their way to something more than a well-organized and personally-conducted tour through certain interesting but not unfamiliar places. It might be possible, at least in some cases, to combine with the meetings some approach to research; for instance, the excavation of some Roman villa or fort, or mediæval monastery or castle. There are plenty of suitable spots, small enough to be thoroughly investigated (it is no use nibbling), and instructive enough to teach the excursionists the need and the use of such work. As it is, the records of this autumn's conferences, as given in these columns and in the local papers, seem to contain little new matter for discussion in this or any similar summary.

HAMPSHIRE.—Still there are few discoveries to be noted. Work has gone on steadily at Silchester, and an opening has been discovered in the walls which seems to be connected with the drainage of the baths. The supposed Christian church, however, remains somewhat of a supposition. Visitors without end have looked at it, but without eliciting new facts, and each antiquarian's view seems rather to reflect the intellectual temper of the man than any conclusion based on argument. At the same time, no decisive argument has been adduced to prove that the remains are not those of an early church, and the opinion of the two competent archæologists who control the excavations is not to be lightly dismissed. This, at least, may comfort those who object to the safe but not very graceful process of sitting awhile on the gate. Winchester has also added a new find. Mr. Jacob writes to me that a piece of Roman walling was found in July, though it was not possible to keep it uncovered. I do not know whether this walling represents the city wall, or that of some interior building. According to Mr. Shore (*Hampshire*, p. 201) there are traces of Roman flint and concrete work near Wolvesey—i.e., not very far from the College buildings.

MIDLANDS.—The only discoveries known to me in the Midlands are a piece of a house in North Street, Colchester, and a coin of Gordian III. at Lord's Land in the same town. At Lincoln a statuette of Minerva has been found in repairing the cloisters. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and is said to be of considerable grace. It was exhibited to the Archæological Institute at Cambridge last month.

YORKSHIRE.—A new museum has been opened at Ilkley, and appears to contain several Roman objects. As is well known, some highly-interesting Roman inscriptions and sculptures have been found at this place, and it is to be hoped that due care will now be taken of them. A report of Roman earthworks relics at Grassington in Wharfedale appears to be inaccurate (*Bradford Observer*, August 18).

THE NORTH.—The North of England seems at last to be reasserting its proper place in the statistics of Romano-British finds. At Wallsend, the opening of some allotments just to the west of the town has led to several discoveries during the last few months; first, an altar already noticed in these columns (p. 26), then a quantity of carved and worked stone, including a fine Medusa's head, and a fragmentary sculpture, with still more fragmentary inscription relating to Mercury. Other discoveries may be expected, and, so far as I could judge when I visited the spot, are likely to receive suitable and intelligent handling from the cultivators of the allotments. There are also still unrecorded inscriptions above ground; I was lucky enough to notice one, a centurial stone, near Hadrian's Wall at Sewing-shields. Best of all is the news that the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries hopes to make a new and definite, if not definitive, exploration of the wall. Dr. Hodgkin addressed the society on the subject in July (meeting of July 27); and to begin with, Mr. Holmes has undertaken a much needed work, the preparation and publication of plans representing the present state of the excavations at Chester. Those at present accessible to the public in Dr. Bruce's books have become incomplete; the latest, indeed, is earlier than 1885. The society will do a good work if it will carry out Dr. Hodgkin's proposals. Dr. Bruce was extraordinarily

successful in popularizing interest in the great wall; and no better archaeological monument could be raised to his memory than a vigorous effort to carry on the studies which were to him so pre-eminently a labour of love. The time, too, suits. The society numbers capable and enthusiastic archaeologists, besides Dr. Hodgkin and its editor, Mr. Blair, and the interest created by pamphlets like Mr. Neilson's *Per Lineam Valli* should only help the work forward.

Meanwhile, Chancery Ferguson has not been idle. Hardknott has been well, though not as yet completely, excavated (see pp. 41-44, 90), and has produced notable results, including a supposed *forum*, circular building thought to be a shrine, something like a small block of barracks, etc. The actual remains of smaller sort are few and not very striking. The garrison was obviously small and unprovided with luxuries. Good pottery is rare: two rings and some glass (window-glass?) are the most civilized objects yet recorded. The fort itself was probably constructed in part of wood, and was ultimately burnt,—shall we say by Irish pirates from across the sea? We know at least that there was a careful system of defence against these marauders, and that in rather later days they made their way well into Cumberland. An inscribed sepulchral-stone has also been turned up at Carlisle.

LITERATURE.—The promised index to the publications of local archaeological societies will, I hope, soon make this section needless. Meanwhile, I may point out, among a considerable crowd of articles, the papers by Mr. Fox and Mr. Venables on architectural remains in recent numbers of *Archæologia* (liii. 1) and the *Archæological Journal* (No. 194), and the excellent report by Messrs. Hope and Fox of the recent work at Silchester. I may perhaps also, without undue egotism, mention three papers by myself: one, on recently-found inscriptions, in the *Archæological Journal*, one on the "Mother Goddesses" (*Archæologia Æliana*), and a third on the history of the river-name Adur (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, xxxviii. 217). The next publishing season will doubtless give me a longer list in December.

Christchurch, Oxford,
September 14.

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The thirty-eighth volume of SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, published by the Sussex Archæological Society, is a very satisfactory volume. Following on the usual official records comes a good account of "Mural Paintings in Sussex Churches," by Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., with a plate of the paintings in Horsham church.—Rev. E. H. R. Tatham writes "Further Notes on the Ancient Site called Towncreep," with a map of Towncreep and the neighbourhood.—Mr. Arthur G. Langdon contributes an excellent article on the ancient Cornish cross now standing in the manor-house grounds, Eastbourne, to which allusion has recently been made in the *Antiquary*. A folding-plate gives careful drawings of its four sides.—Sir George Duckett, F.S.A., gives a singular and important document from a recent acquisition by the French National Library, which he describes as an "Ordinance for the better observance of the Obits and Services for the Dead throughout the subordinate foundations of Cheigny."—Mr. H. Michell-Whitley writes about some curious "Incised Markings on the Pillars of some Sussex Churches," with a plate.—Mr. J. Lewis André, who is always happy as an ecclesiologist, has another good illustrated article on some interesting recent discoveries in the church of West Grinstead.—Sir George Duckett contributes a paper entitled "Brief Notices on Monastic and Ecclesiastical Costume."—Rev. F. H. Arnold writes "Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield by her son, and notices of the neighbourhood of Oldfield Lawn from 1785 to 1808, with an account of the author." We venture to think this article out of place in the publications of an "archæological" society.—Mr. Maberly Phillips gives the first part of an elaborate account of the "Pedigree and Genealogy relating to the Family of Pellatt of Steyning, etc."—Mr. G. Byng Gattie does good service by giving a description, with plan and illustrations, of the little-known Mimm's Rock Hermitage at Hastings.—Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin continues from vol. xxxvii. "A Calendar of the Deeds and other Documents in the Possession of the Sussex Archæological Society."—"Some Extracts relating to Sussex from the Exchequer Special Commissions in 1584" are given by Mr. A. J. Fenton.—Mr. H. Mitchell-Whitley writes briefly, with plan, on the "Discovery of Romano-British Remains near Green Street, Eastbourne."—The Rev. Dr. Coddington has a note on the "Traditional Connection of the Sussex and Gloucestershire families of Selwyn."—Sir George Duckett gives eleven pages about "Gundreda, Countess of Warenne," which he terms "a parting word about her."—Mr. John Sawyer gives a clear account, with plan, of the "Important Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Remains at Kingston, Lewes," to which various allusions have been made in the *Antiquary* from time to time.—Mr. Charles E. Powell writes some interesting illustrated "Notes on Arlington Church, Sussex," recently restored; a noteworthy

Saxon window was exposed in the south wall of the nave; the church is dedicated to St. Pancras.—A brief obituary notice of Mr. William Smith Ellis, who was a frequent contributor to the Sussex "Collections," is followed by a variety of short and well-edited "Notes" which occupy upwards of thirty pages. We should like to see the inclusion of such notes and records a more usual feature of the county archaeological associations.—The index is a particularly good and full one, and forms a worthy conclusion to a singularly varied and useful volume.

The third and concluding part of volume xv. of the new series of *ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA* is paged from 241 to 405, and includes some valuable papers and plates. The "Extracts from Records of the Company of Barber Surgeons of Newcastle-upon-Tyne" are continued from 1635 to 1686.—Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, F.S.A. Scot., writes "On a Norwegian Staff Calendar belonging to the Society," with a plate, a useful paper giving full details of the whole of the calendar.—A particularly good article on "Mediæval Carved Chests" is from the pen of Mr. C. C. Hodges, with plate illustrations of beautiful specimens in the churches of Alnwick, Wath, and Brancepeth, and of one now in private hands that formerly belonged to Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham 1333-1345. There are also text illustrations of chests in the churches of St. Michael's, Coventry, Peterborough Cathedral, and Orleton, Herefordshire.—Mr. J. R. Boyle writes briefly on four memorial brasses at Auckland, Chester, Dinsdale, and Lanchester.—Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., has a learned and well illustrated paper on "The Mother Goddesses," with an index map of the disposition of their monuments throughout Europe.—Mr. William Shand writes on "Researches into the Family Relationships of the Rev. Robert Thomkison, D.D."—The number concludes with an obituary notice of Rev. J. C. Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A., by Dr. Hodgkin, F.S.A., with an admirable portrait of the veteran archaeologist.—Several additional plates from volume xiv. (Border Holds) accompany this excellent part, and also "pages 405 to 408 of text to take the place of corresponding pages, which are to be cancelled." The result of this pink paper notice is to send back the curious subscriber to volume xiv. to find out why the original pages should be cancelled. The reason is that some stringent remarks on the restoration of Carrington Castle might be removed or toned down. We fancy that cute subscribers may be disposed to bind up both the cancelled and substituted pages, and so enhance the future value of this volume!

The September issue of the *Journal of the Ex Libris Society* opens with an article by William Bolton "On the removal from or retention of Book-plates in Books," wherein the pros and cons are carefully balanced. We are glad to find that he says, with respect to the Althorp Library, "the book-plates within the volumes must be rich and rare, and they should be carefully guarded from the hand of the senseless appropriator, and the removal of them made a crime." The library sneak, with a morsel of wet sponge in his pocket, is beginning to be one of the

pests of whom librarians have to beware.—The illustration and description of the book-plate of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758, forms an interesting paper.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his good (illustrated) series of "Literary Ex Libris."

The eighth number of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* continues the three serials to which reference has previously been made, and also gives "Some Account of Castles in the neighbourhood of Castlemartyr," by Timothy Gleeson, with photographic illustrations by W. R. Atkins.—"The Past History of the Diocese of Cork," by Rev. Patrick Hurley, P.P., and a variety of useful notes and queries.

The seventeenth volume of the *Transactions of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute* consists of 108 quarto pages and 13 illustrations. In addition to an account of the excursions, the report, and balance-sheet, the volume contains five articles, all of much merit. The first of these is on the Church of St. Mary de Castro, Leicester, by Mr. W. H. Bidlake, M.A. The intricate archaeological problem involved in the irregular plan and mixture of styles of this church is patiently unravelled, and its probable development and history made clear by the aid of three plans, showing its successive growth and change. There are some good sketches of the beautiful capitals of the Norman sedilia.—That industrious antiquary, Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., contributes a full and entertaining paper, entitled "Memorials of St. Mary's Hall, Coventry."—"Notes on Bordesley Manor" (why not "manor"?), by Mr. Wright Wilson, begins in 1512, and is carried down to the present time, and is chiefly of interest because of the copies and extracts given of original documents. From 1685 to 1841 there is an almost continuous series of court-rolls of this manor. One of the more exceptional customs was the fining of any one 12d. who carried a light from one house to another save with a lantern and candle.—Mr. Jethro A. Cossins gives a well-written and well-illustrated paper on "Recent Discoveries at Solihull," of no little value to antiquaries and architects. It deals with the half-timbered moated house called Solihull Hall, which retains many of its fourteenth-century details, particularly of the hall proper and its fine roof; they have only recently received attention or been in any way critically examined. Mr. Cossins also gives drawings and an account of portions of an old building in the rectory gardens, Solihull, which he has recently been excavating, and which, he thinks, may have been connected with the Holy Well of St. Alphege. Baddesley Clinton Hall, well known as a noble example of a mediæval moated manor house, has been often described, but there was abundance of room for this new attempt, as both letterpress and illustrations are certainly better than anything that has yet appeared. The account and drawings of the arrangements for closing the subway and for raising and lowering the drawbridge are most interesting.

The third volume of the new series of the Transactions of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY contains, in addition to the report and account of the excursions and meetings, an article on the ruins of Old Chywoon, by Mr. J. R. Cornish, in continuation of his contention of last year, and adds as fresh reasons for thinking that the real age of the Chywoon huts is nearer 200 than 2,000 years ago.—To this succeeds "A Rejoinder" on the same subject from the pen of Mr. G. F. Tregelles, in which he endeavours with much success to re-establish the claim of these Chywoon huts to a considerable antiquity.—Rev. S. Rundle writes a brief readable paper on "Cornish Tavern Signs: their Origin and Significance," in which the county signs are divided into religious, mining, heraldic, historical, family, nautical, and miscellaneous.—Mr. G. B. Millett describes "Two Old Manuscripts," but as they are of the years 1733 and 1735, we decidedly demur to the word "old."—The best paper in the volume is a good general article on "Church Architecture in Cornwall," by Mr. R. J. Preston.—Rev. Dr. Courtenay contributes a paper on "The Ancient Patron of Ludgvan."—Mr. G. B. Millett's interesting note on "Penzance Market Cross" ought to lead to an elucidation of the now puzzling and mutilated inscription.—"The Tomb of Margaret Godolphin," by Mr. G. F. Tregelles, gives a short account of the recent discovery of the coffin and remarkable coffin-plate; we may say with confidence that the article on the same subject contributed to the *Antiquary* (vol. xxv., pp. 200-203) by the late Mr. S. J. Wills is of more value and interest.—Mr. Frank Holman gives a "Description of an Old Mine Pump."—Mr. R. J. Preston contributes another good ecclesiastical paper in "Some Account of the St. Burian Rood-Screen."—Natural history is represented in this issue by a list of "Sea Anemones and Corals of Cornwall," compiled by the editor.

PROCEEDINGS.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held this year at Cambridge, August 9 to August 16. On Tuesday, August 9, the proceedings of this year's meeting began at noon with a reception in the Cambridge Guildhall. The Mayor, in his robes and chain of office, took the chair; to his right were the aldermen, in gowns of scarlet and black velvet; on his left were the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Peile) and a row of dons; whilst in front of the chair were arranged the five grand maces of the town, their bearers, in picturesque garb, being drawn up on either side. After welcoming the Institute the Mayor vacated the chair, which was taken by Earl Percy, the president of the meeting. The chief point of his inaugural address was the concentration of the work of the provincial antiquarian societies, and their harmonious and joint action, a matter which is now well under way through the exertions of the Society of Antiquaries. In the afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. J. W. Clark opened the Architectural Section in the Lecture Room at the New Museum with an able address, that gave a most vivid impression of the gradual growth of both the town and university, and formed a suitable prelude to the subsequent peregrina-

tion among the colleges. Mr. J. W. Clark illustrated his discourse after a fashion which we believe to be entirely original, and is well worthy of imitation. Instead of a variety of plans being shown, a great ground-plan of early Cambridge was stretched out before the audience. On this were marked the castle or mound and the church of St. Giles on the further side of the Great Bridge, with the Saxon church of St. Benedict on the other side, and some of the earliest streets stretching down to the Little Bridges by the King's Mill and the Bishop's Mill. Starting thus in the Norman period, as the lecturer proceeded the blocks of buildings that were erected as time went on were attached to the plan with drawing-pins, having been previously accurately cut out on thick paper, appropriately coloured, and lettered with name and date in large type. Thus the audience saw, as it were, before them the planting of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Rhadegund in 1133, and of the Augustinian hospital of St. John, and of the Carmelites, Austin Friars, Franciscans, and Dominicans in the next century. Then came the account of the rise of the hosteleries and colleges, with a useful and clear reminder of their object in the Middle Ages, and how they followed in their plan not the monastic establishment, but the private dwelling in the case of the small ones, and the larger manor house in the case of those of greater extent. The remarkable similarity between the ground-plan and general allotment of the parts of the two courts of Queen's College and Haddon Hall was subsequently made manifest by a comparison of their plans on a large scale. The colleges were then affixed to the great plan in chronological order, with a brief account of each foundation, beginning with Peterhouse. Upon the addition of Downing to the map this part of the lecture came to a close. It yet remained for Mr. Willis Clark to deal with the gradual building up of an individual college, and the arrangement of its parts. Peterhouse, as the oldest foundation, was the example selected. The plan was first shown of the primary little building erected on the ground given by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, 1284, with the adjacent little church of St. Peter, of early Norman foundation, that served as the chapel. To this were attached successively, as the description proceeded, the dining-hall of 1307, the church of Little St. Mary, superseding St. Peter's in 1350, the library in 1431-50, the kitchen in 1450, the combination-room and Master's chamber above in 1460, the new library in 1590 (with the gable addition adjoining the street in 1633-41), and the chapel of Dr. Matthew Wren in 1628-32. The members then proceeded, under Mr. Clark's guidance, on a three hours' walk through Peterhouse, Little St. Mary's Church, and the colleges of Pembroke, Queens', St. Catherine's, Corpus Christi, and the church of St. Benedict. In the evening papers were read by Mr. Beloe, F.S.A., on the "Mediæval History of Castle Rising;" by Mr. Peacock, F.S.A., on "Borough English;" and by Mr. Bain on "Campanology."—On August 10 the members visited the Cambridgeshire Dykes. Passing Wort's Causeway on the left and striking the Icknield Way between the Pampisford Ditch and the Roman Road, a halt was made. At this point Professor E. C. Clark explained the run of the Roman Road, and the arguments for assuming it to pertain to that period.

The next halt was made where the Icknield Way crosses the well-preserved Balsham Dyke. The party assembled on the ridge of the rampart, when Professor Clark gave a most lucid and interesting account of the series of dykes that intersect this ancient way at right angles. The professor's theory is that they were constructed by a slowly-advancing invading tribe or nation about B.C. 100, who gradually secured the territory they had won, making the road as they pushed on. More would, however, be heard of this on Thursday evening, when Professor Ridgeway was to read a paper on this subject. From Newmarket the party proceeded by train to Bury St. Edmunds, where the chief features of interest of the famous Benedictine Abbey were pointed out by Mr. E. M. Dewing. On the return to Cambridge in the evening the Historical Section was opened in the Guildhall by the Bishop of Peterborough. Early in the forenoon of August 11 the general business meeting of the Institute was held at the Guildhall. The proceedings were of some interest and animation, but as this is a private meeting, only two items can be announced: (1) the acceptance of the joint invitation of the Royal Academy of Ireland, of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and of the Kildare Archaeological Society to hold next year's meeting at Dublin; and (2) the succession of the presidency, *vice* Earl Percy, resigned, of Viscount Dillon (an antiquary of no mean repute). Subsequently Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum opened the Antiquarian Section by a discourse dealing chiefly with the establishment and condition of museums. Professor Ridgeway next delivered a lecture "On the Cambridgeshire Dykes," which was listened to with well-sustained interest, in consequence of the visit of the members to these great ramparts on the previous day. The first of his arguments was in support of the theory of Professor Clark. In the afternoon the members assembled in the gateway of King's College, and proceeded to the chapel. Here, as throughout the afternoon, the chief work of description fell to Mr. J. Willis Clark. The account of the erection of King's chapel, with the dates and descriptions of the different parts of the fabric and its fittings, was well and clearly put. Mr. Clark described the splendid screen that divides the chapel from the ante-chapel as "the best piece of woodwork on this side the Alps." Subsequently Clare College, Trinity Hall, and Trinity were visited in succession. At the mayor's conversazione, held in the evening at the Guildhall, the town clerk (Mr. J. E. S. Whitehead) had collected a considerable quantity of the old Corporation plate for exhibition, which had been sold by order of the Council in 1836. A number of municipal charters and other documents were also displayed, as well as the five grand maces. In the small room Professor Clark read an exhaustive paper on the academical costume of mediæval England, which was illustrated by an excellent selection of brass rubbings and enlarged drawings.—On August 12 the Cambridge visits were resumed, again under the direction of Mr. J. W. Clark. The great college of St. John's contains less to interest the antiquary than many others of much smaller dimensions; but the costly chapel by Sir Gilbert Scott, 1863-9, contains several noteworthy remains of its predecessor in the transept of the ante-chapel, which were narrowly scanned. On leaving St. John's it was suggested that

a brief visit ought to be paid to the Round Church in passing, though not on the programme. Mr. Micklethwaite explained the peculiar construction of these circular holy sepulchral churches, and a little sparring ensued between him and Precentor Venables as to "restoration" effected here fifty years ago by the Cambridge Camden Society. The members then proceeded to Jesus College through Alcock's picturesque gateway. The chapel, formed from the conventual church of the dispossessed nunnery at the end of the fifteenth century, abounds in interest and architectural beauty, and absorbed all the time at the disposal of the more intelligent of the party. The chaste Early English work of the chancel, with its exquisite double piscina several times reproduced, is one of the best specimens of the style in the kingdom. The woodwork of Bishop Alcock's fittings is remarkably good. At Christ's College the Vice-Chancellor displayed and explained the very fine and exceptional plate. "The foundress's cup," which from its enamelled arms seems to have belonged to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (c. 1440), the great salt-cellars of beautiful design (1507), and the fine beaker (1507), were all given by Lady Margaret, and are some of the choicest specimens of old plate to be found in the country.—In the afternoon the train conveyed the members in large numbers to Audley End, one of the most striking of Jacobean architecture remaining in England, although but a fragment of its original magnificent extent. Here the party were received by Lord Braybrooke and by his brother, the Master of Magdalen. Mr. J. Alfred Gotch read a well-written paper on the remarkable vicissitudes and proportions of this once enormous fabric, which Evelyn styled "one of the stateliest palaces of the kingdom." From Audley End the party drove to Saffron Walden, which for quite a small town possesses a good museum standing in its own grounds. The large church of St. Mary afforded a good and light example of the Perpendicular period (*temp.* Henry VI. and VII.); its principal features were described by Mr. Micklethwaite. There was some discussion about the remarkable mutilated carving against the north wall of the north aisle at its east end, which Mr. Longden and Dr. Cox considered as denoting the position of an Easter sepulchre. The first paper in the evening was by the Rev. Dr. Cox on "Field-Names and their Value, with a Proposal for their Systematic Registration."—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's paper "On the Armorial Ensigns of the University and Colleges of Cambridge" was illustrated with carefully prepared armorials, and was brightly delivered. Mr. Hope, in concluding, used strong words in condemnation of the carelessness in heraldry shown where it might least be expected. If introduced as an ornament it should, above all things, be accurate and historically truthful; and yet, in the case of six coats lately put up on the walls of certain new university buildings, of which Mr. Pearson is the architect, no fewer than four are completely wrong and false in their teaching.—The excursion of August 13 was made to Lynn. Immediately on their arrival the party were conducted by Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., to Our Lady's Chapel on the Mount, founded 1483. It consists of a small stone building of three stories encased within a shell of brickwork.

The top story is a chapel with a richly vaulted Perpendicular roof; the bottom story was also used as a chapel, and the middle stage as a vestry or priest's room. The brick shell is for the purpose of carrying two staircases. Mr. Beloe thought that these were merely to enable the priest to move from the central vestry to the chapel without encountering the worshippers. But the general opinion of the members seemed to support the more likely theory that the two stairways were for ascending and descending streams of pilgrims visiting some statue or relic whilst they were on their way to the celebrated shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. Mr. Beloe also acted as guide, making excellent use of his great store of local knowledge, to the other places at Lynn, which included the Grey Friars' Tower, the Guildhall, with its early plate and charters, and the churches of SS. Margaret and Nicholas.—After luncheon carriages took the party to Castle Rising. Mr. St. John Hope explained the great Saxon earthworks, as well as the fine and fairly perfect Norman keep within them. The fore-building of the keep is of three stories and exceptionally well finished. Half buried in the ramparts to the north of the keep are the ruins of a little Saxon church with an apse at the east end. The splay of two of the tiny lights or windows is chiefly constructed of Roman brick. This was the church of the Saxon settlement. When the Norman lord built himself a castle with a chapel within it, a parish church was erected at the foot of the hill. This church has some fine Norman details, which are specially rich at the west end; but the building has most grievously suffered at the hands of restoring architects.—On Sunday morning the members assembled in the Guildhall, and proceeded thence with the mayor and corporation in state to the University church of St. Mary the Great, where the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cox.—On August 15 the five great Marshland churches were visited, of which Dr. Cox gives a special account in another part of this issue of the *Antiquary*.—On August 16 the members visited Ely. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope delivered in the south transept a most able lecture on the architectural history of the cathedral church, and afterwards conducted the party over the building. In the Lady Chapel Mr. M. R. James read a paper, that gave much pleasure, on the mutilated sculptures, which illustrate the legends of the life of the Virgin. During the afternoon the remains of the monastery were inspected, when Mr. Hope explained the conventual buildings and their peculiarities, whilst Archdeacon Chapman and Archdeacon Emery acted as conductors. The concluding meeting, chiefly consisting of the usual, but certainly hearty, votes of thanks, was held in the Guildhall the same evening. The meetings throughout were most successful, and could not fail to leave behind sunny memories of quiet enjoyment. Prominent among these memories will be the bright warm weather; the unfailing and invaluable attentions and directions of Dr. Hardcastle (whose praise was on everyone's lips); the courtesy of the mayor, and the flash of his five maces at times of ceremonial; the infinite variety of collegiate building and chapel, with well-stored libraries and halls glowing with a wealth of gold and silver plate; the great ramparts of the Cambridge-

shire dykes; the glories of Ely's stately pile; the old-time life of Lynn, that gave it in its prime churches of so noble a proportion; the helpful explanations of Messrs. Clark, St. John Hope, Micklethwaite, and Beloe; and the calm pleasures of a Sunday afternoon in a fair garden at the back of the Petty Cury.

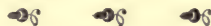
[This report is chiefly condensed, by permission, from the *Athenæum*.]



THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their forty-ninth annual congress at Cardiff in the week commencing Monday, August 22, and ending Saturday, the 27th. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff had accepted the presidency, but was not able to be present during the meeting; and although an attractive list of places to be visited had been drawn up by the local committee, only about a score of the members of the association availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting some of the most interesting antiquities of South Wales. As, however, most of these were accompanied by ladies, and a number of residents in the neighbourhood joined, the meetings and excursions were fairly well attended, and, on the whole, a successful and enjoyable week was spent. The Rev. Prebendary Thompson, Vicar of Cardiff, preached a special sermon on Sunday morning, the 21st, at St. John's parish church, from the text "Can these dry bones live?" bidding the visitors a hearty welcome to Cardiff, and eloquently upholding the objects and uses of archaeological study and investigations.—On Monday, as several of the expected antiquaries had not arrived, the usual official reception of the association did not take place; but a long carriage excursion had been arranged to Llantrithyd, where the church, dedicated to St. Iltyd, a favourite local saint, and the ruined "Place," formerly the home of the Bassetts, Mansells, and Aubreys, were inspected. Cowbridge was next visited, where the remains of one of the town gates, the walls, and the church were seen. The church tower is a fine specimen of a class not rare in the neighbourhood, very strongly built, and doubtless intended for defensive purposes, and for observing the movements of enemies outside the walls. After luncheon the members walked up the hill to the ruins of St. Quintin's Castle, the gateway of which was said by Mr. Stephen Williams to exactly resemble that of Carreg Cennen in Carmarthenshire. At Llanfihangel, Flemingstone, and Old Beaupré, interesting specimens of ancient Welsh manor houses were seen, and were described by Mr. Williams, Mr. E. Seward, and others.—On Tuesday the proceedings commenced by an official reception of the Association by the Mayor of Cardiff in the Town Hall, who most warmly welcomed all present, and much regretted that absence in North Wales would prevent his attending the meetings. After "light refreshments" the party started by rail to Pyle, and drove thence to the beautiful ruins of Margam Abbey (Cistercian), where Mr. W. de Gray Birch read a paper on the history of the Abbey, and Mr. Loftus Brock explained its architectural remains. Opinions differed as to whether the Norman work in the nave of the Abbey church (now used as the parish church) was not earlier than the foundation of the

monastery. After having been hospitably entertained at luncheon by Miss Talbot, and looking at the fine collection of inscribed stone crosses and sepulchral slabs in the church and grounds, the return journey was made to Cardiff by train from Port Talbot.—On Wednesday the fine Tudor-Georgian mansion of the Kemeys-Tyntes at Cefn Mably was visited under the guidance of Mr. E. Seward. In the entrance-hall a fine old "Black Jack" was noticed, dated 1646. During the Civil Wars this house was successfully defended by Sir N. Kemeys against the attack of the Puritan soldiers. It contains more than one secret chamber in the thickness of its walls and staircases. Under the guidance of Lord Tredegar, some tumuli in Ruperra Park, which he had recently partially excavated, were then examined, and as they were pronounced to be ancient burial-mounds, it was decided, with his lordship's consent, that a further and deeper exploration of their contents should be made under the direction of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society. On reaching Caerphilly Castle the party were sumptuously entertained at luncheon in the ancient "Banqueting Hall" by the Marquis of Bute, a former president of the association, after which a very brief time was allowed for an inspection of the massive but very ruinous remains of one of the largest and most remarkable castles in the United Kingdom. After a long drive the little city of Llandaff was reached (two hours late), when the choice was given the visitors of a garden-party at the residence of Sir Edward and Lady Hill, or an inspection of the Cathedral. Sad to relate, all turned their backs upon the church, of which only a distant view had been obtained on the drive from the west, and thus it happened that the chief ecclesiastical building of the district was left unvisited by the Association.—On Thursday the party divided into two sections, one remaining in Cardiff to visit the castle, remains of the supposed Roman wall, the Blackfriar's and Whitefriar's monasteries, and the museum, under the guidance of Mr. Corbett and Mr. Storrie; while the other accompanied Mr. Brock, F.S.A., to Caerleon, where they inspected the remains of the once-important Roman station, Isca Silurum, its walls, and amphitheatre, and the large collection of Roman and Celtic antiquities preserved in the museum. In the afternoon the two parties joined and started in carriages to St. Fagan's, where the castle and church were examined, and thence to Talygarn for a garden-party given by Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Clark.—On Friday the members visited several places of historic interest in the Vale of Glamorgan. Only a brief halt was made at the two fine megalithic monuments, the Dyffryn and St. Nicholas cromlechs, the latter of which was stated by Mr. F. G. Evans to be the largest in Britain, the covering-stone measuring 24 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 2 inches. The interesting church at Llancarfan, dedicated to St. Cattog the Wise (whose history can be read in the *Vita S. Cadoci*, published by the Welsh MSS. Society), contains some twelfth-century architecture, and some very beautiful fifteenth-century carved woodwork, upon which the original colours still remain. Mr. O. H. Jones, who made some remarks on the church, said the original monastic college was not at this place, but at Llanvithen, not far distant. At Llantwit Major, the site of another very early Welsh college, the

famous church and remarkable inscribed crosses and tombstones were inspected, and were described by Mr. Storrie and Mr. Iltyd Nichol, F.S.A. Fonmon Castle, built about a century after the Norman Conquest, was purchased in 1654 from the St. Johns of Bletsoe, by Colonel Philip Jones, the noted Parliamentary leader, an ancestor of the present owner, Mr. O. H. Jones, who gave the members a brief account of its history, and led the way over the interior of the keep and other portions of the ancient building. This is said to be the only one of "the twelve castles of Glamorgan" which remains and has been inhabited by only two families since its foundation. Tea having been partaken of, the journey was resumed, *via* Porthkerry Park, to Barry, where the ruins of the castle were seen before leaving by train for Cardiff.—On Saturday a small party left by train for Cowbridge, where carriages were ready to take them to Ewenny Priory (Benedictine), which was described by Colonel Picton-Turbervill. The church "is probably the best specimen in Wales of a fortified ecclesiastical building, of the union of castle and monastery in the same structure." The party returned to Cowbridge for luncheon, and thence to Cardiff by rail.—Some interesting papers were read at the evening meetings at the Cardiff Town Hall; but in consequence of the extreme length of the excursions, some of the drives being from forty to fifty miles over hilly roads, few of the members were able to attend. The following is a list of the papers, most of which were read by the authors to rather small audiences: "The Judicial Seals of the Great Sessions of Wales," by Mr. A. Wyon, F.S.A., hon. treasurer; "The Excavations at Talley Abbey," by Mr. Stephen Williams; "The Priory Church of Chepstow," by Mr. J. C. Carter; "Early Christianity in Wales," by the Rev. H. Cart; "The History of St. Fagans," by the Rev. W. David; "The Roman Villa at Llantwit," by Mr. J. Storrie; "Arthurian Necropoli," by Dr. Phené, F.S.A.; "Llandaff Cathedral," by Mr. J. P. Seddon; "Llantwit Major: a Fifth-Century University," by Dr. A. C. Fryer; "Cambrian Pottery and China," by W. H. Cope, F.S.A.; "A Comparison of the Roman Stations of Caerwent, Caerleon, and Cardiff," by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A.



THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held their annual summer meeting for 1892 at Belfast on August 16, with excursions on the four following days. The meeting was in every way most successful (saving the weather), and owes much to the energy and forethought of Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., hon. sec. The illustrated time-table and account of the places to be visited forms a really valuable pamphlet of 28 pages.—August 16: The proceedings began with a meeting in the Museum Buildings at noon, when the chair was taken by Rev. G. Buick, vice-president, who delivered an able opening address. In the afternoon there was a garden-party at Ballymeusch House, given by the Lord Mayor of Belfast, when the charters, maces, chains of office, and other official insignia pertaining to the city were exhibited. A variety of interesting papers were read at the morning and evening meetings, of which we can only give the titles: (1) "The Moylurg Crannog, Cullybackey,

Co. Antrim," by Rev. George R. Buick, M.A.; (2) "The Anglo-Norman Castles of Co. Down," by Mr. F. W. Lockwood, C.E.; (3) "Notes on the Ancient Records of Carrickfergus," by Mr. Robert M. Young, B.A.; (4) "Notes on the Old Mayor's Seal of Carrickfergus," by Mr. John Vinycomb; (5) "Irish Stone Axes and Chisels," by Mr. William J. Knowles; (6) "Notes on some County Down Souterains," by Mr. William Gray; (7) "Vestiges of Mediaeval Sculptured Foliage and other Art Work in the Churches and Abbey precincts of the United Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore," by Mr. James J. Phillips; and (8) "Irish Bog Butter," by Rev. J. O'Laverty, P.P. The following papers were also submitted to the council for publication: "The Resemblance of Worked Flint Flakes found in the Valley of the Nile to those found in the County Antrim," by Mr. W. A. Traill; "The Diary of Dr. Jones, Scoutmaster-General of the Army of the Commonwealth, from March 13, 1649, to June 21, 1650," by Mr. J. Casimir O'Meagher; "Members for Ireland in the Parliaments of the Protectorate," by Mr. W. R. Scott; "Vestiges of Mediaeval Sculpture," by Mr. J. J. Phillips; "Notes on the Round Towers of Cloyne, Roscam, and Iniskean," by Mr. W. F. Wake-man; "Some Ancient Ecclesiastical Bronze Bells in Ulster," by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan; "The Geraldine's Throw" (identification of the spot referred to in a sixteenth-century legend related by Holinshed, by Lord Walter Fitzgerald; "Ecclesiastical Uses of some Caves in Ireland, suggested by the Discoveries last month of a Similar Structure in Thessalonica," and "A Note for Record on the Books of the Society that 'Brugh-na-Boinne,' the Name of the Place where were interred the Pagan Kings of Ireland, is still used as a Name for its Site," by the Rev. J. O'Laverty; and "Irish Medals," part v., by Mr. William Fraser.—On August 17 the Grainger Collection was inspected at the City Museum by some of the party early in the forenoon, and the members then left by special train for Carrickfergus, whence, after visiting the church and castle, they proceeded to Larne, stopping for a short time at the ruins of the ancient church at Glynne, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. In the afternoon a coach drive was taken to Ballygally Castle, an interval of an hour and a half being given to those who wished to examine the gravel-bed for worked flints, the Carran, or Olderfleet.—On August 18 the excursion was to Downpatrick, where the cathedral was explained by the Dean. The fort was next visited, and thence by boat to Inche Abbey. The rain came on heavily, but happily the party were under the hospitable roof of Mr. Maxwell, of Finnebrogue, when it was at its worst. On August 19 there was a train excursion to Dundrum, where a pause was made to examine the ancient castle, built by John de Courcey, which is a fine type of an Anglo-Norman fortress of the twelfth century. After leaving Dundrum, and pausing at Newcastle for lunch, the majority of the party had a most enjoyable drive to Killeel, where they stopped for tea. A detour of some three miles was made to Greencastle to examine this fine specimen of Anglo-Norman castle, built close to the entrance of Carlingford Lough. Rosstrevor was reached about eight o'clock, where they stopped the night.—On Saturday, August 20, a number of the

younger members started off about seven o'clock to visit the ancient Church of Kilbroney, and to examine the two old Irish crosses in the graveyard of that church; others visited the Roman Catholic Church in the village of Rosstrevor, to examine an Irish bronze bell of the old square shape, which is probably of tenth or eleventh century date. It is used in the service of the church, and hangs on a stand at the altar. This bell belonged to the old monastery at Kilbroney, and was found about one hundred years ago in a very peculiar manner. After a great storm an old oak-tree was blown down, and concealed in the fork of the tree, partly overgrown with the wood, the bell was found, no doubt concealed there in the penal times. At 9.30 the party assembled on the quay, where a steam-launch and boats were in waiting to convey them to Carlingford, which was reached in half an hour. The village of Carlingford has an ancient history. It was a walled town, portions of which are still standing. It had several strong castles to protect its trade, three of which are still in a tolerable state of preservation; also a Dominican monastery, the ruins of which and the old corn mill of the monastery were closely examined by the members. General Stubbs, local secretary of the society for County Louth, who is thoroughly conversant with the antiquities and history of the place, pointed out everything of interest.



The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their first meeting for this year at Sedburgh on August 4 and 5. As the hotel accommodation is limited, they had to be quartered anywhere, and one enthusiastic archæologist is said to have found lodgings in the gaol for the night. Sedburgh Church was inspected under the able guidance of the Rev. W. Thompson, the historian of Sedburgh, Garsdale, and Dent, and of Mr. Paley, of Lancaster. The fine Saxon burgh at Castlethaw was also visited. After lunch the party drove to Dent and Gibbs Hall. A prolonged halt was made at the first place, and the church visited. Much inquiry was made after "the terrible knitters o' Dent." But the stocking-trade is dead—died when the British infantryman abandoned breeches and took to trousers. A few old women earn a scanty living by knitting Cardigan waistcoats at 1s. apiece. Dinner took place on the return to Sedburgh. This was followed by the annual meeting, after which the Rev. T. Ellwood, the Rector of Torver, read an epitome of his important and learned paper on "The Landnama Book of Iceland, as it illustrates the Dialect, Place-Names, Folklore, and Antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lancashire." The subject is one which Mr. Ellwood has made peculiarly his own, and the paper will be printed by the society *in extenso*, and illustrated by the reproduction of some ancient maps of Iceland. Some objects of antiquity were exhibited, including a tau-ring found near Keswick; and the other papers on the agenda were also epitomized or adjourned.—On the second day the party received a large accession of strength, and drove up the wild valley of Garsdale to Hawes Junction, nine cold miles. Here the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness and a large party from Carlisle and Kirkby Stephen turned up, and two saloon-carriages took the

expedition to Leyburn, where Mr. St. John Hope was in waiting. Under his genial guidance, Coveham and Jervaulx Abbeys and Middleham Castle were visited. His lucid and easy expositions charmed all who heard them, and added greatly to the success of the meeting. The party broke up at Hawes Junction, much satisfied with, and much wiser for, their invasion of Yorkshire.



The annual meeting of the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held this year in conjunction with the summer meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Cirencester on August 23, 24, and 25. The combined meeting proved a great success, and three very pleasant and instructive days were spent by those who attended it. The business meeting of the Wiltshire society was little more than formal, as the hour at which it was held was too early a one for many of the members to have put in an appearance. This was followed by the general meeting of the Gloucestershire society, at which, in consequence of the absence through ill health of General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., who was to have presided over the two societies, Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B., was asked to act as president of the meeting. The meeting concluded, after a short address by Mr. Cripps on Roman Cirencester, with the presentation by Colonel Forbes, on behalf of a large number of members of the Gloucestershire Society, of a piece of plate and a cheque for £80 as an acknowledgment of the labours of the Rev. W. Bazeley, who has acted as general secretary of the society for the last thirteen years. The members then proceeded to the Corinium Museum, with its two mosaic pavements, and numerous altars, tombstones, and architectural fragments, besides a large collection of pottery, bronzes, coins, etc., from the old Roman town. After lunch the splendid parish church was first inspected, in itself quite a museum of notable things to see. The Rev. E. A. Fuller first described the history and architecture of the building in an exhaustive paper, after which the various objects of interest were inspected—the base of a Roman column, retaining its original moulding at the back, but cut down to thirteenth-century form on the front; the Early English work of the chancel aisles, and the fine Perpendicular nave; the many coffin-slabs of the thirteenth century, and brasses and tombs of a later date; the good old glass collected together in the great east and west windows, the effect of which is sadly spoiled by the hideous and glaring blue, green, and red modern glass by which it is surrounded; and last, but not least, the most interesting communion plate, including the beautiful cup of 1535, with Anne Boleyn's badge on the cover, and two very fine and massive Elizabethan chalices of a pattern more common in the reign of Edward VI. After leaving the church and the very striking "town hall" over the south porch, originally a kind of church house attached to the church, the members proceeded to the abbey grounds, where a very ugly modern house occupies the site of the once famous abbey. On the lawn, however, is a splendid Roman capital of very large size, with rich ornaments of acanthus and human figures, found on the outskirts of the town. St. John's

Hospital, of which a range of thirteenth-century arcades forming the "nave" still remain perfect, was next visited and described by Mr. Fuller, after which the line of the Roman wall was traced for some distance, the wall itself having entirely disappeared above ground; but the earthwork which strengthened its inner face still remains, to a large extent fairly perfect, and in places the double moat is still seen. A visit to the Roman pavement at the Barton, with Orpheus charming the beasts, a work of very remarkable beauty, and an inspection of the large collection of Roman objects lately found by Mr. Cripps during some building operations on his own property, brought the afternoon's work to a close, and found the party well disposed towards tea, hospitably offered them by Mrs. Cripps (Countess Bismark). The evening was occupied, after the usual dinner of the two societies, with the reading of four papers. The first, by Mrs. Bagnall Oakley, on certain Saxon carved panels which seem to have formed part of a reredos in the church of Daglingworth, in which St. Peter is depicted as young and beardless. The second, by Mr. W. Cripps, C.B., on recent Roman finds at Cirencester, calling attention especially to a singular object in jet, apparently the trunks of two bodies, which has completely puzzled everyone who has seen it, Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, included. Thirdly, Mr. Christopher Bowly called attention to a four-sided inscribed Roman column recently discovered, which he characterized as one of the most important discoveries, considered as an inscription, made in the South of England for some years. And, lastly, the Rev. E. A. Fuller read a paper on the illegal Merchant Guild granted by Henry IV. to the town of Cirencester.—On the 24th the party left at 9.15 in breaks for Fairford, which was really the great attraction of the meeting to many. Here Mr. F. W. Waller, who has so carefully and excellently restored the church, described the architecture; and, in the absence of the vicar, the Rev. R. H. Wilmot conducted the party round the famous windows. These have lately been most carefully repaired in a way which cannot be too highly commended. No attempt has been made to restore any portions in coloured glass; but such heads of figures, etc., as are wanting have been outlined roughly in plain glass, and much of the glass which had in the course of time got misplaced and mixed up has been restored to its proper position. The windows here, of course, occupied the greater portion of attention; but the woodwork of screens and stalls is well worthy of careful inspection, too. After lunch Kempford was visited—an interesting church with early Norman nave and fine later central tower and additions, and with, moreover, a large series of modern windows by Mr. Kemp, showing what *may* be done in the way of stained glass now, and, in the opinion of many, holding their own well even when compared directly with such fine old examples as those of Fairford. Cricklade was the next halting-place, where first the fine cruciform church of St. Sampson, with its good thirteenth-century arcades and very striking and remarkable Gothic tower of 1553, was first visited, and afterwards the smaller church of St. Mary, with its Norman chancel arch and beautiful fifteenth-century cross still standing perfect in the churchyard,

tea being kindly provided by the rector and the vicar of the two parishes. On the way back to Cirencester, Siddington was visited, a Roman tombstone and the newly-discovered column described the night before being exhibited by Mr. Bowly; and the church, with its very curious tall tub-font covered with reticulated ornament, its remarkable Transition chancel arch, and Norman tympanum and arch of the south door, was somewhat too hastily seen.—On the 25th an early start was again made by the members of the Wiltshire society in brakes, whilst the Gloucestershire party went by special train to Marlborough, and thence drove to inspect Silbury and Avebury. The choice of excursions was open to all members of the meeting, and though the larger party went to Marlborough, those who visited the Wiltshire churches in the immediate neighbourhood enjoyed a very pleasant day, and visited a very interesting series of country churches not easily accessible from any centre within the county itself. Throughout the day, as at Cricklade on the previous day, Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., acted as architectural guide to the society, and his short notes, carefully prepared and printed beforehand, were of the greatest use towards the right appreciation of the objects of most interest at each place visited.—Shorncliffe, a tiny little church, with charming fourteenth-century bellcot and other features; Somerford Keynes, much restored, but retaining intact in the west wall of the nave a large piece of plastered walling, with a very curious high narrow door, with its head ornamented with rough cable moulding of undoubtedly pre-Norman date; The Leigh, another little out-of-the-way hamlet church, most remarkable for its nave roof, erected in 1683, showing much good Gothic feeling; Ashton Keynes, a fine church, with arcades of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, remarkable double chapel on the north of the chancel, a very curious reredos *over the arch* leading from the north aisle into the chapel, and a fine Norman tub-font covered with chevron ornament. At the Vicarage here the very valuable and extensive collection of Battersea enamels formed by the vicar, the Rev. M. J. Milling, as well as much good old China, were inspected with great interest by the members. After lunch at the inn the party drove on to Minety Church—a fifteenth-century church, not remarkable for its architecture, but containing much good fifteenth-century and Jacobean woodwork, screens, pulpit, etc. Oaksey Church, next visited, is remarkable as having a clerestory, although it has no north aisle, giving it a singular appearance on that side. The choir seats are formed of the remains of a singularly rich screen, part of which still exists across the end of the south aisle. A good deal of glass, too, remains in one of the windows. Kemble Church was the last to be visited. Here there are many features of thirteenth-century work of the best sort—a high south porch, doorways, windows, piscina, etc.—all carefully replaced when, in consequence of the giving way of the foundations, it was found necessary to rebuild most of the walls some years ago; a curious feature, common to all the churches of this neighbourhood, being the number of twelfth and thirteenth century incised coffin-slabs built up into the walls, the thirteenth-century tower here having as many as seven showing on its surface.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Wellington on August 16, 17, and 18, under the presidency of Mr. W. A. Sanford. This portion of the county is of considerable interest to geologists, who mustered in numbers under the able guidance of Professor Boyd-Dawkins and Mr. W. E. Ussher, but is not specially rich in antiquarian attractions. At the opening meeting the president and others feelingly alluded to the great loss the society had sustained during the past year through the deaths of some of their oldest and most valued members, especially the late Mr. Edward A. Freeman, of Wells. The president's address was chiefly devoted to local geology. The parish church of Wellington, a building mostly of local Perpendicular with some earlier work, was visited on the afternoon of the first day of the meeting. It is chiefly remarkable for its fine western tower, the arrangement of which is peculiar, the belfry staircase-turret being placed in the middle of one side instead of at one of the angles, as in the Taunton and Bristol types of Perpendicular towers. This feature, which is found in several of the local towers, as at Bradford and West Buckland, which were visited later in the day, is the chief peculiarity of what the late Mr. Freeman called the "Wellington type."—The second day was devoted to visiting Burlescombe and Holcombe Rogus churches, the ruins of Canons' Leigh Abbey, and Greenham and Cotehay manor houses. A characteristic feature of the churches here, near the Devon and Somerset border, consists in the decoration of the capitals of the nave arcades, those of the north side being collected into a flat lozenge ornamented with shields, foliage, etc., which is the Devonshire style, while those on the south side have the usual round mouldings of Somerset. An illustration of this feature from the capitals of Burlescombe Church is given in the "Proceedings" of the Society for 1862, p. 42. Of the once-extensive Abbey of Canons' Leigh, founded originally for Augustinian canons, and subsequently occupied by canonesses of the same order, little remains except the entrance gateway, and some ivy-clad walls of the domestic buildings. The remains of Greenham Manor and of Cotehay House, mostly *temp.* Henry VIII., are now occupied as farm-houses.—On the third day the churches of Runnington, Langford Budville, Milverton, Hillfarrence, Oake, and Nynehead, were inspected, with the dovecot at Chipley House, the sixteenth-century rectory at Milverton, and Blagroves House. A curious representation of a piece of unfinished lace, with a needle (a foot long) and broken thread, carved on one of the capitals of the nave in Langford Budville Church, is traditionally explained to commemorate the death of the fifteenth-century restorer of the church, a lady, who is said to have died during the progress of the work. The excursions terminated with a garden party given at Nynehead Court, where the members and their friends were most hospitably entertained by the president, who also gave them an interesting account of his "restoration" of the parish church and its beautiful rood-screen. Mr. Sanford, junior, gave a short lecture on "Hawking, Ancient and Modern," for which he had previously prepared his hearers by the exhibition of a couple of trained "merlins," which were put through

their paces in the park. The meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks to readers of papers and others, special thanks being given to Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., one of the hon. secretaries, under whose guidance the excursions had gone off most satisfactorily, not the slightest hitch having taken place throughout the three days. There were some interesting and valuable papers read at the evening meetings, one of the most important being an account of the recent discovery of an ancient "marsh village" near Glastonbury, which is still being explored by the local Antiquarian Society. The objects from these pile-dwellings, which were exhibited in the temporary museum, consist of coarse black and brown pottery, bone and stone implements, spindle-whorls, clay pellets (sling stones?), burnt clay with whittle-marks and holes, stakes, bones of animals, beans, corn, nut-shells, etc. Many of these objects greatly resemble similar remains from Swiss lake-dwellings, and Scotch and Irish "crannogs," and are probably of very early date. A few fragments of iron, and a bronze fibula of Roman type, may have been left by later occupants. Professor Boyd-Dawkins said this was one of the most important antiquarian discoveries of recent times in the West of England, and might throw considerable light on the early history of the district. A full account of the explorations is promised for the "Proceedings." Papers on local archæology were read by Mr. F. T. Elworthy, one of the hon. secretaries, Mr. C. H. Fox, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and others. Mr. E. Buckle acted as guide at most of the churches visited.



The members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY proceeded, on September 3, to Sandbach Crosses, Brereton Hall, and Holmes Chapel, under the leadership of their hon. sec., Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A. On arrival at Sandbach the party first visited the Old Hall, which stands opposite to the south side of the church, and is a picturesque black and white timber and plaster building. It was not improbably at one time the residence of the lords of the manor of Sandbach. On one side are the following initials and dates, "T. B., 1856." It is now divided into two tenements, one of which is used as a public-house. Some of the rooms still retain their old panelling. The Black Bear inn, in the Market Place, is also a picturesque black and white timber and plaster building, but much smaller than the Old Hall. The members then proceeded to the church, where Mr. Yates read a brief paper. The church was, unhappily, entirely rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1848-49. The two crosses at Sandbach are the most interesting monuments of the kind which are to be found in the county. They are mentioned by Smith in 1585 as then standing in the Market Place. Some time in the seventeenth century they were pulled down. Some of the fragments were used for building purposes, but the central part of the large cross, and some parts of the other, were taken by Sir John Crewe to Utkinton, near Tarporley, and were set up as ornaments in his grounds. After Sir John Crewe's death, in 1711, three pieces were removed by the Rector of Tarporley (the Rev. John Allen) to the rectory house. From here they were removed to Oulton, where they were

seen by Mr. S. Lysons, who made careful drawings of them. In 1815, when Mr. Ormerod was engaged upon his *History of Cheshire*, he described the fragments of the crosses, and expressed regret that they were not removed to their proper places. Shortly afterwards Sir John Grey Egerton, of Oulton, agreed to allow the pieces to be removed from there; and the inhabitants of Sandbach, collecting all the fragments which could then be found in the town, the crosses were re-erected as they are at present, in September, 1816, by Mr. John Palmer, of Manchester, architect. The enthusiasm which the re-erection of the crosses excited among the lower orders was excessive, and a concourse of people poured in from distant townships. A brass plate with the following inscription was affixed to the large pillar: "These crosses, supposed to have been erected on the introduction of Christianity into this island, having been much mutilated and in part broken down and taken away, were, by the liberality of Sir John Grey Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, in this county, baronet, in restoring these portions which had been an ornament to his grounds, and by the zeal of the inhabitants of Sandbach in collecting the scattered fragments, restored and re-erected as far as the imperfect state of the materials would permit, in the year of our Lord MDCCCXVI." These crosses consist of two upright pillars, each of which is fixed in a thick heavy stone socket. These sockets are placed upon a side platform of two steps, having at each of the angles stone posts which have once been ornamented with carving. The height of the taller cross is now 16 feet 8 inches; the smaller one is 11 feet 11 inches in height. Each of the four sides of the crosses are covered with sculptures. Those on the taller represent Scriptural subjects, whilst those on the smaller cross are believed not to be entirely Scriptural, but to represent some historical event which led to the crosses being erected. Mr. Palmer conjectured that it commemorates the return of Peada, the son of Penda, King of Mercia, from Northumbria to Mercia. If this conjecture be adopted, then these two crosses probably commemorate the introduction of Christianity into Mercia by Peada, which Bede says happened in the year 653.—At Brereton, the rector (Rev. E. Royds) read a short paper on the church, which is chiefly of late fifteenth-century work.—At the interesting Hall, where Queen Elizabeth once slept, a paper was read by Mr. J. Holme Nicholson.—At Holmes Chapel Rev. H. E. Barnacle explained what there was of interest, but the church, which is of brick, was rebuilt about the beginning of the last century. The village stocks still remain.



On Saturday, August 27, the last for this year of the annual series of excursions held in connection with the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE was made to Nottingham and Wollaton Hall. The party were met at Nottingham by Mr. Marshall, a well-known local architect and antiquary, who conducted them at once to the hall. Camden says of it: "Here in our time Sir Francis Willoughby, at great expense, in a foolish display of wealth, did build a magnificent and most elegant house with a fine prospect." The principal

mass of the house is of great height and nearly square in plan, with a large and lofty turret at each angle, the general effect, especially from a distance, being that of a huge tower. It is finely placed in a well-wooded park near the edge of a lofty eminence overlooking the town and castle of Nottingham. The interior was felt to be slightly disappointing, for although the great hall is a magnificent apartment, the rooms generally have been much modernized. After luncheon the party went to the "rock dwellings." These artificial caves once extended, it is said, for more than a mile along the base of the lofty and precipitous escarpment of old red sandstone rock which probably once formed the margin of the river Trent, and on the highest part of which the mediæval castle was built. A large stretch of the rock was destroyed to make room for the railway-station. Mr. Marshall read in one of the caves a short but interesting paper describing the former and the present extent of the caverns, the several theories that have been advanced as to their origin and uses, and their more recent vicissitudes. They consist of a great number of large and lofty arched chambers, opening generally one into the other, and many of them to the open air. This latter form arises sometimes from wasting of the face of the rock, and sometimes from modern apertures that were cut when the space in front was used as a public pleasure-garden. That portion of them which is generally considered to be of the greatest antiquity is a square chamber, the floor of which is about 10 or 12 feet up the face of the rock, which has evidently been used as a columbarium. Some antiquaries are of opinion that the little niches with which the walls are thickly and regularly pierced—enlarged at the back as in a mediæval dovecot—were intended to receive cinerary urns in the Romano-British period. Attention was directed to a large recess in an adjacent cave, with a flue pierced in the rock over it, where the bodies may have been reduced to ashes. The members then passed on to the castle. As the time would not allow of even the most cursory inspection of the picture and other galleries in the imposing mansion (built by the Duke of Newcastle in the seventeenth century, burnt at the time of the Reform riots, and lately restored and acquired by the people of Nottingham), the visitors confined their attention to an examination of the few remains of the ancient castle, to approach which they had to descend by many subterranean flights of steps and passages to a great depth below the surface. Here they entered a large vault, said to be the dungeon in which the twenty-eight Welsh hostages were confined, who were so cruelly and basely hung on the ramparts of the castle in the year 1212. Having returned to the fresh air, the visitors passed by a second opening again into the bowels of the rock, and reached an exceedingly interesting secret passage, probably as old as the Norman castle. This passage commences on the level at the foot of the rock, and winds about and up with an easy gradient, until it opens to the surface at a point which was probably within the inner ward of the castle. It is cut throughout out of the solid sandstone, and is wide enough for three men to walk along abreast. Somewhat more than half-way up it bifurcates. There can be no doubt that this is the secret passage by which the youthful Edward III.

and his followers entered the castle and surprised Isabella and Mortimer. A short visit was paid, also, to the very fine Perpendicular church of St. Mary.

The CARADOC FIELD CLUB, on August 30, visited the ruins of Buildwas Abbey, and the Abbot's House, a thirteenth-century building recently restored. Sheinton Church was also inspected. When this church was restored, in 1854, a small stone figure of a female, apparently of thirteenth-century work, was discovered, and is thought to represent the founder or some benefactor.

The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on August 31, Mr. J. Philipson, vice-president, being in the chair.—Mr. Hodges exhibited a number of photographs of the oak screen and capitals of columns in Sedgfield Church.—Rev. Walter Featherstonhaugh read an interesting paper on "The Stycas of Northumbria." Mr. Heslop said he thought many would hardly accept the suggested continuity of art from Roman, through Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon times. The Anglo invasion of Northumbria was of so ruthless a character as to have probably obliterated the arts of Rome. As to the composition of bronze or brass coins, they all knew that brass was an alloy composed usually of two parts of copper and one part of zinc. But the discovery of zinc as an independent metal was of comparatively recent date. Brass, therefore, in early times, was obtained by fusing mixtures of ores together, and the metallic product which resulted was brass or bronze, according to the material thus treated. We find, as might be expected from such a primitive practice, great variation in the colour and composition of brass coins, and the accidental presence of lead or other metal, which would be contained in the original ore. With regard to the casting or striking of the stycas, it would be well to have the opinion of an experienced metallurgist. To cast metal in moulds of a highly perishable material was quite practicable. There were cakes of copper, known as "mat copper," in which the perfect and beautiful impression of a mat, made of delicate woven reeds, is produced. This art of casting molten copper on reed mats had been long practised by the Japanese. The questions raised by Mr. Featherstonhaugh as to the stycas and the difficulty of accounting for their variations, might, as he said, be explained by a practical metallurgist.—Mr. J. F. Robinson read some notes on a find of bronze weapons near Medowsley, in May, 1891, of which a spear-head, the only perfect bit now traceable of this find, has been presented to the society.—Mr. Hedley said a discovery he had made was worth noting. In the centre of a hut circle in the camp on Old Berwick hill, there is a piece of rock about 15 inches high roughly rounded off, and its face cuffed over with a pick, which looks as though it had been used as a seat.

The NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a most successful, enjoyable, and well-attended two days' meeting on September 8 and 9.

On the first day the Marshland churches of Walsoken, West Walton, Walpole St. Peter, Walpole St. Andrew, and Terrington were visited—which are described at length in an article by Dr. Cox in another part of this issue. In the evening the Mayor of King's Lynn received the members in the Assembly Room of the Town Hall, when the corporation charters and plate were exhibited: addresses were given by Rev. C. R. Manning, Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A. (who had acted as guide throughout the day), and Dr. Jessop.—On the 9th the following churches were visited: Titney All Saints', Terrington St. John's, Wiggeshall St. Mary's, Wiggeshall St. German's, and Wiggeshall St. Peter's.—We are sorry to be unable to do more than give this brief record.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A PEEP INTO THE PAST: BRIGHTON IN THE OLDEN TIME. By John George Bishop. *Herald Office*, Brighton. 8vo., pp. 456. Numerous illustrations. Price 5s.

This work was originally brought out by Mr. Bishop in 1880 in a more expensive form; we are glad now to welcome a cheaper "People's Edition," with emendations and additions. It opens with an exact reprint of "The Brighthelmston Directory for 1800," a booklet of fifty-two pages, which was brought out by Edward Cobles at the price of 7s. 6d. Brighton was then a town of 7,000 inhabitants and seventeen irregular streets. The season was from June to September, ending in fact where it now begins. The Directory seems to have been published out of the season, as the "principal residents" (whom we should now call "visitors") are exactly ten in number, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Carrington, Ladies Caroline and Emily Harvey, Sir Godfrey Webster, and Lady Shelley. The "Principal Inhabitants" given are seventeen, seven of whom were clergy. As to fashionable entertainments in 1800 the following is the list:

"The Public Rooms at the Castle Tavern, in Castle Square, and the Old Ship Tavern, in Ship Street, open early in July for the Season.

"Sunday: Tea and Promenade, at Tilt's.
Monday: An Undressed Ball, at Tilt's.
Tuesday: An Assembly, at Hicks's.
Wednesday: An Assembly, at Tilt's.
Thursday: An Undressed Ball, at Hicks's.
Friday: An Assembly, at Tilt's.
Saturday: An Assembly, at Hicks's.

"The first Dress Ball is the Monday next after Lewes Races; and Dress Balls are continued occasionally on Mondays and Thursdays throughout the season."

Brighton and Sussex generally were the earliest

homes of English cricket, and Mr. Bishop devotes an interesting section to the subject. The earliest records of cricket show that the game was played in most of the villages of the county as early as 1747. Sussex women were then proficient with bat and ball as well as the men. The following is an extract from the *Leaves Journal* of July 13, 1747:

"On Monday next there will certainly be played in the Artillery Ground, London, the match at Cricket that has been so long talk'd of between the Women of Charlton and Singleton, in Sussex, against the Women of West Dean and Chalgrove, of the same County."

The earliest reference to Brighton as a sea-bathing resort that Mr. Bishop has been able to find is in a letter from a visitor (Rev. W. Clarke, of Buxted), dated July 22, 1736, wherein he says "my morning business is bathing in the sea." It was owing to the strong recommendations of Brighton as a bathing-place by a celebrated medical man, Dr. Russell, that it attained its pre-eminence in the middle of last century as the "Baïæ of England." Dr. Russell took up his residence here in 1754, and died at Brighton in 1759. One of his successors, Dr. Awsiter, in a book published in 1768, strongly recommended drinking the sea as well as bathing in it. As the former feat made many of his patients sick, and the rest thirsty for the remainder of the day, he was induced to permit of its being qualified with milk! "United with milk" (he says) "they become a noble medicine; they are correctors to each other; and milk and seawater so combined will agree with the stomach that could not bear either of them separately." There is much quaint reading about the various professional bathers and dippers. Martha Gunn, of whom a portrait is given, was the admitted "Queen of the Bath" from about 1750 till the beginning of the present century. From this circumstance "Martha" became the usual name applied to bathing women (now rapidly dying out) at various seaside resorts, though this is a fact that has escaped Mr. Bishop's notice. Gentlemen in those days usually required dippers as well as children and the more tender sex. Towards the end of last century the fashion of wearing queues or pigtails began to wane, especially with the young men of society. The *Bon Ton Intelligence* of August, 1791, contains the following:

"The Bathers at Brighton complain bitterly of the trouble they have in pulling the young gentlemen out of the sea since they have cut off their queues. Till one of these docked fashionables is drowned from this circumstance, the rage of cropping will not wear out."

The antiquary will find in these pages some far older details respecting Brighton, Preston, and Hove, than these records of a century ago, but they form the chief charm of a volume that is entertaining from cover to cover.



SADDLEWORTH CHURCH REGISTERS, 1751 to 1800.

Edited by John Radcliffe. Printed for the Editor by John Moore, Uppermill. 8vo., pp. 675. Price not stated.

This second volume of Saddleworth Registers is well edited, clearly printed, and thoroughly indexed. In addition to the marriages, baptisms, and burials of the parish church of St. Chad for the period above stated, the baptisms and burials from the chapels of

Heights, Dobcross, and Lydgate are also given. There are a variety of brief foot-notes to the register entries.

The title, however, of this book is defective, for it is far more than a mere annotated transcript of registers. The last 150 pages contain a great deal of parochial and ecclesiastical information of an interesting character. The supplement opens with a list and account of the vicars from 1663. Of Rev. John Lees, 1663-1714, the following circumstance is recorded: "A man who had been a deist and a notorious liar died. The corpse was to be interred on a fine summer's evening, rather late. The body was accordingly brought to the church gates, and the friends were standing around waiting for the minister. He came from the north side, where he had been reading, and, walking in his surplice, approached the coffin with a solemn air, and laid his hands upon the top of it. The spectators were in silent astonishment, wondering what should come to pass. The venerable minister slowly and deliberately said, 'If this man has died in the faith in which he has lived, his soul is lost for ever!' He then retired." Rev. John Heginbottom, 1721-1771, was an eccentric and a shocking drunkard. Some of the tales of him are painfully irreverent reading. The next incumbent, Rev. Charles Zouch, never occupied the parsonage, but had rooms at a small public-house called the Cross Keys. "He was not intemperate in his habits, but irregular, forgetful, irritable, and negligent of his duties." In 1794 he thrust a heated walking-stick into the eye of his inoffensive landlady, and rendered her blind. He was put in an asylum, where he died in 1831, but held the living of Saddleworth all the time! Nor were the curates any better. Rev. John Sutcliffe, who served the cure of Saddleworth from 1805 to 1828, was "addicted to low company and drinking." The next incumbent, Rev. Richard Whitelock, 1831-1879, was endeared to his parishioners by "his convivial habits," and though an active magistrate, was once suspended for three years by his bishop for a flagrant breach of church discipline, which neither lost him his living or his place on the bench. We are lost in wonder as to why Mr. Radcliffe should put on record these sorry chronicles of scandalous parsons, unless it is to help to prove the divinity of a Church that can survive such a course of disreputable ministers!

A list of Churchwardens is given from 1672, and of Parish Clerks from 1623, and of Sextons from 1682. Copies are also given of the tablets in the church, of the inscriptions on the memorial windows, and of some of the gravestones in the churchyard.

An account of the church furniture and goods, etc., is followed by copies of sundry documents and extracts from the vestry books. In 1623 the following parishioners were excommunicated: "John Broadbent for hewing the Church dore with an axe and making a hole therein. Robert Broadbent, his sonne, for readinge divine service in the absence of the Mynister without any cause. James Broadbent, for readinge the order of Buriall at the buryall of the dead and in the church sometymes service, beinge a younge youth of xvi or xvii yeares of age." At a public vestry meeting in 1723 it was agreed that "A New Altar should be erected in the Chancel." A faculty was granted in 1781 to substitute a ring of six bells for the

three old ones, which were so small that they could not be heard in distant parts of the chapelry, and hence the inhabitants frequently enter the chapel when great part of the service is over. A faculty for an organ was granted in 1788. In the same year we find that the singers' loft at the west end was "commonly called the Cock Loft." The extracts conclude with the translation of a long and valuable deed of arbitration between the abbots of Roche and Wholley respecting the tithes, etc., of Hildebrithorpe (Friarmere), dated 1456.

A good view of Saddleworth church in 1830 is given as a frontispiece. Among the smaller text illustrations may be noted the stocks, with six holes, dated 1688, and a quaint parish hearse, built in 1771.

* * *

LAKE COUNTRY ROMANCES. By Herbert V. Mills. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo. Pp. 236. Eight Illustrations. Price 6s.

Some of the many traditions attaching to the English Lake District have in this neat little volume been woven into four very readable romances. Decidedly the best of these tales, to our mind, is that entitled *Ralph Redman's Atonement*, a story abounding in tragic and pathetic incident, and told with no mean skill; seldom, again, has fuller justice been done to the piety and self-sacrifice of Henry VIII.'s last wife than by the present writer, who has also depicted the character of England's great patriot, Sir Thomas More, with the faithful and familiar approbation of an eye-witness and a friend. In short, the historical background is at once of interest and substantially correct. It must be said, however, that the construction of the last story, *The Crier of Claife*, strikes us as somewhat artificial and strained. We cannot conclude without favourable mention of the artist, Mr. Rigby, who, like the author, has evidently a thorough appreciation of the scenery of the Lake Country.

* * *

Among the PAMPHLETS and MAGAZINES that have been received may be mentioned: *A Pre-Norman Window and some additional early work in Oxford Cathedral*, an illustrated pamphlet (6d.), by Mr. J. Park Harrison, Clarendon Press.—*Guide to the Carthusian Monastery of Mount Grace* (Smithson, Northallerton), a reliable little book of 32 pp., with good ground-plan: no price stated.—*Contributions towards a Wilts Glossary*, by Messrs. Dartnell and Goddard, a reprint from the county archaeological magazine.—*A Comparative Study of the Time in the Christian Liturgy at which the Elements are prepared and set on the Holy Table*, and *The Black Scarf of Modern Church Dignitaries and the Grey Almuce of Medieval Canons* (from the Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society), are two most valuable contributions to liturgical lore, by Dr. Wickham Legg, the scholarly hon. sec. of the Henry Bradshaw Society.—The current numbers of *The American Antiquarian*, *Minerva*, *Western Antiquary*, *East Anglian*, *Northampton Notes and Queries*, and *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*.—*The Builder* of August 20 has a good article on the architecture of West Somerset, well illustrated, including ground-plan of Dunster Church, and cut of Dunster Market.

house; also seven plates of Somersetshire churches and manor-houses visited by the Architectural Association; August 27 contains various other plates and illustrations of old Somersetshire churches; September 3 has a fine series of illustrations and plans of the cathedral churches of Bangor and St. Asaph; September 10 gives a good plate and description of the Clopton Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon; September 17, ground-plan and plates of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield.



Correspondence.

SOUTHILL INSCRIBED STONE.

(Vol. xxv., p. 2.)

AN erroneous version of my reading of the inscription on the Southill Stone, near Callington, is inserted in the January number of the *Antiquary*.

I have never stated to anyone that I found the legend to be:

P CVMREGNI
T FILI MAVCI.

The following is my reading: X P ("Chr." in Greek) conjoined in monogram so as to present the appearance of an upright cross with looped head, a very well-known abbreviation of the name of "Christos" (Christ).

This is cut erect towards the upper part of the face of the stone. Below this symbol are two concentric curves, embracing two lines of words (in Latin) running downward, viz.:

CVMREGN—
FILI MAVC—

for, "Cumregni fili Mauci;" the final I of each name being placed horizontally, as compared with the other letters, and each pair of letters in "fili" being conjoined.

This monument, the *Christian memorial* of "Cumregnus, son of Maucus," dates from the latter part of the Romano-British period. Many other stones with the Chi-Rho monogram, and many with the recumbent I, occur in Cornwall and elsewhere.

W. IAGO, B.A.,
Local Secretary for Cornwall, of the
Society of Antiquaries, London.

Westheath, Bodmin,
September 6, 1892.

ROMAN ALTAR AT WALLSEND.

(Vol. xxv., p. 235; and xxvi., pp. 26, 36.)

In connection with this find it may be pointed out from the *Notitia* that the cohort located at Segedunum were Lergors, and not Lingons; and there were other Lergors at Cangavata, but no Lingons are to be found in the *Notitia*. Therefore, this find relating to

Lingons at Wallsend cannot identify it with either Segedunum or Cangavata, where there were Lergors. But it does not appear certain from what is said whether the altar found at Tynemouth related to Lingons or Lergors; and therefore not much satisfactory information can be gained from that at present. It can be shown, however, by the distance of Wallsend from Corbridge, that Wallsend is Bremenium; for Riechester, where Bremenium is usually placed, is not only outside the *limes* of the wall, but also too far from Corbridge (Costopitum).

It would appear from the altar now found that there were at Wallsend (Bremenium) Lingons; and from the altar found at Riechester that there were also Exploratores, a detachment of whom established this altar at Riechester, where they had probably been at work on the fortifications; and this seems to explain the puzzling inscription on the latter altar.

H. F. NAPPER.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

J. J. S.—Appeals for funds for Church "Restoration" can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" under the most exceptional circumstances, and never at the request of the architect.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1892.

Notes of the Month.

WITH the October number of the *Lichfield Diocesan Magazine* an appeal has been issued for further funds for what is innocently termed the "needful reparation" of the cathedral church. The appeal made last February for £20,000 has only produced £5,000, and we are sorry to say, from the way some of it has been expended, and from the way in which it is intended to use further funds, that we can only regret that the Dean and Chapter obtained even a quarter of what they asked. Not feeling, we suppose, quite satisfied with their own architect, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, or wishing, at all events, to have his opinion more authoritatively backed up before again appealing to the public, the Chapter invited Mr. J. S. Pearson, of all men, to report on the wisdom of their procedure. Mr. Pearson's report is now being circulated with the renewed appeal. A considerable portion of the £5,000 has been expended in removing the big fifteenth-century window (altered and repaired in Bishop Hackett's days), and in substituting for it five lancets. Says Pearson on Scott: "The remains of the early windows were so marked that it was not a difficult matter to reproduce them, and, under the circumstances, I entirely approve of this restoration." Anyone who has watched Mr. Pearson's methods with regard to several of our cathedral churches that have, alas! fallen into his jaws, know only too well the way in which he ruthlessly crushes out those traces of religious history and of successive stages of art that form the

chief glory and interest of our national minsters. To go back to some "period" that he esteems the best of its kind, or the prevailing feature of the building under treatment, is Mr. Pearson's notion of the fitting method of dealing with these gradually-developed fabrics. Of this craze, which of necessity sweeps away the evidences of whole epochs of our ecclesiastical history, Mr. Pearson is the worst, because far the most able exponent. Everyone knew beforehand that, if Mr. Pearson was called in, he would be sure to be delighted with Mr. Scott's partial destruction of the gable end of the north transept, so that it is no surprise to find that it meets with his special benediction, and that he utters a pious aspiration that the destruction of that part of the minster may be rendered still more complete.



With regard to the further work that Mr. Pearson recommends, we much mistrust his remarks as to the north aisle of the nave, and as to the nave groining, and can readily picture in advance (when we look at what he has done at Lincoln) the vulgar neatness and the patterned propriety of the new stonework as it emerges from his hands. As to the raising of the roofs, which is to cost the round sum of £5,000, the project seems to us absolutely wanton, and likely, as a matter of taste, to prove wholly disastrous. True, the roofs as rebuilt in the seventeenth century fall somewhat short of the original pitch, but they are good and substantial, and were erected at the most interesting of all the stirring periods through which the great church of Mercia has passed. The general outlines, too, of the roofs of Lichfield Minster are so good and beautiful in effect, as almost everyone of artistic feeling would be bound to admit, that we altogether decline to allow that it would be in any degree safe to allow Messrs. Scott and Pearson to pull them down to work out their own notions of improvement and of greater beauty. Irrespective of the irrational destruction of good and interesting work some two and a half centuries old, the notion that this pair of modern architects would make the great church a thing of greater beauty by putting the roofs back to their conception of thirteenth-century lines is at the best a most risky

problem. When they have done the roofs (if, unhappily, the money should be forthcoming), the remaining portions of the building that have not been dragged back into imaginary thirteenth-century dress will, perforce, look still more incongruous. Our sons, if not ourselves, will then be asked for another £20,000 to do these parts into Pearsonesque, and then perchance, when all that is old has utterly vanished, the "restorers" and "repairers" will hold their souls in peace.

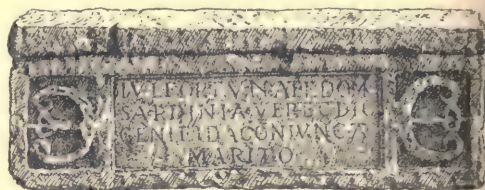


Mr. Pearson's propositions also include "much reparation of walls, windows, etc.," of the chapter-house and its vestibule. He says "it is a building of so much interest that no pains should be spared in preserving it and in restoring its lost and decaying features." There is an explicit frankness about this statement that makes us shudder at the thought of the masonry of Lichfield chapter-house becoming like that of Lincoln after it had passed through the mill, neat, crisp, and smooth as though for tennis play, but with an utter loss of artistic charm and of any breath of mediæval story. But it is to the proposition with regard to the roofs that the most special protest should be made. It makes us not a little indignant to find throughout this circular a free use of the word "reparation," which some of us not long ago substituted for "restoration," as implying the milder and more necessary treatment of old buildings. And when we actually find at the head of a circular proposing to destroy a perfectly sound and admirable series of roofs the words "needful reparation," whilst we admire the audacity, we are shocked at the — well, euphemism of the Chapter. Have not the good folk of Lichfield diocese some respect for the great Bishop of the Restoration epoch, in many ways one of the ablest and most interesting prelates that ever sat in the chair of St. Chad? We tell them plainly that it is Bishop Hacket's chapter in the story of their church that Messrs. Scott and Pearson are trying to wipe out.



Mr. J. E. Foster, of Cambridge, draws our attention to a certain similarity between the torque-like ornaments on the shaft of the incised cross at St. Peter's, Derby, drawn on

pages 47 and 141 of this volume, and the sculpture at the ends of the inscription on the front of a large Roman stone coffin in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Of this coffin, the finest and most interesting sepulchral monument in the York Museum, which is so exceptionally rich in Romano-British remains, we give an illustration, so that the ornamentation may be compared. This coffin, which is 7 feet long by 2 feet 4 inches deep, was found in



March, 1877, during excavations made by the North-Eastern Railway Company. The inscription is as follows:

IVL . FORTVNATE . DOMO
SARDINIA . VEREC . DIO
GENI FIDA CONIVNCTA
MARITO.

This is the tomb of Julia Fortunata, wife of M. Verec. Diogenes, the wife of the Sevir or Sextumvir of York, whose own inscribed coffin was found three centuries earlier, namely in February, 1580. The same kind of ornament, though much more roughly executed, may be also noticed on three large stone Roman coffins found at Clifton, which are now sheltered under a vaulted passage of St. Leonard's Hospital in the York Museum grounds.



Lord Charles Bruce, who, it is well known, has made a study of the contents of the Althorpe Library, has written an account of the most important books in the collection. This will shortly be published in a volume of some three hundred pages 4to, with numerous illustrations and facsimiles, under the title, "Treasures of the Althorpe Library: The Origin and Development of the Art of Printing, illustrated by examples from the Collection of Earl Spencer." The publisher will be Mr. Elliot Stock.

The visit of the Yorkshire Archæological Association to Beverley on September 28, referred to elsewhere in our "Proceedings" columns, had the good result of setting at rest a point that has of late caused much difference of opinion among the few who thoroughly know the fabric of the minster. In the easternmost bays of the triforium of the nave, and only to be seen after much climbing, and in the comparative dark, are wide circular Norman arches ornamented with chevron-moulding. The vicar, Rev. H. E. Nolloth, when he first noticed these, felt assured they were part of the original Norman nave, but more than one architectural antiquary of the district has disagreed with him in consequence of the later date of the present appearance of the nave arcades below these arches. It was contended that the later architects had re-used Norman material. Mr. St. John Hope, however, when conducting the party at the minster last month, emphatically declared in Mr. Nolloth's favour, and an opinion such as his will be accepted as almost putting the matter beyond further dispute. He concluded that the Norman arches were *in situ* as originally built, because of (1) the wide-jointed masonry of the surrounding stone-work; because (2) the stones were axed and not claw-tooled; and because (3) the east bays with the Norman mouldings were the only ones white-washed, which was characteristic in that position only of work of the Norman period. Some of the antiquaries present made a great point of the discovery of a few clawed-tooled stones among the axed ones; but as the work has been very probably patched, Mr. Hope remained unshaken.

We are particularly glad that Mr. Romilly Allen has called attention in a recent letter to the *Times* (September 20) to the extraordinary apathy exhibited by the curators of our museums, and by the public generally, with regard to the national art of sculpture in stone, which, in mediæval times, attained so high a degree of excellence in this country. Every phase of art in sculpture—Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, and even Central American—are adequately illustrated in our national collections, whilst that of our Saxon, Celtic, Scandinavian, English,

and Norman forefathers alone remains unrepresented. The Universities have their professors of Celtic and Saxon, but where are the museums into which the learned professors can take their pupils, and show them how the streams of art and literature ran side by side during the pre-Conquest period? Surely it is time that this reproach to our supposed advance in culture was removed.

It has been suggested that the old Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which will shortly become vacant, should be utilized for a gallery of casts, models, photographs, etc., to illustrate the sister arts of architecture and sculpture in Great Britain and Ireland from the introduction of Christianity to the end of the twelfth century. As a cultivated literary style necessarily implies a wide knowledge of all the best things that have ever been written, so advance in art can only be attained after a close study of the masterpieces of past ages. Such a study with regard to the works of art in sculptured stone executed in this country is at present impossible, which in a great measure explains why most of the sculptured details of modern buildings are in such execrable taste. A collection of the kind proposed would no doubt soon be the means of effecting a marked improvement in the æsthetic appearance of our public buildings.

In the course of the formation of the new public park, in the grounds surrounding the Castle of Colchester, some walls have been unearthed, which are of some interest, as showing that there was a fortress on this spot in Roman times. On the west, north, and east sides of the Castle Bailey are large earthen ramparts, and in a cutting through the north-west corner a wall was found, having distinct and unmistakable Roman characters; and from the area inclosed by it a cloaca was uncovered, arched over with Roman brick, and plastered inside and on the bottom with hard red mortar, usually considered Roman. These discoveries rather support the theory of the late Rev. H. Jenkins, that the present keep is also a Roman building; as it may be fairly argued that, if the outworks were of this period, the remaining portion of the

fortress is also of the same age. It is easily to be seen that many of the characters, relied on to prove the Norman origin of the keep, are clearly insertions into an older building, so that after all the late Rev. H. Jenkins, and those who follow him, may be correct in their determination of the date of its erection.

An effort is now being made to purchase and add Mr. Joslin's superb collection of local Roman antiquities to the already rich collection in the museum in the castle, if the requisite funds can be obtained. It is to be hoped the town will respond liberally, and enable the committee, who have the subject in hand, to purchase the collection, and to make the Colchester Museum second to none in the kingdom. Last year the visitors, who put their names down on entering the museum, numbered about 17,000, nearly half of whom gave residences outside the borough.

The exposure of the undue ascendancy of carnality at the recent meeting of the British Archæological Association at Cardiff, that we felt constrained to make last month, has brought us a variety of correspondence. Mr. J. Romilly Allen writes: "I am exceedingly glad that you have spoken up about the free-lunchers who turn the congresses of the British Archæological Association into an excuse for eating and drinking at other people's expense. I hope that your remarks will produce a good effect. I am personally extremely disgusted at the turn things have taken, and I shall use my best endeavours in the Council to carry out the reforms you suggest. In the meantime the more the influence of public opinion is used to put down this abuse the better. The British Archæological Association is composed of two classes: (1) The workers who attend the meetings throughout the session, and keep up the journal by the contribution of papers; and (2) the free-lunchers who turn up in force at congresses, but never appear at any other time. You are quite welcome to use my name, and publish this communication in any way you think fit. I am sure that the majority of the members of the British Archæological Association are quite ignorant

of the true state of affairs, and would be only too glad to get rid of the free-lunchers once and for all."

Another distinguished member of the association writes: "Although one of the British Archæological Association Council, I was delighted to see the remarks in the *Antiquary* about the Cardiff meeting. The evil is a real one, and it was high time it was exposed. There will now be hopes of a reform." A third correspondent, who was present at the meetings, says: "You are quite right in stating that we had only fifteen minutes allowed wherein to inspect Caerphilly Castle, which seemed to me a monstrous absurdity after the long drawn-out and sumptuous luncheon. Barely three minutes were assigned to the fine Dyffryn cromlech, whilst such an attraction as the Ogam stone near Margam was altogether omitted. The only times we were not at all hurried during the congress was when we were eating and drinking at other people's expense."

The interesting old fifteenth-century carved-oak parclose screens that formed the line of demarcation between the chancel and its aisles in the parish church at South Pool, Devon, have, after an absence of nearly six months, been once again erected upon the same foundations on which they originally stood some 450 years ago. What with the ill-advised treatment of ignorant churchwardens early in the present century, and the prevailing damp, the screens had both fallen into a lamentable state of decay. Happily, before it was too late, the rector placed the screens in the hands of Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter. There they have been judiciously cared for and repaired, and not (according to the report that reaches us) in any way unduly restored. Each screen is divided into four bays; the most eastern, in both instances, is utilized as a doorway and means of approach from aisle to altar. The other compartments, above the transoms, are carried up by carved posts, divided in their turn, into triple openings by moulded mullions. Above, is gracefully-conceived and carved tracery, supporting the main cornice.

With regard to brass-rubbing, a lady writes to us from Edgworth, near Bolton, to the following effect: "I see in your number for October an account of the difficulties encountered in the attempt to rub Sir John D'Aubernoun's brass in Surrey. My sister and I had a very similar experience in May, 1890, at Hildersham, in Cambridgeshire, where, in a brutally-restored church, there are three or four rather nice brasses. Haynes mentions them as from about 1379 to 1530; two had graceful foliated crosses, with the Holy Trinity in the head under the canopy, and one was of a skeleton, which is rather a rare form in brasses. With great difficulty we induced the sexton to let us into the church. He then stoutly denied the existence of any brasses, and, on being pressed, was hardly persuaded to lift the matting and let us look at them. An application we made at the vicarage was very rudely refused. Has the clergyman a real right to refuse permission to rub them, even when in the chancel, as these were? We have rubbed about a hundred in other parts of England, and only in one other case had any difficulty."



Rev. W. Dobie, minister of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, writes to us about the carved chest in that church, which is described as pertaining to St. Nicholas, Liverpool, together with the date, 1651, and the name of the donor, on which we recently commented (p. 91). Mr. Dobie contends that the chest is a modern forgery. It was bought at a public sale on April 11, 1885, and was given to the church by the late Lady Marjoribanks. This is another instance of the miserable dodges of modern forgers in oak to procure purchasers. There is no accounting for tastes, but we wonder much that Mr. Dobie and the members of the church of Ladykirk cared to possess a chest which claimed to belong to another church, and which we suppose they at first believed to be genuine. And we now wonder still more that Mr. Dobie should be so anxious to keep in the house of God that which he admits to be a fraudulent piece of roguery, or, as he euphemistically prefers to style it, "a cleverly-executed modern antique"! A lie in oak had surely better be in a secular building. When the Duke of Norfolk discovered how he had been imposed

upon by fraudulent dealers, he made a holocaust in his castle courtyard of the various pieces of falsely-dated and initialed furniture that he had been persuaded to buy at high prices. We should be glad to hear that like honest treatment had been meted out to this Ladykirk chest.



To the list of detached church towers given in the last number of the *Antiquary* (p. 156), Rev. Leonard Wilkinson tells us that we may add that of Westbury on Severn, of which he is vicar. In this instance, the thirteenth-century tower, surmounted by a great wooden spire of curious construction, stands clear away on the north side of the church by 50 feet. Thirty years ago the sanctus bell-cot, bell, and all, were in position on the east gable of the nave; but the bell was, all too generously, presented to a mission-room in another parish, and the bell-cot was pulled down during a "restoration"! The tower of Walford, near Ross, may also be added to the list of detached campaniles, though in this case the tower-buttresses touch the north wall of the church.



We have received from Mr. Frank Latchmore, of Hitchin, two well-executed photographs of a picturesque double-arched pack-horse bridge at Sutton, near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. It is said in the neighbourhood that there is only one other such bridge now remaining in England, but this is not correct. At Derwent, Derbyshire, there is a single arch pack-horse bridge of early date, with the stump at the apex of the parapet, whence sprang the cross, or crucifix, the usual adjunct of a mediæval bridge. At the entrance to the lovely valley of the Horner, Exmoor, there is an old steep-pitched narrow bridge leading to the Hacketty Way, a bridle-path from West Luccombe to Porlock. Thirty or forty years ago there were several other such bridges extant on the confines of Exmoor, and we have no reason to suppose that they have all disappeared. We shall be glad to hear from our correspondents of any pack-horse bridges that are still used or are standing.



It is most unfortunate that respectable journals will continue to puff the absurdities of water-finding "diviners." The demand

will create the supply ; and so long as there are fools to be found who think that the twiddling of a forked bit of wood between the fingers will reveal to the twiddler the existence of springs beneath his feet, so long will knaves be found to pander to their folly, and to dip into the fools' purses. These divining gentry are multiplying. One was exercising his craft last month in the North Riding of Yorkshire, whilst the *Morning Post* was at the same time drawing attention to the antics of one William Stone in the Isle of Wight. By all means employ experts to say where there is a likelihood of water being found, but if that expert claims to be a "diviner," and to find out such things by an occult process, he is merely reproducing a long ago exploded mediæval superstition ; he is breaking the laws both of God and man, and ought to be dealt with as a rogue under a statute to which we have more than once referred. And yet the last performance in the Isle of Wight is said to have been on the estate of a clergyman !

A learned F.S.A. correspondent, who takes a milder view than ourselves, writes to us : " I have had a somewhat similar experience of the divining-rod to that related on p. 43. A diviner was told (by way of experiment only) to find the water supplies in the garden of a house in Somersetshire. The water in this case had been laid on very oddly, and did not take the natural lines. The diviner, in each case, bent his twig at the natural lines, not at the real, but less natural places. I think it is plain that the diviners have an acquired instinct for finding water, and are therefore worth consulting. But they are, probably, often self-deceived in their use of the divining-rod. It is, so to say, part of their uniform, without which they would be helpless, and there is thus a virtue in the object, though it is not by any means what they (and others who should know better) suppose it to be."

Recent excavations on Harrowly Hill, Carlisle, have revealed some very interesting Roman graves. The exact site is on the east side of the London Road, where forty new houses are being erected, and where a Roman cemetery is known, from previous

discoveries, to have stood beside the Roman road southwards from Carlisle. The present finds consist of wooden coffins, pottery, etc., and the burials appear to have been in every case by interments, not by cremation. The most interesting burial is one in which the coffin-boards, still preserved, measure 8 feet in length ; the inside was filled with a fatty earth, in which was a skull, and over the top, face downwards, lay an inscribed stone, 20 inches high, with six lines of inscription in memory of a Greek, apparently named Flavius Antigonus Papias, who died at the age of about 60. The end of the inscription is broken off, which is much to be regretted, as the concluding formula is one of some interest, and the stone is certainly of a late Roman date, and possibly enough belongs to the fourth century.

Just before going to press we hear of the discovery of the foundations of a Norman apsidal chapel under the cathedral church of Carlisle. We hope to give further particulars in our next issue.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN addition to the discoveries at Athens recorded last month, the suburban topography of the city has also received fresh light from the excavations conducted by Mr. Kampourouglous on behalf of the archæological society on the Via Sacra, between Athens and Eleusis. They took place at three different points not far from Athens, viz., in front of the cloister called in Greek *Prophetes Elias*, and on the site of the sanctuary of Venus, where little niches can be seen cut in the rock for the reception of votive offerings.

Pausanias, in his description of the Via Sacra and of its monuments, makes mention of the sanctuary, or little temple, of the hero Kyamites, and says that there were there two remarkable sepulchral monuments, the one belonging to a distinguished person of the Isle of Rhodes ; the other, a very splendid one, erected by the Macedonian Harpalos to the memory of his wife Pythio-

nike. The excavations made near the cloister of the prophet Elias have brought to light a square *crepidoma*, or *stereobates*, very probably supporting a temple, which may have been the sanctuary of the hero just mentioned. The two graves discovered in its middle form no objection, as they may have been dug after the destruction of the temple; but hitherto all epigraphical witness is wanting. Another *crepidoma* of 20 mètres discovered near belongs, on the other hand, without doubt, to a small private cemetery, and, so far, no remains have come to light which might be remains of the two monuments noticed by the *periegetes*. This last *crepidoma*, however, enables us to determine in that locality the direction of the Via Sacra, to which they ran parallel.

* * *

So, likewise, enough light has not yet been thrown on the remains discovered in the excavations at the monastery of Daphne itself, to show whether they may have belonged to the temple of Apollo, which the same Pausanias describes after the Kyamites, and which, according to tradition, was built on the Via Sacra by the descendants of Kephalos on their return from exile. In this sanctuary existed, according to Pausanias, besides the statue of Apollo, and of Athena, also those of Demeter and Kore. The explorations have now brought to light remains of an ancient edifice, as well as the fragment of a bust of a young woman, which may very well have belonged to an image of Kore; but, unfortunately, the head is wanting, as also all distinctive sign of attribution.

* * *

But especially fruitful were the researches around the Venus sanctuary. The portions of construction belonging to this precinct, as well as those of some constructions added later, were entirely disinterred, and thus was revealed the famous four-square polygonal wall which stood before the sanctuary, and which Pausanias describes as worthy of being seen and admired. The shrine contained, further, a large number of fragmentary statuettes of the goddess, and many figures of her attributes, as doves and pomegranates, as also inscriptions, etc., so that the position of this group of buildings, corresponding to

that described by the traveller, can now be exactly determined. In this same locality a good bit of the ancient road has also been laid bare, and it proves to be a carriageable road $5\frac{1}{2}$ mètres wide, with two raised causeways at the sides.

* * *

From the vestiges now visible, it would seem that a good portion of the ancient Via Sacra still remains intact, and only awaits digging to appear to view. Some portion still retains, like the streets of Pompeii, the marks of the wheels of chariots. A milliary stone of Roman times has also been discovered, measuring a distance of the sanctuary of Aphrodite from the *Asty*, or the centre of Athens, in Roman miles.

* * *

In continuing the excavations at Rhamnus there were found upon the Acropolis many remains of buildings, and some bases of statues, as also some inscriptions. From one of the latter we learn of the existence there of a theatre and a temple of Dionysos Lenaios.

* * *

The latest excavations at the tumulus of Marathon have brought to light in the lowermost strata a *bothros*, or large ditch, made like a tomb, similar to that lately found in the tumulus of Vurvâ, and destined to receive the remains of food from the funereal banquet. It has a length of 9 mètres, and has 1 of breadth. It was found full of ashes, charcoal, and bones of animals, as well as fragments of vases, out of which latter could be pieced together two large vases with figures.

* * *

At Gytheion, in the Peloponnesus (Laconia), excavations were made in the theatre. In the *cavea*, which appears to have been divided into four *cunei*, seven rows of steps were found preserved, of which the first, that is the lowest, is formed of a half-circle of detached seats, or thrones, evidently designed for the authorities, or magistrates, and similar in form to those of the theatre at Epidauros.

* * *

The works at Epidauros and Mycenæ have not produced much this year. The researches in this latter place were directed in part to the interior of the Acropolis, on the north of the Lion Gate. In examining the *tholos-tombs*,

before explored, important architectural ornaments belonging to the entrance-gate were found. They consist of reliefs on slabs of red stone, which covered the void triangle above the architrave, and of two alabaster half-columns, which flanked the gate itself, and which have a capital like that of the characteristic column at the famous Lion Gate. Dr. Tsoundas has published in the *Ephemeris Archaeologike* the text of the important archaic inscription discovered by him amongst some constructions of late period outside the Acropolis. It is inscribed upon a base, and tells us of the worship of Perseus, which, as attested by Pausanias, was an object of veneration in the country of Mycenæ, where he had a sanctuary.

* * *

At Rome, during, some excavations at the Bocca della Verità, two ancient sewers, or immense drains, came to light, apparently dating from the reign of Servius Tullius. One, of the drains has an aperture of 1·8 mètres, and the other measures 3 mètres in diameter. An important feature in the discovery is that the vaults are formed of cone-shaped stone cut thus, a peculiarity proving that the vault of the Cloaca Massima is not the only one constructed in this way, as was formerly supposed.

* * *

As the *New York Herald* learns by telegram, Mr. Gifford, instructor of botany in Swarthmore College of Pennsylvania, who has been studying the archæology of Southern New Jersey for some time, recently, while exploring in this vicinity, has discovered a campground, from which he has collected a fine variety of implements and Indian utensils. The other day he found Indian bones, some tortoise-shells, an oddly-shaped pipe, a bushel basket of large, queerly-ornamented potsherds, Indian plummets, arrow-heads and spear-points, jasper scrapers, bone implements, and an awl delicately made from jasper, evidently for punching holes in leather.

* * *

The museum of the Louvre has recently acquired a fifteenth-century bronze from Venice, representing a nude man in the prime of life, probably an Italian *condottiere*. The figure is about 40 centimètres high, and is marvellously sculptured, displaying

much energy of mind and body. The face is young and beardless, and the *coiffure* is of the time of Bellini, a full round wig, with the hair falling over the forehead and neck. The weight of the body rests on the right leg; the left arm, carelessly bended, leans with the back of the hand on the thigh; the right hand, raised to the height of the shoulders, grasps the staff of a lance or light banner, which has unfortunately disappeared. The whole frame is modelled in proportions of ideal beauty, with a rare daring and concentrated muscular strength, not, however, without suppleness and gracefulness. The statue has all the air of an antique, though possessing an aspect somewhat harsher and more stern.

* * *

During the summer meeting of the Ratisbon Historical *Verein* Dr. Ebner was fortunate enough, on an excursion to the old episcopal residence of Donaustauf, founded in the tenth century, to discover in the famous bishop's chapel some frescoes of the twelfth century, representing life-size portraits of the bishops of Ratisbon from the foundation of the see. Each figure has the name painted vertically, as that of ERCHANFRIDUS QUINTUS HUIUS SEDIS EPISCOPUS (+864); GEBEHARDUS TERTIUS and GEBEHARDUS QUARTUS (+1060-1105). Our congratulations to Dr. Ebner on his recent nomination to a professional chair at Eichstadt.

* * *

M. du Chatellier, who received the Archæological Institute in 1882 with such splendid hospitality at his Château of Kernuz, in Finisterre, has now added to the already rich collection all admired there a fine crescent-shaped gold collar of prehistoric times (like the *Mind*, or *Minn*, of Irish museums), not the first found in the tombs of Gaul, but the first snatched from the jaws of the crucible. It was found at Saint Potan, Côtes du Nord, in 1890, and sold to a jeweller, but only now recovered for scientific observation. It is in the form of a gorget of hammered gold, 1½ millimètres thick, the greatest width 77, the ends terminating in two discs 2 centimètres in diameter, which, bending, cross each other, and fasten in a mode as simple as it is original. The weight is 194 grammes, and the diameter is from 11 to 12 centimètres.

Of the two geographical charts sent by the Pope to the Columbian Exposition at Madrid, the first measures 2·50 by 1·25 mètres. The author is uncertain, but was probably contemporary with Alexander VI., though without doubt the map must have been finished much later, and appears to have been continued by slow degrees, passing, probably through many hands, as new discoveries were made and added to the chart. The discoveries in America are written chiefly in Spanish, as *El stretto de Ferdinando de Magalhaens*. The line which Pope Alexander caused to be drawn, in order to divide the Portuguese from the Spanish possessions, in accordance with his Bull, *Inter cetera*, of May 3, 1493, goes from north to south, and is called on the chart *Linea divisionis Castelan et Portuguen*. This line coincides on the chart with 30 degrees western longitude, counting from its first meridian in the island of Ferro. The countries traversed are badly delineated, the drawing being rude and irregular. Commencing from the north, the first country cut through is that called the Bacalaos, discovered by Cabot, who likewise discovered the neighbouring country, Labrados, and the Islands of Terre Tormenta, Dolosambrales, Capocarnoso, Bains de los Garmos, Punta de los Aves, Cavaresca, and others. The line of division, entering the sea, returns to the coast on the line of the actual Guiana (Holland), and cuts through Maragnon, at the point where it receives the Trapajos. The islands discovered by Columbus figure as St. Domingo, Trinidad, Bahama, Eleuthera, Abaco, Andros, and others, of which it is now impossible to decipher the names. This chart has, however, an archæological and historical value far greater than its scientific or geographical.

* * *

The second map, which comprises all the known world, is in length 2·76 mètres, and breadth 2·10, and is most accurately designed. The names are written in coloured letters, as are also the many historical notes which cover the upper and lower margins. On the upper margin we read, among other notes, *Carta universal en que se contiene dodo lo que del mundo hasta agora se ha descubierto Nizola Diego Ribero, Cosmographo de su Majestad: Ano de 1529 en Sevilla*, and on the lower

margin the sentence is continued: *la qual se divide en dos partes conforme à la capitulacion que Niezieran los Catholicos Reyes des Espana y el Rey Don Juan de Portugal en Tordesilla, ano de 1494*. This line of division, or demarcation, is here carried from the north to the centre, and passes at the 30th grade to the west of the promontory called Capoverde, on the eastern side of which appear the arms of Spain, and on the western those of Portugal.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XV.—THE DURHAM UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

By ROACH LE SCHONIX.



WHEN the grand pile of the cathedral church of Durham is approached, as is usual, from the north, a low range of buildings will be noticed on the left, which were formerly almshouses of the foundation of munificent Bishop Cosin. Part of these almshouses have been turned into a museum, which bears the proud title of the Museum of the University of Durham, and which invites the public to a view of its contents on payment of the modest sum of twopence. The official calendar of Durham tells us that soon after the university was founded (1832) the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, a canon of the cathedral, presented a collection of objects of natural history, which has received additional donations from members of the university and others. The museum consists of a single, fairly lofty, but somewhat narrow, room. A wonderful amount is packed into this small place by an ingenious arrangement of wall and table cases, and by the addition of a narrow gallery which runs round three sides of the room.

The museum contains a mixed assortment of ethnological curios of the sort that are usually met with in provincial collections, whether large or small, and that are of no special value, such as native New Zealand cloth, Iceland saddles, model of a catamaran, etc.

It was pleasant, however, to find two large cases of first-class archæological value, and which are filled with finds from the Roman station at Binchester (Vinovium), and which were presented by Mr. J. Proud, Bishop Auckland, in 1880. The case in the centre of the room, close to the entrance, contains the interesting triple vase of black ware, described and illustrated in the *Antiquary* for January, 1892 (vol. xxv., p. 47); various bronze articles and fragments, the best of which is a perfect and large strigil for bathers found in the circular bath; several bone and horn stamps intended (as is reasonably conjectured on the label) for marking coarse pottery, and which were probably used by the native Britains rather than by the Romans; many fragments of glass, including several pieces of window-glass, obtained by casting, and which may fairly be termed plate-glass; a considerable number of pieces of Samian ware, the rim of a mortarium, and the handle of an amphora of rough white ware, all bearing potters' names; a collection of pieces of Samian ware turned black by the action of fire, probably when the station was burnt; many nails, holdfasts, and parts of horse furniture of iron, as well as several well-formed knives of the same metal; and a varied collection of Roman coins. In a little box, on a bed of cotton-wool, within this case, a very small engraved jasper gem; it is engraved with a two-faced head, and the label gives to the reader the highly-amusing choice of believing these faces to represent either Socrates and his wife Xantippe, or else Bacchus and Silenus! This gem is illustrated in Dr. Sanday's Cambridge edition of the *Bacchæ* of Euripides.

On the floor beneath this case are several large fragments of columns, bases, receiving-stones for door-posts, and other wrought stones from Binchester, as well as several mill-stones with striated surfaces, and some broken querns.

In the large case, from the same station, against the wall is one of the most perfect small Roman hand-mills that we have seen in any collection; it only wants the central iron and spindle and the wooden handle to be quite complete. Aldborough (Isurium) furnishes another sample nearly equally good in its little local museum. There are also to be seen in this case a variety of pieces of

mortaria rims painted with different patterns; a good deal of a nicely-embossed Samian ware, and of the dark Durobrivian pottery; some unexplained bobbin-like objects in terra-cotta, found in the circular bath; a variety of pierced roundlets usually described as spindle-whorls, but which the writer of the labels believes to have been, as well as the unperforated examples, toys or counters in connection with the playing of some game; several pieces of thick wall-plaster retaining colour or coloured patterns on their outer smooth surface; horse teeth and boar tusks; roofing and ridge tiles; square flue tiles for heat from the hypocaust; and portions of concrete flooring with moulding which ran round the floor near the walls.

In the same case, and from the same station of Vinovium, are a statue of the goddess Flora, mutilated and used as a building-stone in Roman times, a plain reminder of the length of the period of their occupation; an altar erected in honour of the Transmarine Mothers by the troops from Spain who garrisoned Vinovium; and a votive tablet erected by Marcus Aurelius Chrysocomas to the deities Æsculapius (god of healing), and his daughter Salus (goddess of safety), in fulfilment of a vow made for the health and safety of the regiment of Vettonian dragoons; Chrysocomas was medical officer to the regiment.*

* These two inscriptions are given as follows, together with an extensive and literal translation in Mr. Boyle's recently-issued *Guide to the County of Durham* (p. 86). The votive tablet is thus inscribed:

. . . VLAPIO
. . . SALVTI
. . . TE ALAE . VET
. . . C . R . M . AVRE
. . . OCOMAS . ME
. . . LM

Æsculapio
et Saluti
pro Salute alae Vet-
torum civium Romanorum Marcus Aure-
lius . . . ocomas medicus
votum solvit libens merito.

(To Æsculapius and Salus for the health of the ala of Vettonians Roman Citizens Marcus Aurelius . . . ocomas, physician, willingly discharges a vow.)

The altar bears the following inscription:

MATR
TRAMAR
EQVIT AL
VETT C R
V S L M

In the gallery is a curious horse-shoe in good condition, undoubtedly Roman; it was found 12 feet below the surface in the Bailey, Durham. The York Museum has several Roman horse-shoes of alike pattern.

The feature of the museum is a good collection of British birds, which is nearly complete. There are most, if not all, of the British rarities, such as the Bohemian wax-wing, the golden oriole, the great bustard, and, finally, that highly valuable specimen of a now extinct British bird—the great awk, in fairly good condition.

A small English oak chest of the seventeenth century, of plain but good design, stands on the floor of the museum; we were tempted to raise the lid, and found it full of other dusty and unmounted specimens of ornithology.

The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, who gave these birds, inherited his taste in ornithology, and many of his specimens, from his relative, Rev. Francis Gisborne, Rector of Staveley, Derbyshire, 1759 to 1821. The *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society* for 1892 (vol. xiv.) contains a most interesting annotated register of birds shot by this worthy in his Derbyshire parish from 1761 to 1784. The father of the sportsman was Rev. James Gisborne, Rector of Staveley, 1716 to 1759, and Canon of Durham from 1742. The Rev. Dr. Cox printed some entertaining letters of Canon Gisborne, giving his Durham experiences, in the fourth volume of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*.

There are also some well and cleverly-arranged shells (chiefly foreign), a few geological specimens, and some good fossils from the coal seams in the upper gallery.

In a small flat case at the south end of the gallery is one of those wonderful collections of ill-assorted relics—a hopeless jumble of seasons, times, and peoples, which are not infrequently found in old-fashioned museums, and which always make us think

of “a happy family” in inanimate nature. This Durham case contains a napkin that belonged to King William and Queen Mary; a small terracotta lamp from Rome; a bone skate from York; an admission card to Nelson’s funeral; a long black plaited Chinese pig-tail; and then, for the credit of our nation, a fluffy length of light-coloured hair, labelled, “Hair of an English lady, nearly eight feet and a half long” (the length being that of the hair, we suppose, and not of the lady); some hair balls from a cow’s stomach; a portion of the coffin of St. Cuthbert; and a specimen of a lady’s high-heeled shoes! Truly a marvellous combination.

It is far more sensible to find in this colliery district an example of the now long discarded Davy Lamp, which was manufactured in 1837.

One of the absurdities of the collection, that had much better be packed off to Madame Tussaud’s exhibition, is a variety of cases containing the clothes of every kind—hat, violin, etc.—of Count Borowlaski, who is described as a Polish gentleman, long resident in Durham. He was a dwarf, being only 3 feet 3 inches high; he was born in 1739, and died in 1837 at the age of ninety-nine years and ten months. There is also his life-size statue. He wrote his own memoirs, and the book passed through two editions.

But of all the comical things in this museum, the most entertaining is what looks like a little snuff evenly spread out in the lid of a large pill-box. This specimen is honoured with a clearly-printed label, which reads as follows (it is far too funny to be spoilt by any comment): “This dust was taken from a gentleman’s hat during one night spent in the city of Leon, in the State of Nicaragua, April, 1835, being that of the volcano di Coseguina, which burst in January, the dust being then (April) between 4 and 5 inches deep.

“JAS. SKINNER, University.”

It would not be a museum at all in the eyes of trippers, and of the average British Philistine, unless it savoured of mummies. Happily for its size, mummies do not here play a very important part, but, of course, they are to be found. In one of the flat gallery cases, a printed label describes an

Matribus
Transmarinis
Equites alae

Vettonum Civium Romanorum
Votum solverunt libentes merito.

(To the transmarine mothers, the cavalry of the ala of the Vettonians, Roman Citizens, willingly have discharged a vow.)

"Ichneumon mummy, purchased at the sale of Rev. T. Austin's effects, Redmashall Rectory, 1850," which strikes us as a very poor investment for a Durham museum's funds. In the same case are some human "thigh-bones from the cemetery at Memphis," and various other bits of decayed and mummified humanity. We longed to break the glass, borrow a spade, and give the whole lot a decent interment beneath the green sward that encircles the overshadowing pile of the glorious minster. What possibly useful purpose can these fragments of our Egyptian brethren serve by being made a gazing stock for the vulgar in the glass-covered tray of a University museum of the Church Catholic?

On the whole, we have no hesitation in saying that their museum reflects no credit on the University of Durham. The Calendar states that it "is now under the direction of a Board of Curators." We beg to invite their speedy attention to its reform. As it is, the collection is but a childish admixture of grave and gay, of ancient and modern, of decent rarities and flippant trifles that can hardly fail to repel the student, and to excite the ridicule of the thoughtful. Such a chance medley of rubbish and valuables is altogether behind the age, and is specially repellant when presented to the public by a University. It might possibly be wisest to confine the collection to natural history, and to complete the roll of British birds. Let it not be said there is no room for any further exhibits of any department of natural history. Surely a Board of University Curators cannot gravely desire to continue the exhibition of the small clothes and under-linen of a Polish deformity, or to instruct mankind by the trumpery model of Victorian gold-washing, which almost blocks up the doorway! If there is no room amid the varied and noble collections in the library of the cathedral church for the cases from Binovium, and the handful of other antiques worthy of preservation, surely an antiquarian and mediæval and latter-day museum might be started in the city, if the University has no available apartments nor spare energy.

Nor does this Board of Curators look well after the management of their present

hoard. On the occasion of our visit with a Cambridge friend, our twopences were duly received by a female custodian; but the guardian soon disappeared, and a well-known Scotch professor, who came to seek us, could find no one with whom to entrust the admission fee. That was of not much moment, but two careless youths came in at the same time, and we left them rattling about unchecked among the cases.



Coped Stones in Cornwall.

By ARTHUR G. LANGDON.



READERS of the *Antiquary* will probably recollect, that in the September number (1891) of that journal there appeared a short notice on the above subject.

Having recently heard of another example, I send a description, thinking it may be of interest as completing the list of those discovered up to the present time. For the following particulars I am indebted to the kindness of Canon Hockin, Rector of Phillack, who I have always found most ready and painstaking in supplying me from time to time with information relating to the interesting stones of different kinds which were found in his church during its rebuilding in 1856. After seeing the notice in the *Antiquary* above referred to, he intended writing me at once to point out my omission of the Phillack example, but delayed doing so until the stone was photographed. The recovery of the stone, he says, was very curious. It had been turned upside down and used as the gate-stop of the porch, and has the hole into which the bolt of the gate dropped. When it was discovered in 1856, the canon directed his mason to take especial care of it, which he did after a similar fashion to his predecessor mason, viz., by again turning it upside down, and using it as a stop for a large slate that covers over the entrance to the heating apparatus. However, the canon got it up again, and it now lies outside the south side of the tower. From its extreme rudeness (there seems to be

hardly a straight line in it), as well as from the hatching on the sides, he rightly thinks that it is considerably older than the other three. It is of a hard coarse granite, and measures 3 feet 10½ inches along the ridge, and 1 foot 5 inches at the widest part of the base. One end of the stone is broken off and missing; that remaining is upright, and appears to have a plain bead on the upper or sloping edges, while along the ridge is a rude cable moulding.



The Domesday Church and Priest in Yorkshire.

BY R. CURTIN.

ALTHOUGH the King's Justiciaries were compelled to inquire respecting all manors from, among others, "the Presbyters of every Church,"* on oath, they received no instructions to enumerate either Church or Priest. We cannot tell, therefore, from Domesday where these were, or were not, to be found; but we can say that "here was a church," and "there was a priest," simply because we have in that compilation a record of their existence. In the city of York eight churches are included, but while the canons of S. Peter are referred to, their church is not named; and the same is the case with Beverley. The church of Ripon is given because of the fact that the canons' lands, on which the *geld* was raised, surrounded it. We may, therefore, assume that the Legati Regis regarded the existence of churches in these places, and elsewhere, as so much a matter of course that there was no reason why they should be specified. We can, however, be sure that the omissions are not numerous, if even the Yorkshire portion, as Professor Freeman writes, "page after page, is full of the driest names and figures without a glimmer of human life;" and "very dull compared with that of Berkshire."†

The following list gives a total of 165

manors, together with the names, in most cases, of their berewicks; and of this number 120 had both church and priest. Included in the latter are seven manors which had: Featherstone, 2 churches and 2 priests; Hackness, 3 and 1; Kippax, 3 and 3; Langton, 2 and 2; Sherburn, 2 and 2; Topcliffe, 1 and 2; and Wakefield, 2 and 3 respectively. Forty-six churches are named where priests do not appear; and fourteen priests in manors (excluding York) that would seem to have had no churches. Curiously enough, two *adjoining* manors, Withersea and Patrington, in the south-east corner of Holderness, each had two priests, in connection with whom no churches are named.

Some of the places included in the list have gone from the face of the earth, *e.g.*, Foston and Seaton; manors have become hamlets, *e.g.*, Buckton; while, on the other hand, one would search Domesday Book in vain for the modern names of Sheffield, Bradford, and Hull.

[It is necessary to say that it has not been possible, in some instances, to identify every place named in Domesday, and that the identifications so far given are subject to correction.]

Acklam (*E. R.*) [Aclvn], 1 church; 68 a.

Acklam (*N. R.*) [Aclvm], 1 church, 1 priest; 15 a.

Ingleby Barwick, *ber.* [Englebi].

Ackworth [Acevvvrde], 1 church, 1 priest; 37 b.

Adlingfleet [Adelingesfret], 1 church, 1 priest; 57 a.

Ainderby Steeple [Andrebi], 1 church; 25 a.

Aldborough (*N. R.*) [Aldebvvrne], 1 church; 24 a.

Aston [Estone], 1 church, 1 priest, 21 b.

Ayton (Great) [Atvn], 1 church; 16 a.

Badsworth [Badesvvrde], 1 church, 1 priest; 37 a.

Upton, *ber.* [Vltone].

Rogerthorp, *ber.* [Rvgartorp].

Bagby [Bagebi or Baghebi], 1 priest; 59 b.

Kirkby Knowle, *ber.* [Chirchebi].

Carlton Miniot, *ber.* [Carleton].

Islebeck, *ber.* [Iselbec].

Sutton-under-Whitestone-Cliff, *ber.* [Sudtune].

Arden, *ber.* [Ardene].

Kepwick, *ber.* [Chipuic].

Bainton [Bagenton], 1 priest; 19 a.

Barnby-upon-Don [Barnebi], 1 church, 1 priest; 48 a.

Barton-le-Street [Bartone], 1 church; 16 b.

Batley [Bateleia], 1 church, 1 priest; 41 b.

Bedale [Bedale], 1 church; 29 b.

Beeford [Bivvrde], 1 church, 1 priest; 53 b.

Beverley [Bevrelil]*; 13 a.

Bolton Percy [Bodetone], 1 church, 1 priest; 48 b.

* *Yorkshire Facsimile*, 1862, Introd., p. ii.

† *Norman Conquest*, v., p. 10.

* "Ibi habent canonici," etc.

Bolton-upon-Deerne [Bodetone], 1 church, 1 priest, 44 a.

Brafferton [Bradfortune], 1 church, 1 priest; 6 b.

Braithwell [Bradeuuelle], 1 church, 1 priest; 47 b.

Bramham [Bramhā], 1 church, 1 priest; 20 a.

Brampton [Brantone], 1 church, 1 priest; 57 a.

Cantley [Canteleia].

Brandesburton [Brantisburtone] *, 13 b.

Bransby [Branzbi], 1 church, 1 priest; 60 b.

Stearsby, *ber.* [Estiresbi].

Bridlington [Bretlinton], 1 church; 4 a.

Hilderthorpe, *ber.* [Hilgertorp].

Wilsthorpe, *ber.* [Wilestorp].

Brodsworth [Brodesvvrde], 1 church, 1 priest; 44 b.

Brompton [*Pickering Lythe*] [Brvntvn], 1 church, 1 priest; 33 b.

Buckton† [Bochetone], 1 church,† 1 priest; 34 a.

Bulmer [Bolemere], 1 church, 1 priest; 17 a.

Stittenham [Stidnvn].

Burton [Bvrtone], 1 church, 1 priest; 36 a.

Brayton, *ber.* [Bretone].

Thorpe Willoughby [Torp].

Byland (Old) [Begeland], 1 church,§ 1 priest; 46 b.

Catterick [Catrice], 1 church, 1 priest; 26 a.

Catwick [Catinvvic], 1 church; 54 a.

Cave (North) [Cave], 1 church, 1 priest; 46 a.

Cawthorne (*W. R.*) [Caltorne], 1 church, 1 priest; 38 b.

Conisborough [Coningesbvrg], 1 church, 1 priest; 47 b.

Copgrove [Copegrave], 1 church; 62 a.

Cowlam [Colnun], 1 church; 11 a.

Cowthorpe [Coletorp], 1 church; 49 b.

Craike [Creic], 1 church, 1 priest; 14 b.

Crambe [Crambom and Cranbone], 1 church, 1 priest; 17 b, 6 a.

Dalton (North) [Daltone], 1 church, 1 priest; 33 a.

Darrington [Darnintone], 1 church, 1 priest; 37 b.

Deighton (Kirk) [Distone], 1 church; 57 a.

Dewsbury [Deusberia], 1 church, 1 priest; 4 b.

Doncaster|| [Estorp], 1 church, 1 priest; 20 b.

Drax [Drac], 1 church, 1 priest; 56 b.

Armin, *ber.* [Ermenie].

Camblesforth, *ber.* [Camelesforde].

Barlow, *ber.* [Berlai].

Driffield [Drifelt], 2¶ churches; 4 a.

Kilham, *ber.* [Chillon].

Elmswell, *ber.* [Elmesuuelle].

Dringhow (?), *ber.* [Drigelinghe].

Kellythorp, *ber.* [Calgestorp].

Easington (*N. R.*) [Esingetun], 1 church, **, 15 a.

* "Ibi unus clericus habet," etc.

† Now included in the parish of Settrington. "Domesday Survivals," by Canon Taylor, *Cont. Rev.*, p. 896, Dec., 1886.

‡ "This church was pulled down more than seven centuries ago." *Cont. Rev.*, p. 895, Dec., 1886.

§ "Ecclesia lignea." The only church of wood named, I believe, in Domesday.

|| The Domesday form is represented by Hexthorpe.

¶ "There were," *fuertunt*.

** "Sine presbytero."

Easingwold [Eisicewalt], 1 church, 1 priest; 3 a.

Elloughton [Elgendon], 1 church, 1 priest; 10 a.

Wauldby [Walbi].

Elmsall (South) [Ermeshale], 1 church, 1 priest; 36 b.

Mensthorp [Torp].

Kirkby (South) [Cherchebi].

Frickley [Frichehale].

Elvington [Alvvintone], 1 church; 50 b.

Farnham [Farnehā], 1 church, 1 priest; 65 a.

Featherstone [Ferestane], 2 churches, 2 priests; 37 b.

Purston, *ber.* [Prestone].

Hardwick (West) *ber.* Arduwic.

Nostell (?), *ber.* [Osele].

Ferriby (North), [Ferebi], 1 church, 1 priest; 55 b.

Fleetham (Kirkby) [Fletehā], 1 church, 1 priest; 26 a.

Foston [*Bulmer Wap.*] [Fostvn], 1 church; 31 b.

Foston* [Fostune or Fostun], 1 church, 1 priest; 52 a.

Foston-on-the-Wolds [Fodstone], 1 church; 50 b.

Frodingham (North) [Fotinghā] 1 church, 1 priest; 53 b.

Garforth [Gereford], 1 church, 1 priest; 35 a.

Garton [*Holderness*]† [Gartun], 1 church, 1 priest; 53 a.

Ringburgh [Ringheborg].

Garton-on-the-Wolds [Gartvne], 1 church, 1 priest; 19 a.

Gilling [*Gilling Wap.*] [Ghellinghes], 1 church; 23 a.

Gipton (? Whitkirk) [Cipetvn], 1 church; 35 b.

Colton, *ber.* [Coletun].

Guisborough [Ghigesbvrg], 1 church, 1 priest; 16 a.

Middleton [Middeltone].

Hutton [Hotvn].

Hackness [Hagenesse], 3 churches, 1 priest; 51 a.

Suffield [Svdfelt].

Everley [Evelai].

Hammerton (Kirk) [Hanbretone], 1 church, 1 priest; 64 a.

Hatfield (*W. R.*) [Hedfeld], 1 church, 1 priest; 47 a.

Helmsley [Elmeslae], 1 church, 1 priest; 17 a.

Hemingborough [Hamibvrg], 1 church, 1 priest; 3 b.

Hessle [Hase], 1 church, 1 priest; 58 a.

Hindlithwaite (?) [Hindrelag], 1 church, 1 priest; 24 a.

Holme-on-Spalding-Moor [Holme], 1 church, 1 priest; 58 b.

Hornsea [Hornesse], 1 church, 1 priest; 52 b.

Hovingham [Hovingham], 1 church, 1 priest; 60 b.

Howden [Hovedene], 1 church, 1 priest; 14 a.

(18 *berewicks* named.)

Hunmanby [Hvndemanebi], 1 church, 1 priest; 57 b.

Huntington [Hvntindvne], 1 church, 1 priest; 17 b.

Hutton Lowcross [Hotvn], 1 church, 1 priest; 16 b.

Ilkley‡ [Illicleia], 1 church, 1 priest; 48 a.

Keyingham [Chaingehā], 1 church, 1 priest; 53 a.

Kildale [Childale], 1 church, 1 priest; 67 b.

Kildwick [Childeuic], 1 church; 8 a.

* In the soke of Kilnsea (*Chilnesse*). Washed away.

† Both in the soke of Easington (*Esintone*, 52 b).

‡ See Otley.

Kippax [Chipesch], 3 churches, 3 priests; 35 a.
 Ledstone [Ledestvne].
 Barwick-in-Elmet [Bereuuit].
 Kirk-Ella [Alvengi], 1 church, 1 priest; 58 a.
 Kirk-Smeaton [Smedetone], 1 church, 1 priest; 37 a.
 Kirkby-Misperton [Chirchebi], 1 church, 1 priest;
 33 a, 60 a.
 Kirkham [Chercā], 1 church, 1 priest; 19 b.
 Kirkleatham [Weslide], 1 church, 1 priest; 50 b,
 51 a.
 Langton (*E. R.*) [Lanton], 2 churches, 2 priests; 61 b.
 Kenyhorpe, *ber.* [Cheretorp].
 Burdale, *ber.* [Breddale].
 Raisthorpe, *ber.* [Redrestorp].
 Sherburn, *ber.* [Schiresburne].
 Heslerton (East), *ber.* [Heslerton].
 Leeds [Ledes], 1 church, 1 priest; 35.
 Leven [Leuene], 1 church, 1 priest; 13 b.
 Lowthorpe [Logetorp], 1 church; 67 a.
 Malton [Maltune], 1 church; 6 a.
 Manfield [Mannefelt], 1 church; 23 a.
 Marderby [Martrebi], 1 priest; 59 b, 60 a.
 Marton-in-the-Forest [Martvn], 1 church; 17 a.
 Masham [Massan], 1 church; 29 a.
 * Melsonby [Malsenebi], 1 church, 1 priest; 25 b.
 Diderston Grange, *ber.* [Dirdreston].
 Methley [Medelai], 1 church, 1 priest; 39 b.
 Middleton* [Middelton], 1 church, 1 priest; 65 b.
 Middleton-on-the-Wolds [Middelton], 1 church, 1
 priest; 13 a.
 Morley [Moreleia], 1 church; 40 b.
 Morley [Morelege]†; 78 b.
 Newbald (North) [Niwebolt], 1 church, 1 priest;
 10 b.
 Normanton [Normatvne and Normetune], 1 church,
 1 priest; 4 b, 7 b.
 Norton (*Malton*) [Nortone], 1 church, 1 priest; 61 b.
 Welham, *ber.* [Wellon].
 Nunnington [Nonninctvne], 1 church, 1 priest; 56 b.
 Wykeham, *in its soke* [Wichū].
 Stonegrave, *in its soke* [Steinegrif].
 Ness, *in its soke* [Nesse].
 Holme (North), *in its soke* [Holme].
 Ormesby [Ormesbi], 1 church, 1 priest; 67 b.
 Otley [Othelai], 1 church, 1 priest; 12a.
 Stubham, *ber.* [Stube].
 Middleton, *ber.* [Middeltune].
 Denton, *ber.* [Dentune].
 Clifton, *ber.* [Clifuton].
 Bichertun.‡
 Farnley, *ber.* [Fernelai].
 Timble (Little), *ber.* [Timbe].
 Weston (?), *ber.* [Ectone].
 Pool, *ber.* [Pouele].
 Guiseley, *ber.* [Gisele].
 Hawksworth, *ber.* [Henochesuurde] (2).

Baildon, *ber.* [Beldone].
 Menston, *ber.* [Mersintone].
 Burley, *ber.* [Burghelai].
 Ilkley, *ber.* [Illeclue].
 Ottringham [Otrengā and Otringehā],* 1 church,
 1 priest; 53 a, 13 b.

Patrington [Patricitone], †; 9 b.
 Winestead, *ber.* [Wistede].
 Halsham, *ber.* [Halsam].
 Welwick Thorp, *ber.* [Torp].
 Tharlesthorp, *ber.* [Torulestorp].

Pocklington [Poclington], 1 church, 1 priest; 4 a.
 Pontefract (*Tanshelf*) [Tateshale], 1 church, 1 priest;
 38 a.
 Poppleton (Upper) [Popletvne], ‡; 12 a.
 Preston-in-Holderness [Prestvne], 1 church, 1 priest;
 55 a.

Ravensworth (Kirkby) [Ravenesvvet], 1 church, 1
 priest; 25 b.
 Righton (*parish* Bardsey) [Ritone], 1 priest; 66 b.
 Ripon, 14 *berewicks* [Ripvm] (Levga S. Wilfridi), §;
 12 b.
 Roos [Rosse], 1 church, 1 priest; 55 a.
 Rotherham [Rodreham], 1 church, 1 priest; 20 b.
 Ryther [Rie], 1 church, 1 priest; 36 a.

Sancton [Santvne], 1 church, 1 priest; 58 b.
 Sandal (Little) [Sandale], 1 church, 1 priest; 47 b,
 78 b.||
 Saxton [Saxton], ¶; 35.
 Scrayingham [Escrainghā], 1 church, 1 priest; 60 b.
 Barnby, *ber.* [Barnebi].
 Bossall, *ber.* [Boscele].
 Buttercrambe, *ber.* [Butecram].
 Seamer [Semær], 1 church, 1 priest; 51 a.
 Seaton (*Langbargh*) [Scetvn], **; 15 b.
 Sherburn (*W. R.*), and *bers.* unnamed [Scirebyrne],
 2 churches, 2 priests; 10 a.
 Sigglesthorpe [Siglestorne], 1 church, 1 priest; 13 b.
 Skipwith [Schipewic], 1 church, 1 priest; 61 a.
 Slingsby [Selvngesbi], 1 priest; 16 b.
 Spennithorn [Speningetorp], 1 church; 28 b.
 Startforth [Stradford], 1 church; 24 a.
 Stokesley [Stocheslage], 1 church, 1 priest; 67 b.
 Sutton [Svdtvne], 1 priest; 59 b.
 Swillington [Svillictvn], 1 church; 35 a.
 Swine [Swine], 1 priest; 9 b.

Tankersley [Tancreseleia], 1 church, 1 priest; 22 a.
 Thornhill [Torni], 1 church, 1 priest; 40 b.
 Thornton-Steward [Tornentune], 1 church; 28 b.
 Thorparch [Torp], 1 church, 1 priest; 63 a.

* "Ibi ecclesia et presbyter est; quidam miles
 locat eam, et reddit X. solidos." Quoted Freeman's
Norman Conquest, V., f. n., p. 502.

† "ii. clerici [habent]," etc.

‡ "Nunc . . . ibi . . . i. prebendarius."

§ "Circa ecclesiam." The canons are also named.

|| "In the Clamores."

¶ "Ibi æcclesiæ et iii. partes unius æcclesiæ."

** "Dimid [æcclesia]." This place is lost. "Kirkby's
 Inquest" (Surtees Soc.), p. 525.

* I have been unable, so far, to identify this place.

† In the list of "Clamores," the following is to be
 read: "æcclesiam S. Mariæ quæ est in silua More-
 lege. . . et presbyter qui æcclesiæ seruit." (78 b.)

‡ I have been unable, so far, to identify this place.

- Tickhill [Dadesleia], 1 church, 1 priest; 43 a.
 Stainton [Stantone].
 Hellaby [Helgebi].
 Todwick [Tatevvic], 1 church; 21 a.
 Topcliffe [Topeclive], 1 church, 2 priests; 51 b.
 Crakehill, *ber.* [Crecala].
 Dalton, *ber.* [Deltunæ].
 Asenby, *ber.* [Æstanesbi].
 Skipton-on-Swale, *ber.* [Schipetune].
 Treeton [Trectone], 1 church, 1 priest; 21 a.

 Ulleskelf [Oleslec], 1 church; 12 b.

 Wakefield [Wachefeld], 2 churches, 3 priests; 4 b.
 Sandal Magna, *ber.* [Sandala].
 Sowerby, *ber.* (*parish* Halifax) [Sorebi].
 Warley, *ber.* [Werla].
 Halifax, *ber.* [Feslei].
 Midgley, *ber.* [Micleie].
 Wadsworth, *ber.* [Wadesuurde].
 Croston, *ber.* [Crūbetonstun].
 Longfield, *ber.* [Langefelt].
 Stansfield, *ber.* [Stanesfelt].
 Warter [Wartre], 1 church, 1 priest; 3 b.
 Harswell, *ber.* [Erseuuelle].
 Shipton Thorp (?), *ber.* [Torp].
 Nunburnholme, *ber.* [Brunhā].
 Watton [Wattvne], 1 church, 1 priest; 18 b.
 Weighton (Little ?), (Market ?) [Widetone], 1 church,
 1 priest; 61 a.
 Cave (South), *ber.* [Cave].
 Well [Welle], 1 church, 1 priest; 29 a.
 Welwick [Weluuic], 1 church, 1 priest; 13 b.
 Weston [Westone], 1 church, 1 priest; 34 a.
 Wheldale (Castleford) [Qveldale], 1 church, 1 priest;
 37 b.
 Fryston (Ferry) [Fristone].
 Wheldrake [Coldrid], 1 church; 50 b.
 Whixley [Cvcheslage], 2 churches; 64 a.
 Wildthorpe (*Site of*) [Widvntorp], 1 priest; 44 a.
 Wilton (Bishop) [Wiltone], 1 church, 1 priest; 10 b.
 Withernsea [Witfornes], 2 priests; 52 a.
 Womersley [Wlmersleia], 1 church, 1 priest; 37 a.
 Wressle [Weresla], 1 church, 1 priest; 58 a.
 ber. [Siuuarbi].*

 York [Eboraco Civitate], 8 churches (All Saints,
 S. Andrew, S. Crux, S. Cuthbert, Holy Trinity,
 S. Martin, S. Mary, "Odo Balistarius habet . . . i.
 æcclesiam"), †; 1 a-b.

* I have been unable to identify this place.

† The archbishop and canons are also referred to.



The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight.*



MR. PERCY STONE is to be much congratulated on the completion of this fine monumental work.

The architectural antiquities of no part of Great Britain have hitherto received such exhaustive treatment as has now been the happy lot of those of the Isle of Wight. The plates and drawings are not all of equal merit; for instance, we prefer Mr. Percy Stone's own architectural drawings to the occasional eccentric perspectives and crude backgrounds of some by other artists, and the "ink-photo" process plates are at times washy. Yet when we consider the wealth of illustration supplied in these volumes, and the diverse subjects for the most part so faithfully treated, our occasionally adverse criticisms are swallowed up in gratitude at the amount of valuable old work now reproduced on paper, and at the artistic skill which is for the most part displayed.

The letterpress, too, shows much care and knowledge, though it occasionally errs on the side of brevity, and is sometimes aggravatingly "safe" in its deductions and surmises, making too full a use of the terms "ancient," "old," and their equivalents, instead of hazarding a date or period.

And now let us turn over the pages for a few minutes, pausing here and there to note the more special subjects described or illustrated, and brightening our account of these charming volumes by occasionally using some of the smaller blocks kindly put at our disposal by Mr. Stone.

The first part of the first volume treats alphabetically of the old churches of the East Medine. At Arreton is a good though headless brass of the end of the fourteenth century to Harry Hawles, steward of the Isle of Wight. Only the chancel remains of the old church of the Holy Cross at Binstead; there are some curious Romanesque

* *The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the Eleventh to the Seventeenth Centuries.* Collected and drawn by Percy G. Stone, F.R.I.B.A. Published by him at 16, Great Marlborough Street, London. Large 4to., two vols., pp. 132 and 206. Plates cxlvi., text illustrations clxxi. Price £3 3s.

carvings from the old church now inserted in the new west wall, and in the belfry hangs a fifteenth-century bell with the legend, *Sancta Maria ora pro nobis*. The church of St. Mary, Brading, has a curious double cross over the north door of the chancel; an elaborate incised slab of Purbeck marble to John Cherowin, constable of Porchester Castle, who died 1441, is its most noteworthy feature; the Howly and Oglander tombs are good examples of table (not "altar") tombs of the sixteenth century. The canopy and tomb of Sir John Leigh and his wife at Godshill with effigies of alabaster are imposing specimens of late Perpendicular detail; Mr. Stone says that "this church generally is in a 'parlous state,' and cries aloud for restoration." We can only fervently

1840 fabric, and which probably formed part of a tympanum. In this case, however, there seems to have been a real excuse for the demolition of the mongrel remainder of a once ancient building. Mr. Stone says: "The later history of the church is indeed sad, for what between neglect, churchwarden's repairs, and, worst of all, Nash's pseudo-Gothic reconstruction in 1804—when he apparently pulled down all but the chancel—its case was in sorry state indeed. With a school tacked on to the west end, 'Strawberry Hill' stepped gables surmounting its modern transept, and new Walpole Georgian-Gothic windows, little indeed of the older structure was recognisable. What wonder his Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort, in 1860, rebuilt the whole!"



trust that its second state may not prove worse than its first, for the Island has suffered most grievously from the plague of undue restoration. A delightful little reproduction of a view of the small church of St. Lawrence-under-Wathe, taken in 1809, when contrasted with its present smug after-restoration appearance, is only one of the many instances that these volumes afford of the reckless havoc played by the modern restorer. The Cistercian abbey of St. Mary, Quarr, is well described and illustrated, with a good ground plan according to the excavations of 1891; the letterpress has had the advantage of being annotated by Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A.

The old church of St. Mildred, Whippingham, has entirely disappeared; the only part of the ancient edifice is the rude fragment of Romanesque sculpture built into the

The church of SS. Mary and Radegund, Whitwell, possesses an exceptionally early bell, said to be founded by Peter de Weston in 1350. The inscription, in Lombardic capitals, runs: *Mikaelis campana fugiant pulsanta prophana. P. W.* The Jacobean altar-table and pulpit of this church are also noteworthy. Of an interesting wall painting uncovered on the south wall in 1868, which has since utterly perished, this volume fortunately preserves an accurate sketch taken at the time of the discovery. The over-restored church of Yaverland has a richly-decorated late Norman chancel arch.

The second division of the first volume deals with the domestic works of the East Medine. The fine old house of Appuldurcombe was ruthlessly pulled down by Sir Robert Worsley in 1710, though he had the

grace to make a careful drawing of it before the demolition, a drawing which is here reproduced. The good Jacobean manor-houses of Arreton, Merston, and Yaverland, as well as the picturesque house of Butbridge, are well worthy of the attention bestowed on them; we are glad, too, that Mr. Stone did not think it derogatory to notice by pen and

account of the ecclesiastical work of the West Medine. The parish church of Brightstone has several minor points of interest, among which may be noted a somewhat unusual niche that forms part of the western-most column of the south nave arcade. The history of the priory and church of St. Mary Carisbrooke, is given in a clear and attrac-



pencil Bridge Court, which is an excellent example of a small yeoman's house of the early part of the seventeenth century. The ruins at Wolverton are carefully described, and are shown to be part of some simple domestic buildings erected towards the beginning of the fourteenth century.

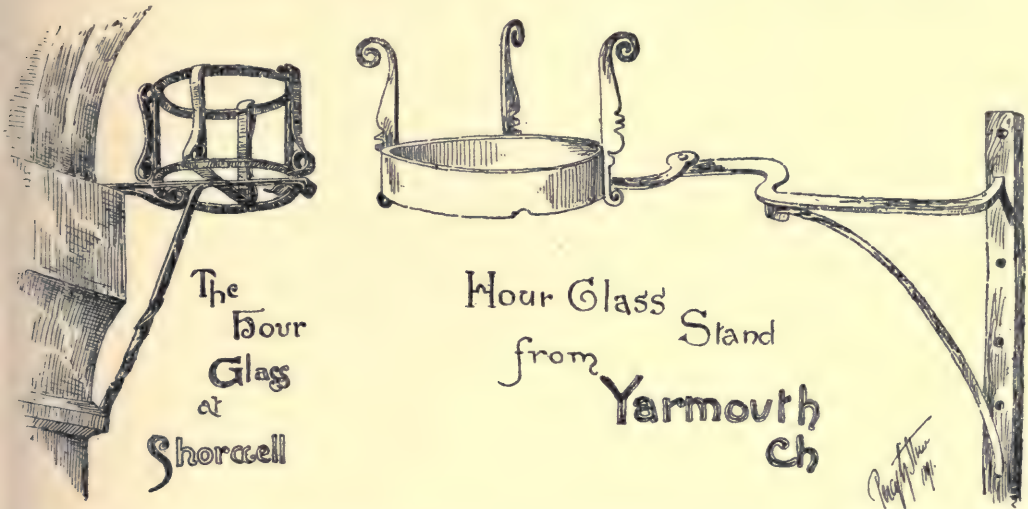
The second volume opens with a detailed

tive fashion. The church contains a good example of a seventeenth-century pulpit, of which a pretty drawing is made. It bears the date 1658 on the back panelling, but we agree with Mr. Stone in thinking that the pulpit itself is certainly somewhat older than the back and sounding board.

The oratory and lighthouse of St. Catherine

at Chale receive in this volume the attention they merit, and which hitherto they have almost altogether escaped. Mr. Stone shows that there was an anchorage or hermit's cell on Chale Down previous to 1312, in which year the Bishop of Winchester admitted one Walter de Langeberowe to the hermitage of St. Catherine at Chale, then being repaired, and licensed him to say Mass in the chapel there then in course of construction. At that time there was no lighthouse nor beacon tower on the lonely down, but a year or two later, namely, in the winter of 1314, a vessel laden with a large consignment of white wine from the merchants of the King's Duchy of Aquitaine, drove ashore and became a wreck

ment, and at a second trial another jury returned that Walter and his companions having unlawfully received fifty-four casks of wine must pay for the same the sum of 227½ marks. Thus ended civil justice. But now the Church stepped in; for the wine, it appeared, belonged to the religious community of Livers, in Picardy, who had lodged a complaint against De Godeton in the Roman court. "His sins apparently were to be visited somewhat heavily upon his head, for the next thing we hear of is a Bull from the Pope threatening excommunication, and bidding him, in expiation of his crime against holy Church, to build on the down above the scene of the disaster a lighthouse



on Atherfield Ledge. The sailors, however, escaped, and sold 174 casks of the cargo to the islanders. Not being "flotsam and jetsam" the wine still belonged to the consignees. After an interval the merchants obtained information, and lodged a complaint in the King's Court. One of the evil-doers was Walter de Godeton, and against him and two others indictments were laid. The local empanelled jury returned a verdict that the wine had been taken by these three and others, but they had bought it from the sailors, who had no right to sell, not being the owners, and so practically acquitted the islanders. This finding was disputed by the plaintiffs, who were looking for reimburse-

ment, and to found an oratory for a priest to chant Masses for the souls of those lost at sea, and to trim the light as occasion required." A letter from the Episcopal Act Books, dated 1328, shows that Walter de Godeton had by then built the oratory and lighthouse, probably pulling down the earlier chapel and hermitage. Of this oratory only the lighthouse remains, but the adjoining chapel was certainly standing at the end of the sixteenth century. The lighthouse is a stone structure, octagonal without and square within, consisting of four distinct stories. The roof of the pharos gathers together at the top, forming an octagonal cone.

Freshwater church has an early fifteenth-century brass of a knight. St. Olave's, Gatcombe, has a remarkable but simple communion-rail, with suitable texts running along the front over the arcade of the circular arches; Mr. Stone believes it to be *temp.* Henry VIII., though we should certainly have thought it Elizabethan. It will scarcely be credited that the modern Vandals have chopped this rail up and used it in a haphazard manner for the top of a screen separating the tower basement from the nave. In the vestry of the same church stands an admirable Jacobean altar-table with the legend, *Prayse ye the Lord*; we are quite at one with Mr. Stone in deprecating its removal from its proper place and use. In the church of St. Paul, Kingston, is a brass to Richard Mewys, who died 1535; "By his dress," says the letterpress, "he was



apparently a member of the legal profession"; but this is quite a mistake, for Mr. Mewys simply wears the ordinary fur-lined gown of a well-to-do civilian, with long sleeves reaching nearly to the ground, with slits in their upper part for the convenient passage of the fore-arms. The glory of the interior of the church of Newport is its splendidly-carved pulpit, of the year 1631, here most admirably and fully illustrated.

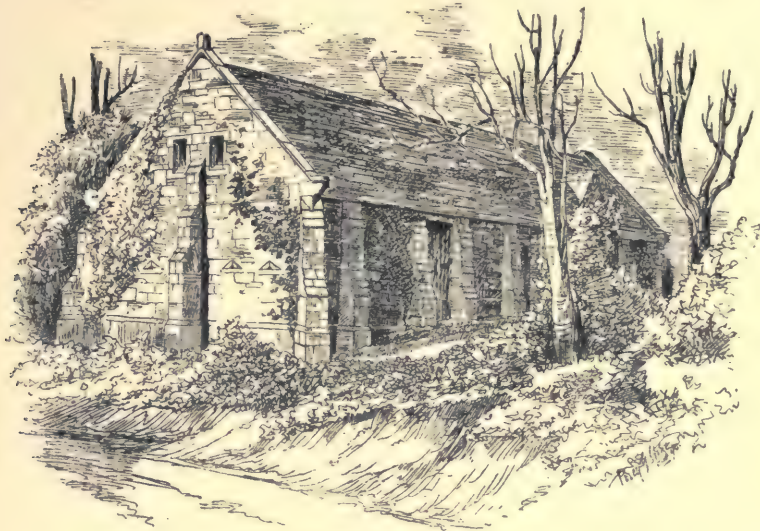
A noticeable feature of the church of St. Peter, Shorwell, is the stone pulpit incorporated into the construction of the north arcade, which is of rare occurrence, and chiefly met with in North Somerset. To the adjacent pillar is attached a seventeenth-century iron hour-glass stand, whereon the vicar has judiciously placed a coeval sand-glass. The Island affords another instance of an hour-glass stand, namely, in the church

of St. James, Yarmouth, of which also an illustration is given. At Shorwell is an elaborately-carved monument to Sir John Leigh and his little grandson Barnabas, who died about the same time in January, 1629, and were buried in the same grave. The figures of both are of painted alabaster; the one of the grandson is of interest as an example of the juvenile costume of the period. The latter part of the quaint inscription is a singular medley of Christian paganism:

Inmate in grave he tooke his grandchild heire,
Whose soul did hast to make to him repaire,
And so to heaven along as little page
With him did poast, to wait upon his age.

The concluding part of the second volume deals with the domestic work of the West Medine. Carisbrooke Castle is nobly treated with thirteen plates, as well as many excellent text illustrations; the letterpress gives a good summary of its history. One of the most interesting domestic buildings in the Isle of Wight is Chale Manor House, for the walls of the most ancient portion remain practically the same as when erected in the sixteenth century by John de Langford, the well-known constable of Carisbrooke Castle and warden of the island, *temp.* Edward III. To the west of the house is a fine buttressed barn of fifteenth to sixteenth century, well deserving of notice. One of its original principals still remains, the anglette; others have given place to modern timbers. Cowes Castle, the manor-houses of Mottistoun and Sheat, and various details at Newport are described and illustrated after a graphic and at the same time careful fashion. The manor-house of Swainston, though rebuilt in the main during last century, has still attached to it part of the early dwelling and chapel which were remodelled by Edward I. on his acquisition of the manor. Another interesting section is that wherein the picturesquely-situated manor-house of Wolverton is described. The present house was erected by Sir John Dingley in the time of James I.

In order to retain a clearness of description in the pages accompanying the plates, the technical information and quotations from documents are placed, as much as possible, in the form of notes at the end of the two



THE BARN: CHALE MANOR.



WOLVERTON MANOR HOUSE.

volumes. These notes are of considerable value, and give proof of much conscientious research. This exceptionally fine work is the result of no occasional visits to the places and buildings described, for Mr. Percy Stone has been intimately associated with the Island for upwards of twenty years, during which time he has taken a keen interest in all that concerns its history and topography. He claims to have produced a "reliable publication," and to that claim we respond with a hearty "aye."



British and Roman Roads in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

By the REV. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

IT was observed in the first paper on the "Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds"* that any inquiry would be incomplete without a reference to known ancient roads, and the principal points at which they aimed; and, also, that the direction of the Roman road from York to the coast, mentioned in the first *iter* of Antonine, has never yet been clearly established, so that the sites of the stations mentioned on it, Derwentio, Delgovitia, and Prætorium, are still a matter of conjecture, though undoubtedly in the East Riding.

In the present paper the writer proposes to deal with this subject.

Wright, in his *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, makes this remark: "The Anglo-Saxons adopted the Roman roads, and called them streets."

Accepting this statement as fairly correct, we get at once certain lines of roads which, though they present scarcely any trace of Roman workmanship, were probably constructed, or utilized, by the Romans. As there are not many of them in the East Riding, we shall be able to examine them in detail.

1. The most obvious, if not the most important, is the road from York to Bridling-

ton *viâ* Stamford Bridge and Sledmere. This road from Stamford Bridge to Fridaythorpe is known as Garrowby Street, and from Sledmere to Rudstone as the High Street. In both portions it is found raised above the ordinary level in places, and in both portions it cuts through and obliterates ancient British entrenchments.

2. There is another ancient road from York to Bridlington coincident with the former to within half a mile of Fridaythorpe, where it diverges to the right, and, passing by the monument erected to the late Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is continued by Cottam and Kilham to Bridlington. This is known as the Wold Gate, or the York Road. Its antiquity is proved by the fact that it forms a boundary for all parishes on the way between York and Bridlington. This, with the authority of Phillips, I take to be a British road. The Romans chose another route (1, as above), somewhat parallel, at a higher elevation.

But why did they require one at all to Bridlington? Here we must refer to Ptolemy, whose remarks on the east coast of Yorkshire have been variously interpreted, and whose accuracy has been much impugned, but after the wonderfully approximate position which he is proved to have laid down for the Central African lakes and the sources of the Nile, we are surely justified in sticking to the old geographer. His latitudes and longitudes are not such as modern science lays down, but the *relative* positions of places in East Yorkshire, are not, in my belief, far out. Phillips says in his *Yorkshire* (p. 232), "This coast is only at all like the truth in the southern part." But it is just with this southern part, the East Riding, that I propose to deal.

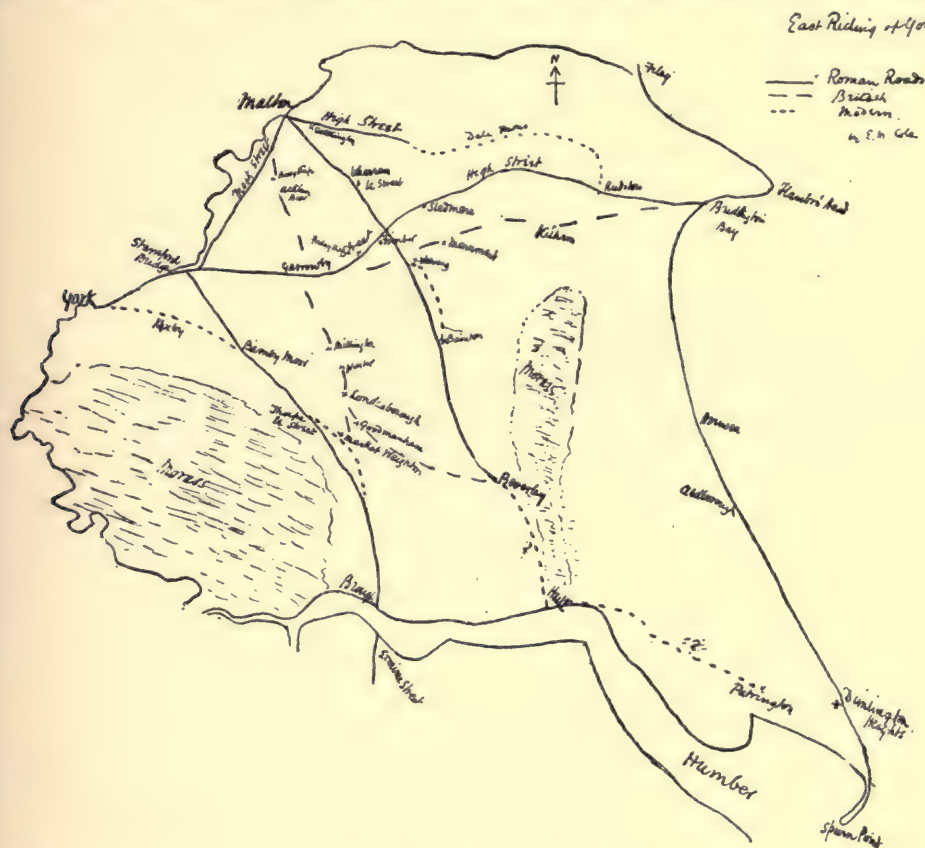
Ptolemy mentions first the mouth of the Humber, which he calls Abus, probably the old Celtic word "Aber," which we find in Aberdeen, etc. Then, at a very short distance of eleven miles, we find Oceli Promontorium. This is merely a Latin translation from the Greek of Ptolemy, and, with our ideas of a promontory, it is misleading. Ocelum (not Ocellum, as it is frequently written in modern works), is a reproduction in Greek of the Celtic "Ochell" = a height, as shown in the hills north of the Forth, in

* See *Antiquary*, Sept., 1890.

Scotland, called the Ochills. The word in the original translated "promontorium" means the same. It is simply a reduplication. It does not imply land stretching out to sea, as we mean by a promontory, but simply "high land," as in the word *acropolis* at Athens.

From an ignorance of these facts, two mistakes have been made. In the first place,

from personal observation, I venture to submit an alternative, which, as far as I know, has not as yet been brought forward. The cliffs of boulder clay at Dimlington, some ten miles north of the mouth of the Humber, are exceptionally high (146 feet), higher at present than Flamborough Head itself, and they were formerly higher still; that is to say, they slope inland, and are being reduced



Kilnsea, with its spur of lowland stretching to Spurn Point, at the mouth of the Humber, has been identified with the Ocelum of Ptolemy, by Camden, quite erroneously; and, secondly, the promontory of Flamborough Head has been selected by Mr. Walker, of Malton, as fulfilling the conditions, with claims somewhat better, but inconsistent with the geography of Ptolemy.

After a careful consideration of the coast

in height as they recede, owing to land-springs on the sides and the attacks of the sea at the base. These cliffs, which extended much further seaward in former times, and were, consequently, higher still than now, may justly be regarded as the "high land" seen by Ptolemy, and marked in his map as Oceli Promontorium, especially as they occupy the identical site. (See Ptolemy's map.)

Some twenty-five miles north of Ocelum is

placed the Gabrantuicorum Sinus, or the "Well-havened bay." This very fairly corresponds with what is now known as Bridlington Bay, and anyone who has seen a fleet of coasting vessels, and even steamers, riding out a gale under the shelter of Flamborough Head, will say that the epithet is well applied. If this conclusion be correct, as seems almost indisputable, Flamborough cannot be the Ocelum of Ptolemy any more than Spurn. Further, the Romans would hardly have found a "well-havened" bay, convenient for access to York, without using it. Hence the necessity of a road to it. Whether the long-lost Prætorium is to be placed here is another question, but I am more and more inclined to think, with my friend Mr. J. R. Mortimer, that it is. It is hardly likely that an important landing-place should be without a station; yet there is no name suggested for one in Antonine's *Itinerary*, except it be Prætorium. Another great argument in its favour is, that the distance from York corresponds *exactly* with the *iter*, which is not the case with Brough, or Patrington, or any other place hitherto suggested. It is not reasonable to expect to find any modern traces of the station, for the coast since Roman times has been so enormously eroded, that the site of it must be nearly two miles out at sea.

If the foregoing conclusions are accepted, it follows that Derventio must be placed at Stamford Bridge (as generally believed), and that Delgovitia must have been in the neighbourhood of Fimber, where two Roman roads cross.

3. The road which next claims attention is the one from York to Brough. This has been erroneously depicted as passing *viâ* Kexby to Barmby Moor.* There is not the slightest proof of it; on the contrary, the only certain remains of Roman work in the East Riding lie between Barmby Moor and Stamford Bridge, showing conclusively that the road crossed the Derwent at the latter place.

From a careful examination of this ridge last year, we found that it was raised about 2 feet to 3 feet in the centre, and was 16 feet broad. A section on Barmby Moor showed that it was constructed of a kind of cement, 1 foot thick, and had been paved on the top

with cobbles. Near High Catton these cobbles may be traced on the surface, field after field, though greatly disturbed by the plough. From Barmby to Thorpe-le-Street the line is the same as the modern road; but at Thorpe-le-Street the modern road is continued to Market Weighton, whereas the Roman road leaves Market Weighton about a mile on the left, and, passing through the woods at Houghton, rejoins the modern road to Brough somewhere near South Newbald.

4. Another Roman road, known as Mook Street, led from Stamford Bridge, *viâ* Gally Gap, to Malton, where there are the remains of an important camp on the north side of the Derwent. There was a smaller camp on the south side, in Norton.

5. From the latter a fourth Roman road led to Settrington. It may still be traced across the fields, making in a straight line for Settrington Brow, where it is continued for some miles under the name of the High Street. It is not clear where it ended. It may have passed, like the modern road, through the Dale towns, as they are called, to Bridlington, and so have been the direct line of communication between the coast and the camps at Malton.

6. A fifth Roman road led from Malton by Wharram-le-Street to Fimber and Beverley. This road may also be traced across the fields for several miles from Wetwang to Bainton. The modern road lies much to the left.

7. We come now to a road about which there is much difference of opinion. It is a track leading from Malton by Burythorpe to Acklam Brow, thence along the wold tops to Millington. The stream there is crossed by a flint pavement. Thence it is supposed to go by Warter to Londesborough, though there is nothing to show for it worth speaking of. At Londesborough, in the park, there is some masonry, of uncertain date, across what was once a marshy place, now a small lake. Further on, between Market Weighton and Goodmanham, there is a lane, called Humber Street, near which many remains of Roman pottery were found in constructing the Driffeld and Market Weighton Railway recently;* and, by the side of it, a field,

* See *Proceedings of Yorkshire Geological Society* for 1889.

* See note *ad fin.*

which bears the name of "The Romans." At various places on this route, viz., at Millington, Warter, Londesborough, Goodmanham, and Market Weighton, different authors have sought to establish the site of Delgovitia. But as only one can be right, if any, we must leave their supporters to fight it out, especially as none are agreed as to the site of the ultimate goal, Prætorium.

The first Ordnance map marks this line "Supposed Roman Road," but it is doubtful if the second will.

As one who has studied the question carefully, and knows every inch of the ground, I venture to suggest that the portion between Acklam Brow and Goodmanham is an ancient British track along the crest of the wolds overlooking the plain of York, and that another track led from Goodmanham to Beverley, the old capital of the Parisi. The Romans most probably utilized the track, just as the Saxons and Danes and their successors utilized the Roman roads; but I cannot think that at any time the road was so important as to be mentioned by Antonine as one with stations on it.

To return to the position from which we started, on the "Enquiry into the Entrenchments on the Yorkshire Wolds," it is pretty evident that those writers were mistaken who confused the entrenchments with the roads, and, next, that in every case, as far as can be ascertained, the entrenchments are quite independent of, and older than, the Roman roads, and that, therefore, they must have been the work of the ancient Britons.

NOTE.—In two works recently published by the S.P.C.K., *Celtic Britain*, by Professor Rhys, and *Roman Britain*, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, there is an almost identical map, in which Derventio is shown as at Kexby, and Delgovitia at Market Weighton.

It is certain that Derventio was *not* at Kexby, but at Stamford Bridge. Professor Rhys is silent as regards Prætorium, but the Rev. H. M. Scarth, evidently with no knowledge of the country, places Prætorium at Filey, and makes a good road go to it, somehow or other, from Market Weighton. This is purely imaginary, and I feel bound to protest against it.

Prelates of the Black Friars of England.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 73, vol. xxvi.)

BISHOPS.

F. HUGH. *Bishop* of St. Asaph: royal assent given to his election, 11 Apr., 1234: consecrated, 17 June, 1235, at Reading, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Bath, Sarum, Ely, and Hereford. Ceased before 1242.

F. THOMAS. *Bishop* of Abo, in Finland, then part of Sweden. Died, about 1248, in his diocese, at Wisby, in the Island of Gothland, where his fellow-countrymen established a convent.

F. ANIAN DE SCHONAW. A native of Holland; joined the Dominican Order in England. Commonly called Y Brawd Du o Nanneu, or the Black Friar of Nanneu. *Prior* of Rhyddlan, till 1268. *Bishop* of St. Asaph's: royal assent to his election, 24 Sept., 1268: consecrated, 21 Oct. at St. Mary's, Southwark, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Exeter (and others). Died, 5 Feb., 1292-3.

F. JOHN DE EGGLESCLIFFE. Supposed to have taken his name from the township of Eaglescliffe, co. Durham. Belonged to the Convent of London. Resided at the Papal Court, after 1309, as *Penitentiary* of the Pope, being mentioned as such, 28 May, 1318, when Edward II. recommended him to John XXII. for the vacant Archbishopric of Glasgow. Was never Bishop of Bethlehem, as often stated; in 1318, a French Dominican, F. Wulfran de Jac d'Abbeville, held that titular see. *Bishop* of Down and Connor: provided, 17 July, 1318, by that Pope. Consecrated at Avignon. Translated to Llandaff, 20 June, 1323, by John XXII.: arrived in his diocese, 9 June, 1324: temporalities restored, 13 Aug. following. Died at Bishton or Bishopstow, then called Llandcadwallador, 2 Jan., 1346-7: buried at the Black Friars of Cardiff.

F. RICHARD, an Englishman, entered upon an apostolical mission in the Levant, and along the borders of the Black Sea. Was

sent, in 1332, to the Papal Court, bearing the submission of some petty kings, tributaries of the Tartars, to the Roman Church. Appointed *Bishop* of Cherson by John XXII., 1 Aug., 1333, and consecrated at Avignon: returned to Chersonesus, and is supposed to have received the palm of martyrdom.

F. THOMAS DE LISLE, S.T.P. Of the eminent family of Lisle: armorial bearings, a chevron between three trefoils slipped. Educated and graduated as D.D. at Cambridge. Ordained priest, 18 Dec., 1322, by the Suffragan Bishop of Corbavia, in the Chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, near Winchester. *Prior* of Winchester, in 1340 and 1345. *Bishop* of Ely: provided by Clement VI., who consecrated him, 24 July, 1345, at Avignon: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 9 Sept.: the temporalities restored, 10 Sept.: enthroned, 27 Nov. following. Fell into great dissension with Edward III., and 19 Nov., 1356, fled to Bruges, thence in appeal to the Holy See. At Avignon for about four years, and there died, 23 June, 1361: buried at the Dominican Nunnery of St. Praxedis near that city.

F. THOMAS WALEYS, D.D. Probably the learned writer and eloquent preacher, who taught at Oxford, and 27 Dec., 1331, at Avignon, in the presence of cardinals and bishops vindicated the orthodox faith of the Beatific Vision after death. Had papal licence to be consecrated by any Catholic bishop in St. Mary's, Southwark, 26 July, 1353. As *Bishop* of Lycostomium and a suffragan, assisted, 2 Jan., 1361-2, at St. Mary's, Southwark, in consecrating Adam Houghton for the see of St. David's.

F. THOMAS RINGSTEAD, S.T.D. Born at Huntingdon, of honourable parents, who were buried in the Augustinian church there. *Penitentiary* of the Pope, appointed by Innocent VI. *Bishop* of Bangor: provided, 21 Aug., 1357, by the same Pope: consecrated at Avignon: received the spiritualities, 15 Nov. Will dated, 3 Dec., 1365; proved, 9 Feb., 1365-6. Died, 8 Jan., at the Black Friars of Shrewsbury: buried with the Black Friars in London.

F. GERVASE DE CASTRO, S.T.M. *Bishop* of Bangor: provided, 11 Dec., 1366, by Urban V.: consecrated at Avignon: re-

ceived the spiritualities, 16 Feb., 1366-7: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 6 Nov. following, at Lambeth: temporalities restored, 1 Dec., 1367. Died, 24 Sept., 1370, in the hospice of the Black Friars of Bangor: buried in their choir. Will made on the day of his death: proved, 30 Oct.

F. JOHN GILBERT. Belonged to the Convent of Guildford. *Bishop* of Bangor: provided, 17 Mar., 1371-2, by Gregory XI.: consecrated at Avignon: received the spiritualities, 16 July, 1372: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 16 Nov. following. Translated to Hereford, 12 Sept., 1375, by Gregory XI.: the temporalities restored, 4 Dec., and the spiritualities, 6 Dec. Made Lord High Treasurer of England, 24 Oct., 1386: one of the 13 lords appointed by Parliament to govern the kingdom during the minority of Richard II. Translated to St. David's, 5 May, 1389, by Urban VI.: temporalities restored, 12 July: made his profession of obedience, 15 July, to the Pope, as his See enjoyed archiepiscopal powers. Died, 28 July, 1397, at the London house of the Bishop of Salisbury: buried in the church of the London Black Friars. Will proved, 11 Aug. following.

F. WILLIAM ANDREW, S. Th. Mag. Of the Convent of Guildford: and *Prior* there. *Bishop* of Achonry: provided, in 1374, by Gregory XI.: temporalities restored, 1 Aug. Whilst at Rome, in 1380, translated to Meath, by Urban VI., and in the same year was suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Died, 28 Sept., 1385.

F. WILLIAM DE BOTTLESHAM, D.D. Cantab. Of the Convent of Cambridge. *Bishop* of Pavada: consecrated at Rome. Afterwards styled Episcopus Nannatensis or Navatensis (Natatensis, when, 21 May, 1382, he sat in the Provincial Synod at the Black Friars' house, London, against Wycliff). Whilst Bishop of Bethlehem, translated to Llandaff, in 1386, by Urban VI.: temporalities restored, 21 Aug. Translated to Rochester, 27 Aug., 1389, by the same Pope: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 14 Dec., and the same day received the spiritualities and temporalities from him; then doing fealty to the king, had the temporalities, 12 Feb., 1389-90

from the crown. Will made, 16 Feb., 1399-1400; proved, 23 May, 1402. Died, Feb., 1399-1400: buried with the Black Friars of London.

F. THOMAS RUSHOOK. *Prior* of Hereford, in 1352, 1354. *Provincial Prior*: elected about 1373; deposed in the G. Chapter, June, 1378, at Carcassone, but on appeal to Urban VI., restored, 25 Aug., 1379. *Confessor* of Richard II. from 1377 to 1388: presented to the Archdeaconry of St. Asaph, 9 June, 1382. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 16 Jan., 1382-3, by Urban VI.: temporalities restored, 2 Apr., 1383: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 10 Apr., at Otford: consecrated in the Church of the Black Friars of London, 3 May, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, and Ely. Translated to Chichester, 16 Oct., 1385, by the same Pope: temporalities committed to him, 6 Dec.; fully restored, 26 Mar., 1386. Impeached by Parliament for high treason, 3 Feb., 1387-8; deprived of his See, and banished to Cork, in Ireland. Translated to the See of Triburna (Kilmore) in 1389, by Urban VI. His pension of £40 a year, granted, 10 Mar., 1389-90, paid him for the last time, 25 Jan., 1392-3. Buried in the church of Seale, Kent.

F. ALEXANDER BACHE, S.T.D. Belonged to the Convent of Hereford. Chaplain to John Hastings, second Earl of Pembroke. *Confessor* of Richard II. from 1388 to 1394. *Bishop* of St. Asaph: provided, 28 Feb., 1389-90, by Boniface IX.: took the oath of fealty, 3 Apr., 1390: received the spiritualities, 6 Apr.: the temporalities restored, 28 Apr.: consecrated, 8 May, at Westminster, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, etc. Will dated, 13 Aug., 1394, at Clatford: proved, 15 Sept. Died before the end of Aug.: buried in the Black Friars' Church at Hereford.

F. JOHN SPROTON. *Bishop* of Sodor: provided, 27 Sept., 1392, by Boniface IX. Died before 1410.

F. ROBERT READE. *Bishop* of Waterford and Lismore: provided, 9 Sept., 1394, by Boniface IX. Translated to Carlisle, by papal provision: temporalities restored, 30 Mar., 1396. Translated to Chichester, 5 Oct., 1396, by the same Pope: tempor-

alities restored, 6 Mar., 1396-7: made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 12 Mar., in the Cathedral of Canterbury. Will dated, 10 Aug., 1414; proved, 6 July, 1415. Died early in June, 1415; buried at Chichester.

F. JOHN BURGHILL. Companion of the King's Confessor from 1381 to Aug., 1394. *Confessor* of Richard II., from the latter date till the King's deposition, 29 Sept., 1399. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 12 Apr., 1396, by Boniface IX. Custody of the temporalities from the time of the last Bishop granted to him, 31 May; temporalities restored, 15 June. Translated to Coventry and Lichfield, installed, 8 Sept., 1398, in the presence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and many Bishops and nobles: temporalities restored, 16 Sept. Died about 20 May, 1414: will proved, on the 27th. Buried in the Lady Chapel of Lichfield Cathedral, under a gravestone, which bore his effigy in brass.

F. JOHN DEPING, S.T.M. Preacher at the royal court. *Prior* of London for some time between 1383 and the spring of 1396. *Bishop* of Waterford and Lismore: provided, 11 July, 1397, by Boniface IX. Temporalities restored, 14 Oct. Died, 4 Feb., 1398-9.

F. WILLIAM BELETS. Appointed *Episcopus Soltanensis*, 5 Feb., 1402-3, by Boniface IX. Was, no doubt, William Bellers, "Soltoniensis," suffragan of Canterbury, who assisted, 28 June, 1411, at the consecration of Robert Lancaster to the See of St. Asaph, and was still living in Nov., 1418.

F. GUNDISALVUS DE CURIOLA, an Englishman. *Bishop* of Augerium (in Numidia). Provided, 22 Dec., 1434, by Eugenius IV. Probably a suffragan of one of the bishops.

F. THOMAS CHERITON. *Bishop* of Bangor: provided, 5 Mar., 1435-6, by Eugenius IV.: received the spiritualities, 16 Nov., 1436: licence for consecration, 24 Nov.: consecrated at London, 25 Nov., by the Bishop of Winchester, etc.: temporalities restored, 27 Nov. Made his profession of obedience to the Archbishop, 6 Feb., 1436-7. Died on or just before 23 Dec., 1447.

F. JAMES BLAKEDON, S. Th. Mag. and D.D. Born at Blagden, co. Somerset. *Bishop* of Achonry: provided, 15 Oct., 1442,

by Eugenius IV. Became suffragan of the Bishop of Worcester, 24 Nov., 1443; of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, from 1443 to 1451; of the Bishop of Sarum, from 1443 to 1449; Master of St. Catharine's Hospital, at Bedminster, Bristol. Translated to Bangor, 7 Feb., 1452-3, by Nicholas V.: temporalities restored, 26 Mar., 1453: made his profession of obedience, 12 Apr. Died, 24 Oct., 1464.

F. RICHARD WOLSEY. *Bishop* of Down and Connor: provided, 21 June, 1451, by Nicholas V.: consecrated probably at Rome. A suffragan of Worcester. Died about the end of 1452, his successor being appointed, 10 Jan., 1453-4. Buried in the choir of the Black Friars of Worcester.

F. JOHN HUNDEN, D.D. *Prior* of King's Langley till 1458. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 19 June, 1458, by Calixtus III.: temporalities restored, 25 Aug. Resigned, in 1476, before May; still living, in Jan., 1479-80.

F. JOHN PAYN, S.T.D. Oxon. English, probably of Norfolk. Educated at Oxford, and professor there. *Provincial Prior*, elected in 1473 and continued for ten years. *Bishop* of Meath: provided, 17 Mar., 1482-3, by Sixtus IV.: custody of temporalities, granted, 15 Feb., 1482-3, and confirmed, 16 July following: enthroned, 5 Aug., in St. Patrick's Church, Trim. Died, 6 May, 1506; buried in the Dominican Convent, Dublin.

F. RICHARD WYCHERLEY. Born at Tonne-worth (Tanworth, co. Warwick): professed with the Black Friars of Warwick. *Bishop* of Olena, in Mauritania. In preparation for the episcopacy, was laureated as D.D., 7 June, 1481, at Rome, by Pope Sixtus IV. himself, and was consecrated on the 18th. On this latter day, was admitted to his degree in the Order, by the Master-General, F. Salvo Casetta de Panormo, who styled him "Magister Riccardus Wycherley, conventus Warwici," and on the 20th granted him as "Episcopus Moren" the suffrages and graces of the Order. Acted as suffragan to the Bishop of Hereford in 1481; to the Bishops of Worcester from 1482 till his decease. Held the parish church of Sal-warp from 14 Oct., 1486 to 1502, and the rectory of Powick from 5 Dec., 1493 to 1501, Will dated, 8 Sept., 1502; proved, 26 Sept.

following. Died in the Convent of the Black Friars of Worcester; buried in their choir, opposite the tomb of Bishop Wolsey. By many writers, is erroneously made into a Bishop of Ossory.

F. GEORGE DE ATHEQUA, D.D., a Spaniard, of the Convent of Calahorra. As chaplain, accompanied the Princess Catharine of Aragon, in Oct., 1501, into England, and continued in her household after she became Queen. *Bishop* of Llandaff: provided, 11 Feb., 1516-17, by Leo X.: consecrated, 8 Mar., at the Blackfriars, London, by the Bishop of Hereford, assisted by the Suffragan Bishops of Gallipoli and Castoriensis: temporalities restored, 23 Apr., 1517. Resigned in Feb., 1536-7.

F. WILLIAM AGIETON. In 1520, was made *Episcopus* Danensis, 13 June, and suffragan of the Bishop of Winchester, 12 Sept., by Leo X.

F. JOHN HOWDEN. Studied at Oxford, and in 1510 graduated as D.D. *Prior* of Oxford in 1510, 1515, and of London in 1518, 1523. *Bishop* of Sodor: provided, 18 June, 1523, by Adrian VI.: ceased before the end of 1529.

F. JOHN HILSEY, of the family of Hilsey or Hildesley, of Benham, co. Berks: studied at Oxford, and in 1527 supplicated for his degree. *Prior* of Bristol in 1532, 1533. *Provincial Prior*: appointed in 1534 by Henry VIII.; resigned about the end of 1536. Commissioned, with others, 13 Apr., 1534, to reduce the Mendicant Orders to the royal supremacy. Appointed Master-General of the Order in England, and *Prior* of London about Oct., 1534, by the King. *Bishop* of Rochester by royal nomination: consecrated, 26 Sept., 1535, at Winchester, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of Winton and Sarum; temporalities restored 4 Oct.: continued for some time also Master-General, Provincial Prior, and Prior-in-commendam. Surrendered the house of the Black Friars of London, 12 Nov., 1538; but resided there till his death, between 1 Jan. and 24 Mar., 1538-9.

F. RICHARD INGORTH. Graduated as B.D. in 1525, and had the Master-General's licence 4 Aug., 1526, to be promoted to S.T.M. *Prior* of King's Langley in 1533, 1537. Subscribed to the royal supremacy, 5

May, 1534. *Suffragan Bishop* of Dover: appointed, 8 Dec., 1537, by the King. Consecrated, 9 Dec., in the Chapel within the vestibule of St. Paul's, London, by the Bishops of London, Rochester, and St. Asaph. Had spiritual faculties as suffragan, 10 Dec., from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Appointed royal visitor of the houses of the Mendicant Friars, 11 Feb., 1537-8, and commissioned, 5 May, to sequester their seals and goods. Between July, 1538, and Apr., 1539, suppressed most of those houses, the rest falling by the hands of other visitors. Had a royal grant of the Priory of King's Langley for life; and 10 May, 1539, collated to the Church of Chiddingstone, co. Kent. Died Nov., 1544: will dated 2 Nov.: proved 18 Nov. following.

F. JOHN HODGKIN. Studied at Cambridge, and in 1521 became S. Th. Mag. and D.D. Taught theology in his Convent of Sudbury. *Provincial Prior*: election confirmed 22 May, 1527, by the Master-General: deprived, early in 1534, by Henry VIII., who restored him, about the end of 1536, on his falling in with all the changes of the time: and with him the office of Provincial ceased. *Suffragan Bishop* of Bedford appointed, 3 Dec., 1537, by the King: consecrated along with Ingworth. Had the vicarage of Walden, co. Essex, 12 Feb., 1540-1; resigned it in 1544: instituted, 3 July, 1544, to the Rectory of Laindon with the Chapel of Basildon: and 26 Nov., 1548, had the Prebend of Harleston, in St. Paul's, London. Deprived in 1554, but repudiating his wife and expressing penitence for his marriage and his consecration by schismatical bishops, had a dispensation, 27 Mar., 1554, from Cardinal Pole, and was admitted, 2 Apr. to the Rectory of St. Peter's Cornhill. On Elizabeth's accession, conformed again, and regained his Prebend, but lost the Rectory. Died about June, 1560.

(To be continued.)



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 108, vol. xxvi.)

EDINBURGSHIRE.

ST. MARGARET'S WELL.

Formerly at Restalrig, now in the Queen's Park.



HIS little hexagonal building is certainly the most beautiful and appropriate covering of any well now left in Scotland. It is to be regretted that the actual spring dedicated to the saint is lost to us by the march of modern events, but fortunately we are in possession of authentic descriptions and drawings of the structure as it stood over the original spring. It stood at the side of the ancient cross-road which led from Holyrood to Restalrig; on the top grew an elder tree, and in front of it stood a little thatched cottage, inhabited a great many years ago by a man who carried the waters of the well to Leith for sale.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, viii., 177.

ST. ANTHONY'S WELL.

To an incident which showed that the faith and belief in the healing virtues of the wells is still strong, the writer was but a few months ago an eye-witness. While walking in the Queen's Park about sunset, I casually passed St. Anthony's Well, and had my attention attracted by the number of people about it, all simply quenching their thirst, some possibly with a dim idea that they would reap some benefit from the draught. Standing a little apart, however, and evidently patiently waiting a favourable moment to present itself for their purpose, was a group of four. Feeling somewhat curious as to their intention, I quietly kept myself in the background, and by and by was rewarded. The crowd departed, and the group came forward, consisting of two old women, a younger woman of about thirty, and a pale, sickly-looking girl—a child of three or four years old. Producing cups from their pockets, the old women dipped them in the pool, filled them, and drank the contents. A full cup

was then presented to the younger woman, and another to the child. Then one of the old women produced a long linen bandage, dipped it in the water, wrung it, dipped it in again, and then wound it round the child's head, covering the eyes, the youngest woman, evidently the mother of the child, carefully observing the operation, and weeping gently all the time. The other old woman not engaged in this work was carefully filling a clear flat glass bottle with the water, evidently for future use. Then, after the principal operators had looked at each other with an earnest and half-solemn sort of look, the party wended its way carefully down the hill.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, viij., 164.

RATHO: BONAR'S WELL.

This is a well of simple structure, a little south from the village, on the road from Ratho to Dalmahoy. It is now filled up and unused. So far as I can learn, it was once very celebrated, but its history rests entirely, so far as I have been able to find, on local tradition now.—*Ibid.*, 184.

FIFESHIRE.

ST. ANDREW'S: HOLY WELL.

On the Ordnance map this well is simply marked "Holy Well," and I have been unable to find out to what saint it was dedicated, probably St. Regulus or St. Andrew. The well is a very curious one. The back or inner portion is the oldest. There is no special feature in it calling for description.—*Ibid.*, 182.

CUPAR FIFE: ST. MARY, OUR LADY.

When I was a boy there was a well at the bottom of the School or Castle Hill here on the north side—close to the Lady Burn, from which it was divided thus:

	Lady Burn.	
	Wall.	
Steps.	Plat.	Steps.
Road.	Covered Well.	Road.

School or Castle Hill on south side, St. Catherine's Convent, where Episcopal Chapel now is. We called it the "Little Wallie," but I think I have heard it styled "the" or "Our Lady's Well." We were glad to get out of school and rush down for a drink at it, for which there was a chained

cup. It was closed up in modern times either because sewerage got into it, or that it was dangerous at the side of the road; while there were no houses near it to require it for domestic use. We thought it grand water for drinking purposes—which a little sewerage, it has been said, rather improves the appearance. My immediate elder brother, when dying, poor chap! took a fancy for a drink of water from the "Little Wallie," and, a wee fellow, I rushed over with a pitcher to get it, I mind. It was winter, I recollect, for he wished to live to see the snowdrops again. The water of the little well failed, like all else by that time, when got, to afford him any gratification.

NEWBURGH: NINE WELLS.

The cross (*i.e.*, of Mac Duff) formed the girth or sanctuary for any of the clan Mac Duff, or any related to the chief within the ninth degree, who had been guilty of "suddand chandmulle," or unpremeditated slaughter. Any person entitled to this privilege, and requiring it, fled to the cross, and laid hold of one of the rings, when punishment was remitted on his washing nine times at the stone, and paying nine cows and a colpendach, or young cow. The washing was done at a spring still called the "Nine Wells," emitting a stream so copious as now to be employed in the operations of a bleach-field; and the oblation of the nine cows was made by fastening them to the cross's nine rings.

NEWBURGH: ABBOT'S WELL.

There is a well here called "The Abbot's Well."

FORFARSHIRE.

ST. WALLACH OR WOLOC WELL.

The well and bath were quite recently in fame for their healing qualities. The well, which is about 30 yards below the old kirkyard, is now dry, except in very rainy weather, in consequence of the drainage of the field above it. It was frequented by people with sore eyes, and everyone who went to it left a pin in a hole, which had been cut either by nature or art in a stone beside the well. Dr. Duguid says he has seen the hole full of pins at the end of May. It was not thus on the saint's day, January 29, but in May, that both the well and the bath were

frequented, in late times at least. The bath is a cavity in a rock 3 or 4 feet deep, and is supplied by a small spring coming out of the brae about 20 yards above the bath, and the water trickles over the east end of the cavity, falling down the rock some 4 feet into the river. It was famed for curing children who were not thriving; and Dr. Duguid says that when first he came to the parish hundreds of children were dipt in it every year, a rag, an old shirt, or a bib from the child's body, being hung on a tree besides the bath or thrown into it. When the Deveron was in flood it got into the bath, and swept all the offerings down to the sea. Dr. Duguid adds that one person was this year (1874) brought to it from the seaside.

TRINITY GASK: HOLY TRINITY WELL.

A little south of the manse, of great renown in popish days for the performing of miraculous cures, fortifying against plague, witchcraft, and such other evils. The right of bleaching at this well is one of the privileges of the minister. Generally visited on Trinity Sunday.

GLENISLA: CORYVANNOCK WELL.

In days gone by, at an early hour of the morning of the first Sabbath in May, might be seen assembled crowds of fathers and mothers with rickety, sickly children. The waters of the well were believed to be, on that particular morning, infallibly medicinate to such youngsters. Scorbutic and scrofulous taint were expelled from the system; rectified all irregularities and disorders in the alimentary region; succoured weakness with strength, and covered wan and pallid faces with the bloom of health and beauty. The earlier in the morning the application, the more effective it proved; daybreak was considered the most favourable time. Trinkets, sometimes of considerable value, were left in the spring, as thank-offerings for such a Bethesda, and for the benefit derived from it. When and how the well lost its healing virtue, if it has lost it, we have not been able to learn, but the resort to it has ceased.—*Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*, W. Marshall, D.D., p. 297.

STRATHMARTIN: NINE MAIDENS' WELL.

On the south bank of the Dighty, opposite the churchyard, is the Nine Maidens' Well, a

name of which tradition has handed down an explanation too interesting to be passed over. A farmer in Pitumpton, blessed with nine lovely daughters, one day sent one of them to the well to fetch him a draught of water; she not returning, another was sent to learn the cause of delay, and to hasten the gratification of the farmer with the coveted draught. Neither of them returning, daughter after daughter was sent, till the whole nine had been despatched on the same errand. The astounded father at length followed them, and was horrified with the spectacle which met his eyes: his nine daughters lay dead at the well, and two large snakes were throwing their slimy folds around them. The reptiles, on seeing him, hissed loudly, and would have made him their prey also if he had not saved himself by flight. The whole neighbourhood assembled in a state of the utmost excitement, and a young man, the suitor of one of the sisters, boldly attacked the snakes, and wounded both. They left their victims, and, wriggling their way towards the hills, hotly pursued by the youth and his companions, were destroyed at Bulludeeon, near the base of the Sidlaws.—*Ibid.*, p. 54.

DRUMHEAD: NINE MAIDENS' WELL.

There is a well here called the "Nine Maidens' Well"—the nine virgin daughters to St. Donewalde under King Eugenius VIJ. in Scotland.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, viij., 203.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

STENTON: THE WELL OF THE HOLY ROOD.

Within 200 yards of the old church and village of Stenton, and close by the road leading thence to Dunbar, stands the Rood Well. The path from the old church to the well is paved with stone; this points to an extra amount of traffic to and from the well. It is a small circular building, 3 feet 10 inches internal diameter, and 5 feet 4 inches over, with a door facing north-west, 2 feet 1 inch wide; present height, 3 feet 7 inches; height from step, found by probing the ground, 5 feet 5 inches; thickness of the wall, 9 inches, with a conical roof of stone in five courses, finished with a flowered finial of fourteenth-century date on the top. The masonry is a very excellent piece of workmanship, and is in a state of excellent preser-

vation. The entrance-jambs are checked, and prepared to receive a door. Each course of the conical roof is slightly cambered, or rounded, externally, and starts with a small fillet, or drip. The neck moulding of the finial is cut into the shape of a rope, and the base of the finial immediately above is square, and set on the angle, in so far as regards the direction of the door; the upper part is then carried to the octagon by means of a splayed cone, and is gradually formed into an appropriate starting-point for the flowered portion by means of a receding splay fillet; the finial in the lower and more spreading portion consists of four leaves of the usual conventional treatment in this period of Gothic art. The upper part has been broken away. The stones are all carefully hewn and squared, and show more care in building than the masons of the time usually bestowed on works of far greater importance. The well has long been filled up, and enclosed by a stone wall, owing, as I was told, to a cow in the neighbouring field falling into it, and causing, as one can well understand, extraordinary difficulty in getting her out. The ground slopes from the entrance up towards the road, so that at the back of the well, next to the road, it is higher by about 3 feet 6 inches. When visited in August, 1882, the place was guarded by a luxuriant crop of nettles. It is kept carefully pointed, but is otherwise neglected. The *New Statistical Account* says that the well "is surmounted by the form of a cardinal's hat, and there is a legend that the tenure of Beil depends upon the keeping on of this hat."—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, pp. 167, 168.

WHITEKIRK: ST. MARY'S WELL.

In times when more miracles were supposed to be wrought than at present, and pilgrimages more in vogue, it was said to be famous for the cure of barrenness. Drains and ditches, however, have not left the pilgrim a drop to drink.—*Ibid.*, 199.

(To be continued.)



On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from the *Antiquary*, vol. xxvi., p. 115.)

XI.



THE Abbey of Affligen, in Flanders. A 4to. tract printed at Antwerp, pp. 8, has the following singular title-page:

Abbatix Affligenix
de corporali ab Marte afflictæ
Lætitia Spiritalis

*
ob augmentum
gregis Domini
a devoto accedente filio

*
amante Dei fratre
Cælestino Gysbrechts

*
in Deo profitente
prædicta in abbattia
undecima Februarii.

Nota Lector, ad singulos hos astericos * in titulo haberi singula Chronica ana-Caballina; id est, in quibus litteræ omnes græcè numerant, hoc modo:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50
p	q	r	s	t	u	w	x	y	z				
60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400	500	600.				

The meaning may be thus closely rendered: "The spiritual joy of the afflicted Abbey of Affligen concerning an officer from the war; with regard to the increase of the Lord's flock by the accession of a devoted son and lover of God, Brother Celestinus Gysbrechts, professing himself in the aforesaid Abbey on the 11th of February." The date of the year is not stated; it is, however, contained in the words of the title-page, though not in the usual form of a chronogram. Each letter represents a numeral, after the Greek method, according to the key. Each section thus marked * makes the date 1675 when the numbers represented by the letters are added up. This mode of reckoning is known as a cabala. An engraving on the back of the title-page represents the circumstance narrated. A singular feature (though not one to be commended) is a single chronogram, in twenty-eight hexameter verses, containing 220 numeral letters = 1675. Next

follows a set of twenty-eight lines in Flemish, each being a chronogram of 1675. There are in all forty-four chronograms. This one

TERTIA LVX FEBRVO TER LVXIT, VIXQVE SECVNDA: } = 1675.
ET CÆLESTINVS CÆLICA VOTA DABAT.

The title-page of a quarto tract of eighteen pages begins thus: "Applausus metricus, chrono-metro, ac metro-achrosticè congratulatorius," etc. (A congratulation by the Capucins at Bruges to Felix William Brenart on his appointment as seventeenth Bishop of Bruges and Chancellor of Flanders.) "A FRATIBVS CAPUCINIS, QUI DE FAMILIA BRUGENSI reverenter exhibitus." Then follows the almost unique chronogrammatic imprint:

BRUGIS ME PRÆLO DABAT VAN PRÆT, SUB SCUTO AUSTRIACO.

i.e., Van Praet gave me to the press at Bruges, under the Austrian protection.

There is no date in figures; the chronograms make 1777. The sixteen pages which follow are replete with fanciful compositions in Latin verse wherein chronograms are conspicuous. One poem consists of fourteen lines, yet it makes but one chronogram (here called "chronicum simplex et unicum"); this is managed by avoiding the use of the higher numeral letters M and D, and using 108 numerals of the lesser denominations to make the date 1777. The next poem, consisting also of fourteen lines (here explained "singulus versus facit chronic."), is less diffuse, for each line is a chronogram of 1777. The next two poems are of five lines, each line forming a direct and crossways compound acrostic on the name Felix, preceded by a "logogryph" couplet, and followed by a chronogram distich. The next two are in a more simple acrostic form, followed by Leonine distichs. Then follow two other complex acrostics on the bishop's name and designation. Chronograms appear on every page to the number of thirty-three; indeed, the date 1777 is nowhere given in figures. The book concludes thus:

MUSA BREVI SVO VOTO CONCLUDIT.
SVO PATRI, PASTORI, PRÆSULI DABANT
BRUGIS MINORES CAPUCINI.

At Kevelaer, in the Duchy of Gelders, a commemorative jubilee was held in 1792 in VOL. XXVI.

hexameter and pentameter couplet alludes to the same circumstance, and gives the date February 11, 1675:

honour of the Virgin Mary. A tract, 8vo., pp. 16, was printed at Gelders, in which are preserved some poetry and 100 chronograms composed for the occasion. The title-page is chronogrammatic, as follows:

JUBILÆUM VIRGINIS KEVELARIENSIS } = 1792.
VERSU DECLARATUR,
JUGITER JUBILANS TRIUMPHATRIX } = 1792.
RITE COLLAUDATUR,
EXALTATÆ SUPRA SUPEROS, VERSUS, } = 1792.
ET PRÆCONIUM DICATUR.
DIXIT PSALTES:
BEATUS POPULUS, QUI SCIT } = 1792.
JUBILATIONEM.
Psalm 88.

The words of the last chronogram are precisely those of Psalm lxxxviii. 16 of the Vulgate Version, and thus translated in Psalm lxxxix. 15 of the English Bible Version: "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound." The chronograms are all in Latin. Two pages are filled with laudatory phrases in which words are used, as in the following examples, where almost every letter in the chronogram is a numeral:

JUVA LUX DILUCULUM. = 1792.
VIVE LUX DILUCULUM. = 1792.

These are only remarkable because there are so few words in the Latin language composed entirely of numeral letters. The author's name is not mentioned. The tract is very rare, costly, and roughly printed.

"Chronicle of the German Monasteries of the Franciscan Order," by Vigilius Greiderer. Two volumes, folio; printed at Innspruck, 1777. Among much curious matter, there are a few chronograms. I find about twenty-four, but am inclined to think that the author, by using more diligence, might have found a much greater number in the numerous churches noticed; his earliest date is 1582.

The town of Carlsbad was damaged by a waterspout, thus recorded under a statue of St. John of Nepomuc there:

SVPERATO AB AFFLVXV VNDARVM HIS
LOCIS INGENTI NVBIFRAGIO. = 1746.

The fortifications of the town of Luxembourg being dismantled in 1867, room was made for many local improvements. On the site of a former military work stands a water-tower with this inscription :

CIVIBVS SEMPER FLVENS HAEC VNDA
PROFICIAT. =1874.
i.e., May this water always flowing be advantageous to the citizens.

Chronograms may be seen inscribed on other new buildings.

The town of Aix-la-Chapelle was destroyed by fire in 1688, and its prosperity was revived by means of its medicinal waters ; this is commemorated in a book by Doctor Franciscus Blondel :

"Thermarum Aquisgranensium et Porcetanarum elucidatio," etc. =1688.
i.e., An explanation of the warm waters of Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid.

Some verses are addressed to the author by his friends, among which these chronograms appear :

NOVVVS THERMALIS AQVÆ VSVS, VINDI-
CATVS. =1688.
i.e., The new use of the thermal water is vindicated.

VVLKANVS, AQVISGRANVM PERDIT, NEPTVNVS REPONIT. =1688.
i.e., Vulcan destroys Aix-la-Chapelle, Neptune restores it.

ALTERA MAIL INCENDIO PERIIT, AQVÆ
JVVANTE RESVRREXIT. =1688.
i.e., It perished by fire on the second of May ; it has again risen by help of water.

VIVE DIV, LONGIS NOVE DOCTOR AQVENSIS
IN ANNIS, TE DEVS ÆTERNÂ IN PROSPERITATE
BEET. =1688.
i.e., Live long, O new water-doctor, through many years, and may God bless thee in everlasting welfare !

VIVITE FELICES COMITES TOT SÆCLA, QVOT HENOCH ; } =1652.
VOSQVE CREATORI IVNGITE, VT ANTE VETVS.

(It is recorded in Genesis that Enoch's days were 365 years.)

A nuptial ode with several poems : " In secundas nuptias . . . Melchioris Eccardi . . .

LVX IBAT SEXTA ET BIS DENA BIFRONTIS IANI } =1593.
EVA INTRAT SPONSI SPONSA SERENA TORVM.
TRVX SAVLVVS FIT PAVLVVS : LVCE SEQVENTE } =1593.
EVCHARTVS SPONSVS MELCHIOR, EVVA TVVS.

i.e., The twice-ten-and-sixth-day of the two-faced Janus (January) was passing when the fair spouse went to her husband's couch.—The cruel Saul became Paul, on the following day Melchior Euchard was made thy husband, O Eva.

The destruction by fire of the Church of St. John at Gouda, in Holland, is thus marked in "Novum ac magnum theatrum urbicum Belgicæ," "à Joanne Blaen," a huge folio volume, printed about 1649 :

LVX BIS SENA FVIT, IANI HORÂ VESPERE
NONÂ
CVM SACRA IOANNI VVLCANO CORRUIT
ÆDES. =1552.
i.e., It was the 14th day of January, at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the building sacred to Saint John sank into the fire.

Here the numeral D is not reckoned, according to the Flemish usage.

Two rare tracts, congratulations on the marriages of Counts of Nassau ; the first on the marriage of Count Maurice Henry, and Ernestina his wife, on February 5, 1650. The verbose title-page begins "Jubilum nuptiale," etc. Printed at Cologne ; pp. 15. There are handsome engravings of their armorial shields, Latin poems, and three chronograms. One is as follows :

MAVRITIVS ET ERNESTINA CONIVNX
VIVANT NESTOREOS VTERQVE AD ANNOS. } =1650.

The next tract is a congratulation on the marriage of Count Francis John Desideratus, and Joanna Claudia his wife, by the Jesuits at Siegen, in Nassau. The verbose title-page begins "Leo Sigeno-Nassovicus nuptialis," etc. Printed at Cologne ; pp. 41. There is a fine engraving representing their armorial shields held by the Lion of Nassau, followed by Latin poems, odes, and chronograms. The nuptial date is not mentioned, except in the chronograms, from which the following, in hexameter and pentameter verse, is selected :

et Evæ Weinholdi . . . vota ab amicis nuncupata. Ad vii Kalend. Febr. Anno noviss. dicrum xiiii supra cIo Io. Printed at Breslau. Small 4to. ; pp. 15. All in Latin, with one poem in Greek, which is followed by these two chronogram couplets :

The meaning is that St. Paul's day is January 25. In the Old Roman calendar, vii. Kal. Feb. corresponds to January 26, the day of the marriage. This fanciful indication of a date frequently appears in chronograms. The date on the title-page of the tract is equally fanciful; it means 1593.

"Musæ gratulantes," a rare tract of fifteen pages, filled with Latin poems and verses,

POSTQVAM EXORTA DIES FEBRVI BIS SEXTA FVISSET } = 1596.
INTRAT SPONSA PIOS ANNVLÀ HONESTA TOROS.

EN SÆVVS FEBRVVS BIS SEX VIX LVXIT IN ALTIS } = 1596.
SCHADÆO CONIVX ANNVLÀ PVLCHRA DATVR.

A very rare alliterative tract, printed at Cracow, has this title: "Tomus Tollendis tenebris traditus Thomas theologus thaumaturgus, templo tremendæ trinitatis, transcurrente triumpho tanti tulelaris, tenore tulliano tractatus." The date 1724 is given thus:

TVCQVÈ TOMVS TRISTIS, TOLLEBAT TVRBIDA
TERRIS.

"Certamen catholicorum cum Calvinistis, continuo caractere C. conscriptum; concordæque cœlitis concessæ, christiana congratulatio. Adjecta sunt Anagrammata, Chronologica Acrostichides, de rebus variis. Martino Hamconio Frisio Autore." Louvain, 1612. Small 4to.; pp. 103. Such is the title of a very curious theological dispute, composed in Latin hexameter verses to the number of 1,300, and consisting of words all commencing with the letter C. The title-page commences so, and the dedication, in three pages, is alliterative on the same letter. At page 50 another section of the work begins, consisting of commemorative and laudatory poems, mixed plentifully with anagrams, acrostics, and chronograms. Fifty-eight of the latter are printed without distinguishing the date-letters from others in the sentence, and so that their particular meaning is not at once apparent. This is one of the fanciful conceits of the producer of the work, and there are many other features that may be so designated. There are altogether 178 chronograms of dates from 1583 to 1612.

"Carmelus Triumphans, seu sacra Panegyres sanctorum Carmelitarum ordine alphabetico compositæ, cum novâ et extraordinariâ

supposed to be uttered by the Muses and Apollo on the marriage of "the most learned Abraham Schadæus, of the University of Bautzen, and the most modest and chaste virgin, Anna Hertzogs," on February 12, 1596, composed by the scholars there. It concludes with ten chronogram couplets, giving the day, month, and year of the marriage. Here are two examples, in which she is called Annula—*i.e.*, the little Anna:

methodo." By Hermannus à S. Barbara. Liège, 1688. It consists of a series of panegyrics on saints and renowned persons of the Carmelite Order, one for each letter of the alphabet, in which every word begins with the particular letter. All in Latin, and filling upwards of 370 pages. That of the letter Q, however, fills only half a page, with this marginal note: "Hæc litera non habet verba sufficientia, ad orationem formandam." It is dedicated to J. L. Eldern, Prince-Bishop of Liège, to whom nine chronograms of the year 1688 are addressed. The volume is a curious and rare one.

Joannes à Cruce is a name associated with one of the orders of mendicant friars known as the Barefooted Carmelites. A commemorative festival in honour of him, held at Cologne on July 26, is described in a rare tract, of which the title-page thus begins: "THEATRVM ORTHODOXI CVLTVS ET GLORIÆ, in Colle Quirinali conditum, In Monte Carmelo exaltatum," etc. Printed at Cologne; no date except the chronogram, which makes 1727. Small 4to.; pp. 40. The contents are curious, and chronograms abound throughout to the number of 183, all making 1727. The third part of the tract begins, TRIVMPHVS OPERE STATVARIO, PICTORIO LITERARIO DELINEATVS, wherein are described the statues, pictures, and decorations put up for the occasion at the Carmelite Monastery, with inscriptions and chronograms filling fourteen consecutive pages. The subject comes to a conclusion by this chronogram at the end of the last page:

SATIS EST! CLAVDITVR THEATRVM, PER-
PETVETVR GLORIA.

A portrait of him as a frontispiece is subscribed: "S. Joannes à Cruce Primus Carmelita Discalceatus."

A modern work is worth mentioning, because of its rarity, a very limited number of copies having been printed—"Recherches sur les Jeux d'Esprit les singularités et les bizarreries littéraires principalement en France, par A. Canel. Évereux 1867." 2 vols., 8vo. It treats of all kinds of literal and verbal curiosities—a very cyclopædia of these curious labours. Among them is a chapter on chronograms in vol. i., page 268.

A very singular book was seen by my friend Rev. Walter Begley at the royal library at Stuttgart. He hastily copied a few examples of chronograms, etc., for me. The title-page reads: "Sexta mundi ætas ab anno gratiæ Sive Incarnati verbi primo usque ad

currens sæculum xvii. et ejusdem anni xxv. tam Ecclesiæ Catholicæ quam ipsius Chronologi in Sacerdotio jubilarem per selectiores sacre Scripturæ, Sanctorum patrum aliorumque asceticas et ethicas sententias piæ et quotidianæ meditationi tesseræ loco utiliter servientes, serie chronographicâ breviter recensita. A, F.B.A.S. Sen & Jub," etc. Printed at Wurzburg; folio, pp. 62. The whole book is chronogrammatic except the title-page, which, contrary to the plan of books of this nature, does not contain a single chronogram. The number of chronograms is about 1,800, in the words and passages from *Imitatio Christi*, Augustine's *Meditations*, and others, but by far the greatest portion are in the words of St. Bernard's sermons; they represent the years reckoning from the birth of Christ to the year 1725. The chronogram preceding the "errata," in hexameter and pentameter verse, is very quaint:

QVI LEGIS: EMENDA QVÆ SVNT VITIOSA LIBELLO,=1725.
AVT PRONA VVLTV, LECTOR AMANDE FAVE. =1725.

The book is a very rare one; we do not know of any other copy. Andrea de Solre, in the *Sancta Familia*, did something similar from the year 1 to 1690 (see *Chronograms*, page 439); but his chronograms are all Biblical, and different in form and treatment.

"Rhetorum collegii S. Adriani oppidi Gerardimontani in Flandria poesis anagrammatica sub Quintino Duretio Insulensi, Monasterii ejusdem S. Adriani Ordinis S. P. Benedicti presbytero religioso." Antwerp, 1751. 8vo., pp. 389. The volume contains a great number of Latin poems—some devotional, others addressed to persons of note, headed with their names, and all headed with a motto; all these headings are transposed by anagram into other words of laudatory or complimentary meaning. Appropriate chronograms, to the number of thirty-eight, in hexameter and pentameter verse, are occasionally introduced, of dates 1636 to 1650; some are earlier. The authors are scholars of the college at Grammont, whose work is put together by Quintinus Dureti, and approved by the abbot of the monastery of St. Adrian.

The next also emanates from the same college. A small volume bears this title: "MVSA PACIFICA ANNI CHRONOGRAPHICIS, VERSIBVSQVE POLITE CONCINNATA. RR. PP. Benedictinorum collegii S. Adriani, oppidi Gerardimontensis in Flandria studiosæ Juventutis operâ." Brussels, 1678, pp. 48. The work consists of short poems about peace, to which are annexed 173 chronograms of the date 1678. The exact peace is not mentioned; this was a time of war, and history records that peace was established between France and Holland by the treaty of Nymegen, in 1678.

A tract of twenty-three pages, folio, bears a very full title-page, commencing: "CONCENTVSIVEAPPLAUSUS ANAGRAMATICUS CONTEXTU CHRONO-BIBLICUS," etc. It is addressed to Dominicus Gentis on his inauguration as fifteenth bishop of Antwerp, in 1749, by the "holy quadriga" of the Order of "Mendicants." Printed at Antwerp by the official printer "in foro lactis sub signo Cancellorum Aureorum." On the back of the title-page the Cardinal-bishop's armorial shield is handsomely engraved, which, with his motto, is made the source

of much compliment and flattery. The subject is treated in Latin verse, interspersed with chronograms, anagrams, and acrostics so fanciful and intricate as to defy all

attempts to describe them. There are sixty-five anagrams, and seventy-one chronograms, the last one is very singular; it stands on the last page thus:

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.	
DIXIT...QUIA FUISTIS...ISRAEL ABSQUE DOCTORE, ET ABSQUE	
LEGE PAX INGREDIENTI. 2 Paral.,* xv. 2, et seq. =1749	
DOMINICUS GENTIS:	
(Anagramma)	
SIC GENTI OS MUNDI.	
CONSILIUM...VIR PERITUS...ERUDIVIT...SUAVIS ET	=1749
SAPIENS...IN POPULO. Eccl. xxxvii.	
QUEM	=1005
ERKLINIA GENUIT, JULIACUM NUTRIVIT, ORDO FOVIT;	=1738
COLONIA COLUIT, UNIVERSITAS COMPROBAVIT:	=1425
CASANATE EXTULIT, ROMA EXALTAVIT;	=1232
MARIA THERESIA PROMOVIT,	=2008
BENEDICTUS XIII. CONSECRAVIT:	=826
RUREMUNDA EXPECTAVIT,	=1626
ANTVERPIA SUSCEPIT;	=112
QUADRIGA EVEXIT.	=522
	<hr/>
	10494
ATQUE HIS ITA VOVERANT	17
P. P. DOMINICANI, FRANCISCANI AUGUSTINIANI, CARMELITÆ:	2969
DIXI.	512
	<hr/>
	3498

I have placed in the margin the amounts made by each line of the third chronogram (which is here called *chronogramma sextuplex*); they make a total of 10,494, this sum, divided by six, gives the date 1749 six times repeated; in like manner the fourth makes a total of 3,498, this sum, divided by two, gives the date 1749 twice repeated. The third chronogram is a sort of epitome of the bishop's career. The expression "quadriga evexit" seems to mean the four religious orders named in the last line but one. The tract is both curious and rare.

A little pamphlet, pp. 48, size 5 × 3 inches, bears this title: "Andreæ Streithageni Julio-Mertzen-havssensis chronodistichorum libellus. Coloniz Agrippinæ apud Ioannem Kinchium, Sub Monocrote anno MDCXXII." It consists of chronograms composed in Latin, hexameter, and pentameter couplets, marking intelligibly the dates of all sorts of people, and events connected with Germany and its history, such as Emperors of Germany, Kings of England and France, reformers, epidemic diseases, anabaptists, persons of renown, locusts in Poland, Council of Trent,

war with the Turks, Iconoclasts in Belgium, meretrices evicted from Rome by Pope Pius V., a ship and crew destroyed by gunpowder exploded by a beautiful virgin captured by the Turks, the victory of John of Austria at Lepanto, sieges and surrenders of towns, inundations, conflagrations, comets, earthquakes, etc. There are in all 135 chronograms, for which there is no space here. The only copy of this little rarity which I know of belongs to Rev. W. Begley.

A small tract of sixteen pages bears this title: "Emblemes présentées a son Excellence Le Comte de Lannoy administrateur de la ville et du Comté de Namur, au jour de l'inauguration de sa Majesté imperiale et catholique en son Comté de Namur." Printed at Namur; no date. On the back of the title-page—

DAMVS CÆSARI QVÆ SVNT CÆSARIS. =1717.

The dedication to the Emperor Charles VI., as sovereign of Flanders, is entirely in

* *I.e., Chronicles.*—The dots [...] occasionally introduced are so in the chronogram, and indicate the omission of words; in other respects the quotations are selected from the Vulgate Version of the quoted passages.

chronogram, making the same date eight times repeated. There are twelve "emblems," and in all twenty-two chronograms of a complimentary character, also making the year 1717. The book concludes with this expression of attachment to the Emperor Charles VI.:

SO CIETAS JESU PISSIMO CÆSARI
PIË DEVOTA.

A tract of twenty pages, folio—"Ludus Emblematicus in scutum gentilitium . . . Joannis Henrici comitis a Franckenberg," etc. A congratulation to him, when Archbishop of Mechlin, on his being made a cardinal. Printed at Ghent. The author's name is left blank, but in my copy it is inserted on page 4 in MS. as Klugman, presbyter, with these words in print: "Mechliniæ in palatio archiepiscopali carmen hoc recitabam 1 Nov., 1778," at the end of an address to His Eminence. The subject is treated in verse, in Latin, and Flemish on alternate pages. On the back of the title-page, the Cardinal's armorial shield appears, which is made the source of much

compliment and flattery to him; and on page 20 there are two chronograms of 1778 in Latin and Flemish.

St. Rumold, the patron of Malines (Mechlin). A festival was held there in honour of him in 1825, described in a rare book, pp. 104, "Verzameling der Merkwerdigste Jaerschriften," etc. The work emanates from the archiepiscopal seminary at Mechlin, and is an example of the recent use of chronograms on a public occasion. There are 257 in all, mostly in Latin, some in Flemish and French, and one in Greek. I cannot find a copy in the British Museum library.

A curious volume, 8vo. size, pp. 262, vividly depicts the political state of Cologne in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the sedition which extended over a period of five years, ending in rebellion against the constituted rulers of that state and city in 1686. The story is told in Latin verse. The title-page is chronogrammatic, as follows:

QVINQVENNALIS SEDITIO ATQVE	}	= 1686.
REBELLIS VBIORVM STATVS, etc.		
ABSQVE OMNI PASSIONE PROVTV VERÈ	}	= 1686.
EXTITIT POETICÈ DELINEATVS.		
VRBI VBLE AGRIPPINÆ ET ORBI	}	= 1686.
VNIVERSO AD CAVTELAM REPRESENTATVS.		
AVTHORE FRAN. XAVERIO TRIPS	}	= 1690.
SACCELLANO AVLICO COLONIENSI		
BIBLIOTHECARIO ATQVE PASTORE		
SEPTIMONTANO IN HONNEFF.		

etc., etc.

(Printed at Leipzig) "Anno 1704."

The leading circumstances in the rebellion and its suppression, as told in the poetry, are in sections marked off by chronograms, which announce the events, and give their date; these are of considerable assistance in the perusal of the work. The author explains that the title "Seditio Quinquennalis" applies to the year 1686, although the series of events began earlier. It is narrated that great damage was done to the city, and that eventually two of the leaders were beheaded, and many other turbulent citizens were punished by flogging, proscription, banishment, etc. There are in all 158 chronograms of the years, 1685 the sedition, 1686 the

rebellion, and 1687 the punishments. The poetry of the first half of the volume relates to the rebellion, and that of the latter half entitled "elegies" describes the punishments. The following chronograms are characteristic, and convey a good moral for all communities inclined to redress by violence their grievances. The author (Franciscus Xaverius Trips) concludes his introduction, "Ad Lectorem," thus:

VALE ATQVE SI VIS VIVERE SEDITIOSO NE	}	= 1681.
TE MISCEAS (sic).		
IVSTVS ET ACER SEDITIONIS VINDEX EST	}	= 1686.
GLADIVS.		
QVOÐ BINI REBELLIVM ANTESIGNANI SVNT	}	= 1686.
LVGENTES EXPERTI.		

QVORVM CAPITA INFIXA PALIS DANT
PÆNAS SVI FVRORIS. = 1686.
O VBIACE QVISQVIS ES AB EXEMPLO ISTO
FIAS PRVDENTIOR. = 1686.

At page 183, Nicolas Gulich, the leader, is beheaded under judgment of the holy assembly :

NICOLAVS GVLICH SVMPTÂ SACRÂ SYNAXI
CAPITIS PENA PLECTITVR. = 1686.

At page 185, Abraham Sax, a Scotchman and a leader, meets a similar fate :

ABRAHAM SAX BRITANNVS ENSE QVOQVE
SED SATIS INFELICI FERITVR. = 1686.

It is related that the first cut of the executioner's sword penetrated only half through his neck :

" Dimidium colli tantum penetraverat ensis,
Cætera pars humeris fixa gemebat humi.
Horrida res visu, spectaculum lugubre, dignum
Fletibus, exanimis sed sine morte reus."

At page 232, the proscribed ones are thus indicated :

VIGINTI DVORVM SOLENNIS ATQVE PER-
PETVA AB VRBE PROSCRIPITO. = 1686.

At page 242, the citizens are warned to take example :

EPILOGUS AUTHORIS BREVISQUE AD-
MONITIO VRBI UBILÆ AB IPSO FACTA. = 1688.

At page 247, the author looks forward to peaceful times :

COLONIA AGRIPPINA IN PERPETUA QUIETE
PERENNET, ET NUNQUAM A SEDITIONIS
TURBETUR. = 1688.

QUOD INTIME ET FERVENTER OPTAT FRAN-
XAVERIUS TRIPS COLONIENSIS AGRIP-
PINAS. = 1688.

In prospect of a monument to be erected on the site of a destroyed house, as a perpetual witness against the aforesaid Nicolas Gulich, the author composed an inscription, which is thus indicated :

COLVMNA NICOLAI GVLICH REBELLIS,
ET EIVS EPIGRAPHE SIVE GENVINA IN-
SCRIPTIO. = 1686.

Hic stetit illa domus, cujus fuit incola Gulich,
Ille rebellantum ductor, origo, caput.
Perfidus, impostor, legum corruptor, honoris
Mancipium, intrusus Syndicus, ore canis.

And so on, concluding thus :

Quisquis ad infamem legis hæc malefecta columnam,
Minge recessurus, si lacrymare nequis.

No wonder that the authorities declined to adopt the inscription.

At page 256 there is a short narrative of a civic rebellion at Cologne, in 1481, in consequence of the issue of a debased metal currency, and the enforced payment by the citizens of a pension to Charles, Duke of Burgundy ; also of another rebellion in 1513. A copy of this curious work is in the British Museum library.

A folio-size pamphlet, pp. 58, has a long verbose title-page, commencing : "Arbor Genealogica illustrissimæ stirpis L. L. Baronum ab Hutten in Stolzenberg" (to commemorate the occasion when the most reverend Franciscus Christophorus, free Baron of Hutten, was elected bishop of Spire, and prince of the Holy Roman Empire, on November 14, 1743. He was consecrated on May 17, in the year thus expressed at the foot of the title-page :

GRATVLANTE ET APPLAVDENTE
EX DEBITA GRATITVDINIS OBSERVANTIA
SOCIETATE IESV SPIRENSI. } = 1744.

The pamphlet is full of laudatory odes in Latin, and pedigrees of the Hutten family, showing its antiquity, and the public positions held by many of its members. Chronograms are sprinkled in the pages to the total number of nineteen ; this one is on page 47 :

VOLENTE COELO ET CATHEDRALI CAPI-
TVLO FRANCISCVS CHRISTOPHORVS LIBER
BARO AB HVTTEN IN STOLZENBERG PRÆSVL
SPIRÆ ET PRINCEPS EST ELECTVS. = 1743.

The work emanates from the Jesuits at Spire. This bishop has been the subject of other applauses, in 1724 when he became also Bishop of Würzburg, more noticeable for their chronograms than the present one (see my book *Chronograms*, 1882, pp. 476, 478 ; and *Chronograms continued*, 1884, p. 286). He was born in 1706, and died in 1770. An engraved genealogical tree of his family commences from the date A.D. 930.

(To be continued.)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The quarterly issue for October of the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is a good and full number. Among the best articles are "Prehistoric Stone Monuments of Brittany," by Rev. Dr. Healy, and "On Jet Beads found in Ireland," by Mr. W. Frazer, who also contributes an interesting illustrated note "On a Wooden Vessel obtained from a Bog near Newry."—Mr. Romilly Allen writes on the antiquities of Co. Kerry, which were visited in August by the Royal Society of Antiquaries for Ireland, in conjunction with the Cambrian Association, and discusses at considerable length the Ogam-stones and other inscriptions in a copiously-illustrated article. Colonel Vigors continues his "Extracts from the Books of the Old Corporation of Ross," while the miscellanea and notices of books fully come up to the usual high standard of the society's record.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, vol. iii., part 2, is a notable number, full of value and interest. The first paper is one by Dr. Wickham Legge, on "The Black Scarf of Modern Church Dignitaries and the Gray Almuce of Medieval Canons." The writer's learning is here employed to justify the recent use of the canons of St. Paul's in reverting to the wearing of a black silk scarf of many folds instead of the thin black stole of modern date. The article is illustrated by several plates and text-illustrations showing the use of the almuce and scarf.—Dr. Legge has a second paper, on "A Comparative Study of the Time in the Christian Liturgy at which the Elements are prepared and set on the Holy Table." This article thoroughly establishes the soundness of the recent judgment in this particular of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Lincoln case. Its interest is enhanced by a plate representing the Mass of St. Gregory, from a painting of 1501, and also by another of much value, taken from the frontispiece of the Auxerre Missal (1738), representing the elaborate *Ritus deferendi Oblata*.—Mr. J. R. Dore contributes four good pages "On some Early Printed Editions of the English Bible."—Mr. J. Starkie Gardner writes ably on "Enamels in connection with Ecclesiastical Art," with thirteen illustrations of the most noteworthy and beautiful examples, including an excellent drawing of the Lynn cup. This lovely work of art has beautifully-drawn small figures in a sort of diapered pattern on translucent blue and green grounds. Legend says this cup was a gift to the town by King John, but it is really of the date of Richard II.—Greyfriars is well described by Mr. G. H. Birch, F.S.A.; the article is accompanied by a grand plan of the church and monastery, from a survey made in 1617, with the tombs inserted from Cotton MSS. circa 1530.—A scholarly and exhaustive paper by Rev. F. E. Brightman, of the Pusey House, "On the Cross in

its Relation to the Altar," concludes a number which ought to be in the hands of every intelligent ecclesiologist.

The first part of vol. xi. of the Collections of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a varied and valuable number. Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., the well-known ecclesiologist, opens with an account of Charlwood Church, with an explanatory ground-plan, a variety of text-illustrations, and a good plate of the round brass of Nicholas Saunders and his wife and children (1533); there are good descriptions but no drawings of the extremely interesting wall paintings which still decorate the south wall of the aisle, and which were exposed in 1858.—Mr. Frank Lasham writes on "Palæolithic Man in West Surrey," with several illustrations of weapons.—"Stone Crosses from Titsey, Oxted, and Tandridge," are described by Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A.; they are fully illustrated by Mr. Streatfield.—The Rev. T. S. Cooper, one of the hon. secs., continues "The Church Plate of Surrey," to which some sixty pages and many plates are devoted; the part treated of in this number comprises the three remote deaneries of Dorking, Guildford, and Leatherhead. Among the more remarkable pieces are a two-handled secular cup or porringer of 1655, at Capel; a handsome silver-gilt cup and cover of repoussé work, 1616, at Worplesdon; a noble pear-shaped flagon of flat repoussé work on a rough ground, 1598, also at Worplesdon; and two good silver-gilt, pear-shaped flagons, of the remarkable date 1649, at East Horsley.—"Surrey Wills," by Mr. F. A. Crisp, are continued; they are of the years 1602-3.—"The Visitation of Surrey," made in 1623, is begun, and includes twenty-five families, from Cage of Thames Ditton to Moys of Banstead; the pedigrees are edited by Dr. J. J. Howard, F.S.A., and Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.

The second part of vol. xxvi. of COLLECTIONS HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL RELATING TO MONTGOMERYSHIRE, issued by the Powys Land Club, contains a continuation of "East Montgomery Wills at Somerset House," from 1639 to 1767.—A most curious "Geographical Playing Card" is engraved and described; it is a four of spades of the time of Charles II., and bears a map and brief description of Montgomeryshire. Such cards were intended to instruct as well as to amuse, and were occasionally published down to the very threshold of the present century.—M. C. J. contributes a long article on the pedigree of "Corbett-Winder of Vaynor Park."—The finding of a fragment of a stone coffin at Llanfechain-yn-Mechain is briefly recorded by F. S. J.—M. E. Rowley-Morris continues his "History of the Parish of Terry," and also gives the pedigree of "Pugh of Dolfor."—"Extracts from Deeds relating to Leighton, Montgomeryshire," gives a summary of charters and deeds that were at Longnor Hall in 1811; they extend from 1469 to 1805.

The October number of the JOURNAL of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY contains (in addition to the serial articles) "Sir Cormac, McTeige, MacCarthy, and the Sept Lands of Mus-

kerry, Co. Cork, with a Historical Pedigree," by Herbert Webb Gilman.—A continuation of "The Past History of the Diocese of Cork," by Rev. Patrick Hurley, and "Old Cork Celebrities: Tom Green," by Robert Day. There are also various interesting "bits" in the Notes and Queries and shorter articles.

The Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY, vol. ii., part 7 (October) opens with an article by the editor called "Our Ex-Libris Album."—Mr. Walter Hamilton writes briefly on "Collections in the United States."—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his illustrated "List of Literary Exhibitions." The small type is well up to the mark.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held its fourth annual meeting, October 11, in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society. There was a large attendance. Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., vice-president, occupied the chair. Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., hon. sec., said he had a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland accepting the invitation of the society to hold the annual meeting of the institute for 1893 in Dublin. The letter conveyed the thanks of the institute for the courteous offer of help and hospitality extended to its members. The chairman mentioned that the annual meeting will be held in August of next year, and as there were invitations from Cork to this society, and to the Archaeological Institute, to hold a meeting there immediately afterwards, he was sure that the visitors would go on to Cork, and have a very interesting time there of archaeological dissipation. The following letter was read from the Marquis of Lorne, in connection with which the chairman invited the members, if they were in a position to do so, to furnish an answer to the queries in it:

"Kensington Palace, London, W.,

"October 10, 1892.

"DEAR SIR,—Some years ago, when I visited the library at Dublin, the secretary was so good as to give me a copy of a version, then recently published, of my mythic (?) ancestor Diarmid's fight with the boar, and flight with Grainne. Now, last year I repaired an old tomb of my ancestor, Sir Duncan Campbell, who married a daughter of the Duke of Albany, and died in 1453. In his monument his head reposes on his helmet, which has a crest of a boar's head, with a ball in the boar's open mouth. There were two Gaelic (Erse) speaking men with me. One said, 'Oh, that's just the apple the butcher put in a dead pig's mouth!' The other said, 'No; that's the ball of grease the legend says Diarmid threw into the mouth of the boar to choke him as he charged.' Now, is there anything in any Irish version of the ball of grease being thrown, or must we refer the heraldic ball in the boar's mouth to some wish to signify that the original of the monumental statue was a bold man, and therefore had a 'roundell'? This last is the explanation given by a heraldic acquaintance, but it is not satisfying to my mind. Will you kindly have inquiry made as to whether the Irish

Diarmid threw a ball at the boar? It seems to me a more likely interpretation of the figure than either a 'roundell' or a 'bezant.'—I remain, yours faithfully,

"R. Cochrane, Esq."

"LORNE.

It was mentioned that the "Flight of Diarmid and Grainne" was one of the six volumes published by the Ossianic Society. The secretary said he would make inquiries on the subject.—Dr. Frazer, Fellow of the society, read a paper on the rarer forms of Irish tiles, and gave illustrations by means of coloured drawings, and exhibited about 200 specimens. A discussion followed, in the course of which it was mentioned by Mr. W. F. Wakeman that he believed these tiles had been manufactured in Ireland. He believed that the use of the crescent and star ornamentation on one of the most peculiar of tiles was not symbolical of the Virgin and Child, but was a well-known mark in use during the reign of King John.—The following papers were taken as read: "Cromlechs supposed Sepulchral Structures and Bullans," by Mr. G. H. Kinahan, Fellow; "Traces of Ancient Dwellings in the Sandhills of West Kerry," by Archdeacon Wynne, of Ardferd; "King John in Ulster," by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Fellow; Two Prehistoric Forts in County Clare: "Cahershaughnessy, near Spencil Hill," by Mr. H. B. Harris; "Moghane, near Dromoland," by Mr. T. Johnson Westropp, M.A.; and "Old Place-Names, and Surnames," by Miss Hickson.—A letter was read from Miss Frances Keane, of Cappoquin, calling attention to the fact that Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Youghal was to be taken piecemeal to the Chicago Exhibition, and suggesting that the society should take the initiative in an attempt to rescue it, and keep it intact where it was at present. The secretary said that, although the society was not in a position to acquire possession of the house, its members might aid in the collection of subscriptions for that purpose. The chairman said that such an operation as taking down the house and re-erecting it was, in his opinion, impossible, as it was mouldering with age. The matter was referred to the council of the society.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on September 29, Dr. Greenwell in the chair, Dr. Hodgkin read an appeal for annual subscriptions towards the fund for the systematic excavation of camps, etc., on the Roman wall, which the society is about to issue, whereof the following is the concluding paragraph: "The work will be a gradual work and no large yearly outlay will be needed, but it is important to make a beginning. We propose to invite subscriptions for, say, £100 a year, and devote the money thus raised in the first place to the ascertainment of the ground-plan of one of the camps, say, Borcovicus or Æsica. When this is accomplished other camps will successively be excavated, and the results carefully compared both with one another, and with the Roman military treatises. It will be strange if we are not thus enabled to throw light on several antiquarian questions which are now obscure. And all of us shall, we trust, escape from the region of guess-work, and

be able to say with something like certainty what was the intention of the builders of most of the structures whose mouldering remains have hitherto perplexed us. We undertake the work with the full sanction and encouragement of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, to which most of the projectors belong, and though it will not be our primary object to search for works of art or even for inscribed stones, we shall hope to enrich its museum with some antiquities of this kind discovered by our excavators in the course of their labours."—Mr. F. W. Dendy then read a most able and elaborate paper on "Ancient Farms in Northumberland," prepared from documents in the possession of Mr. Woodman of Morpeth. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Greenwell said he heartily thanked Mr. Dendy for the most valuable paper he had just read, and for the ability displayed by him in its preparation. The treatment of the subject was most elaborate and exhaustive. He concluded by moving that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Dendy, and hoped that this was a forerunner of equally important papers on the same subject. Dr. Hodgkin, in seconding the motion, said that the grasp of the main features of a long and difficult subject was wonderful. The most striking and happy thing to him was the comparison between the ancient division of land in England and the modern division in Kansas, U.S.A. The motion was carried by acclamation. A question having been asked as to the age of the terraces in different points of the country, for instance in North Tynedale, the chairman said he was at one time under the impression that they were ancient British, but when opening burrows in the neighbourhood of Kirkby Stephen some years ago, where the hills about are covered with these terraces, he asked an old farmer if they were not the work of the men whose remains they were digging up; he replied that they were not, as he had made many of them himself by ploughing, they all being formed in that way, and in the memory of man. The Rev. G. Rome Hall remarked that the different land in the neighbourhood of Birtley was called in North Tyne nomenclature "inby" and "outby." Mr. May said he took some interest in the subject. In the north of Scotland the land is still in common tenure. On the west side of Lewis, to which he recommended members to go for old-world customs and habits, the terraces were in actual cultivation. The people also live in bee-hive huts, drawing the ploughs themselves.—Mr. Bateson then read his "Notes on a Journey to Embleton and Back in 1464."—Dr. Greenwell said that Mr. Bateson's paper was merely a foretaste of what they were to expect in the forthcoming history of Northumberland. He assumed that all the members present had already subscribed for copies of this great work, but if there were any so benighted as not to have done so, the sooner they sent in their names the better.



The members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held their second meeting of this season on September 21 and 22, in Eskdale and neighbourhood. Special interest attached to this meeting from the fact that an opportunity was afforded of visiting Hardknott Castle, and inspecting the excavations which have recently been

made under the supervision of the president (Chancellor Ferguson); the Rev. W. S. Calverley, Vicar of Aspatria; and Mr. C. W. Dymond. By means of those excavations (which have been repeatedly referred to in the *Antiquary*), the principal features of the Roman camp have been revealed and several Roman relics discovered. The expense incurred in making the excavations and investigations was about £200, of which Lord Muncaster paid half. On nearing Hardknott on Wednesday afternoon, the president read an able and interesting paper, in which he gave a minute description of the camp, which, he said, covered between three and four acres. He also described the buildings within the camp—the forum, which had been cleared out sufficiently for the whole plan of it to be recovered; the eastern group of building comprising the barracks; the western group, which contained what he conjectured to be a stable with harness-room. They found no prætorium, or quarters for the commanding officer; but it was evident from the poverty of the relics that no officer was here in command; probably no one above the rank of a centurion, and he would live in barracks with the men. A large area of the camp had no buildings; probably wooden huts to shelter troops marching through, or they might have encamped on the parade ground. The results of the excavations which had been made in the camp had been carefully set forth. They showed that there had been found pottery, bones, glass, lead, iron, bronze, flint, and charcoal, generally in fragments. Towards the close of his paper the president said the most interesting discovery was made, not within the camp, but to the south of it. The road near the camp is double, that is to say one branch runs through the camp from the western gate to the eastern, and is then continued to the parade ground, and passes it to reunite with the other branch, which passes to the south of the camp. This would be the road used by the drovers of cattle and strings of pack horses, which it would be undesirable to let pass through the camp. Mr. Calverley opened a mound contiguous to this road, and discovered a circular building of some 15 feet internal diameter, and with walls still standing to the height of 4 or 5 feet. When perfect this building would have had a bee-hive roof of stone, and must closely have resembled the famous King Arthur's Oon, on the river Carron, in Scotland, which was wantonly destroyed long ago, but whose picture is preserved in Roy and Gordon's works. It would be a temple or shrine, possibly of the goddess Feronia, the patroness of commerce and traffic, whose shrine we know from Horace stood on the Via Appia; possibly, rather, of some local god or goddess, whose effigy or bust would occupy the centre of the circular building. The entrance is by a door, which is approached from the road by a built-up camp or raised gangway. Close by Mr. Calverley also found a three-roomed house, with a most elaborate system of hypocausts, and also a bath; while behind it a reservoir had been formed by embanking a stream. Now, Horace said that in his journey to Brundisium he slept very badly at a campona or wayside tavern, and next morning washed his hands and face at the neighbouring shrine of the goddess Feronia. Hence it is conjectured that the buildings uncovered by Mr. Calverley are a small temple and a wayside tavern.

Such taverns must have existed on the Roman road between Ravenglass and Ambleside, and a second might be found on search. The same man was probably both priest and tavern keeper, a combination that existed in Cumberland last century. The ruins referred to in the chancellor's paper were visited by the company, Mr. Calverley acting as guide, and making observations by way of further explanation.—On September 22 the members proceeded to Gosforth, where they inspected the famous Gosforth Cross, and afterwards visited Calder Abbey and the Beckermert churches. The party returned to Seascale early in the afternoon, when the following papers were read: "On an Incense Cup found at Kirkoswald," by the president—"The Monuments in the Choir and Transepts of Somerset Abbey," by Rev. H. Whitehead—"The Senhouses of Seascale Hall," by Miss Senhouse—"On a Roman Tile found in Fisher Street, Carlisle," by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.—as well as several others of less importance.

The members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit on September 17 to Dewsbury and Woodkirk. Though the places visited are not of so great interest as many other localities which have engaged the attention of the society, there was a large attendance of members, about seventy-five being present, and they were rewarded by a very pleasant afternoon. An admirable programme had been prepared—the best illustrated one that Mr. J. A. Clapham, the hon. secretary, has yet issued to the members. On arrival at Dewsbury the party were met at the station by Mr. S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A., who acted as cicerone, and whose clear and learned accounts of the various places visited added much to the interest of the occasion. The party was conducted at once to the parish church, a building which, though in a large measure rebuilt in the successive restorations through which it has passed, still retains some ancient architectural features. Notably among these may be mentioned a series of piers of Early English clustered columns which are remarkably light and graceful, a considerable number of sculptured stones of very early date, a copy of the famous Paulinus Cross, and numerous interesting monumental inscriptions. The parish registers date back to the early days of the Reformation, and the visitors inspected with curiosity signatures of the Rev. Patrick Brontë (father of the authoress), who was curate at the church, and of John Peebles, who, in Puritan days, earned for himself by his cavalier predilections the title of "The Devil of Dewsbury." The court rolls of the manor, kindly exhibited by Mr. C. H. Marriott, lord of the manor, were also examined. A short address was given by Mr. Chadwick on the ecclesiastical history of the parish, which had peculiar interest from the fact that Dewsbury is reputed to be the mother church of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and many less important parishes. The Moot Hall, once the Justice Hall of the district, but now used as a wool warehouse by Messrs. R. O. Clay and Sons, was visited, and a massive fireplace, apparently of very early date, was examined with interest. The train was then taken to Woodkirk, the parish church of which place was once attached to a cell of Augustinian canons, subordinate to Nostell Priory.

The Rev. J. Freeman, the vicar, and Mr. Chadwick gave brief addresses on the history of the Priory and its antiquities, and the proceedings came to a close.

The members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION visited Beverley on September 28, to renew their acquaintance with the two splendid specimens of ecclesiastical architecture which it is the good fortune of the old capital of the East Riding to possess. St. Mary's was first visited, where the party was met by the vicar, Rev. Canon Quirk, and an interesting description of its early history was given by Mr. John Bilson, the local hon. secretary of the association for Holderness, who pointed out the works of the earlier periods. These include the inner doorway of the south porch, the piers at the eastern ends of the nave aisles, the chapel and crypt on the east side of the north transept, and other fragmentary works. The church, he explained, was almost entirely rebuilt in the Curvilinear and Perpendicular periods. To the former belong the chancel arcades, the beautiful vaulted chapel of St. Michael in the north aisle, and the chantry chapel adjoining it; while the fine west front, the south porch, and the design of the nave belong to the Early Perpendicular period. No point that could interest and instruct was missed, and Mr. St. John Hope, who was present, corrected the popular idea as to the priests' chamber, which, in his opinion, had formed the treasury. After luncheon the famous pile of the beautiful minster was inspected, which stands in all its stateliness, its walls fretted by the hand of time, a monument of architectural beauty. Here the visitors had the advantage of Mr. St. John Hope as their guide, and he gave a short sketch of the foundation and early history of the church and of the founder, that St. John of Beverley in connection with whom the city had far-reaching fame in mediæval times. There was no evidence to show, said Mr. Hope, of what material the church erected by John of Beverley was constructed. It had been thought it was made of timber, but many Saxon churches were built of stone, and there was no reason why this should not have been a stone church, as were those at York, Ripon, and Hexham. The edifice, however, with its books and ornaments, was destroyed by the Danes in 866. That this Saxon church was succeeded by a Norman one there was plenty of evidence, but in 1188 a fire occurred which rendered a complete reconstruction of the church necessary. An entirely new design was adopted, which resulted in the building of the present noble structure, which, it is claimed, in beauty of proportion, equals any of the English cathedrals. The styles of architecture comprised in the minster were Early English (1190 to 1245), Curvilinear (1315 to 1360), and Perpendicular (1360 to 1550). From different coigns of vantage the cicerone pointed out the peculiar beauties of the church and the evidences of the different periods at which the work was completed, and drew particular attention to the beauty of the carving of the canopy overhanging the choir stalls, and to an extremely fine font of Norman work in good preservation.

The last meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB for the present season took place at Silchester on

September 17, when there was a very large gathering. This club does not in its ordinary investigations visit places outside the county, and this visit to Silchester was strictly a visit to a place on Hampshire ground, the northern boundary of the county being just outside the northern wall of the old Roman city. The club was received there by the representatives of the Society of Antiquaries, who have been directing the work of exploration during the present season. The other meetings of the club during the past summer have been numerous attended, and the interest in its investigations in the county is increasing. Meetings for antiquarian purposes have been held (all of a highly successful character) at the following places: (1) Priors Dean, Colmer and East Tusted; (2) Spars-holt, King's Somborne, and Ashley; (3) Wootton St. Lawrence, Woodgarston, King John's Hill, Hannington, and Malsbanger; (4) in the Isle of Wight at Gatcombe, Kingston, and Shorwell; (5) at Hamble. In June the club accepted an invitation from the Dorset Field Club, and held a joint meeting with that club at Dorchester. The visits to prehistoric earth-works have formed an interesting feature in this year's meetings.

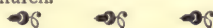


On September 24 a meeting of members of the LAN-CASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Mobberley, Cheshire. They first visited Town Lane Hall, a very interesting old house, now occupied as a farm. The present house bears date 1672, but is built on an old foundation of the fifteenth century. About twenty-five years ago the house was restored, and, in order to keep up the old style, an old house in Knutsford being for sale was bought, pulled down, and the thin brick carted to Mobberley, and the old hall was put in a thoroughly good state of repair thereby. Thence the company proceeded to Mobberley Old Hall. The house was built some time during the reign of James I. There are two large rooms on the ground-floor, and the rooms above all panelled in oak, the work over the fireplace in the dining-room being a fine specimen of inlaid Jacobean work. The barn, stables, and outhouses are worth a note in passing, as being very strong and well preserved. This block was erected in 1686. The party next visited the church, where they were met by the rector, Rev. H. Leigh Mallory, who acted as guide. He pointed out the stocks, a few of the more interesting gravestones, and then the most interesting features about the church. At a recent restoration (1889) when excavating for the foundation of the chancel arch, old Saxon remains were discovered, doubtless the foundations of the former church. The present church was built about 1295. The original structure seems to have had one continuous roof, covering both nave and chancel, and at that time the aisles were much narrower and lower than at present; there was an engaged tower, the fragments of north and south wall of which are still partly standing under the present gallery. Probably this tower fell into decay, for in 1533 the present tower was built by John Talbot, of Grafton, and the church was repaired. The rood-screen bears date 1500, and has with other devices the arms of Talbot. At the east end of the south aisle is a memorial window to Hamon Leicester, who was Rector of Mobberley in 1462. Parts of the

Latin inscription can still be deciphered. On the south-west corner of the tower running round the buttress is the following inscription:

Orate pro bono statu Domini Johannis Talbot, militis, et Dominae Margaretæ uxoris suæ Patrone Ecclesie. Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo tertio. Richard Platt, Master-mason.

A short meeting was afterwards held in the school-room, Mr. Holmes Nicholson in the chair. The rector read an interesting and instructive paper, and also brought for inspection a few old documents, one being about the purchase of lands in Mobberley by Dean Mallory, 1619.—The society visited Knowsley House on October 1, by permission of the Earl of Derby, one of the original members.—After leaving Knowsley, the members visited Huyton Church. This church is of considerable antiquity, having been granted at its foundation to the priory of Burscough by the first Robert de Lathom in the twelfth century. The chancel, which has a curious hammer-beam roof, is separated from the nave by a fine rood-screen of old oak, ornamented with foliage, flowers, arabesque work, and blank shields of the date of Henry VII. The reading-desk is also a fine specimen of carving, and there are some other remains of a similar character, bearing date 1629. The church was rebuilt in 1647, and repaired and reseated by John Harrington, of Huyton Hey, in 1663, and the present tower was erected in the last century. The church was restored in 1875. During the alterations a curious early Norman font in fair condition was found buried underneath the tower. It is of stone, with carved figures of eleven of the Apostles, and is now preserved in the church.



The CARADOC FIELD CLUB held their last meeting for the season on September 22, in the neighbourhood of Longmynd. Amongst the places visited was the village of Minton, where an earthen mound, marked "Tumulus" on the Ordnance map, was inspected. This proved to be, not a burial-place, but one of a large class of fortified posts, apparently of Saxon origin, and not uncommon in Shropshire. It was surrounded by a well-preserved moat, and traces of a stone wall surrounding the base-court (now vegetable gardens) were observed. The annual dinner was afterwards held at the Church Stretton Hotel, when the Rev. T. Auden suggested that the club should explore the country villages to find traces of Saxon settlements. Mr. Wm. Phillips read an interesting paper on "The Saxon Age of certain Fortified Posts in Shropshire."



The members of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB spent an interesting day at Glastonbury and Wells on Saturday, October 1. On arriving at Wells by morning train from Bristol, they drove direct to the recently discovered ancient British village between Glastonbury and Godney, where a paper on the excavations was read by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, to whom the chief credit of the discovery is due. A few hundred yards distant from the village was found an ancient boat, about 4 feet below the level of the adjoining land, and immediately under a couple of

feet of peat. It is in fairly good condition, except at one end, and well adapted for use in shallow water and swamp, which in early times existed in the neighbourhood; it was cut from a solid block of oak, and measures 17 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot deep. The sides are thin, but well finished and shaped, the ends and flat bottom being much thicker and stronger. The boat is at present being carefully preserved, and will shortly be placed in the museum of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, where all the objects found during the explorations are now placed. These were shown to the visitors by Mr. L. Bulleid and Mr. Sly, and consist of various fragments of brown and black pottery of ancient British type, from which some few vases and pots have been reconstructed; fragments of bone combs, pins, etc.; three or four bronze fibulae; spindle-wheels, "pot-boilers," remains of food—beans, wheat, bones, etc.; and a number of small objects supposed to be sling-stones. From the complete absence of Roman coins and pottery it is supposed that the village was not inhabited after the first century A.D. On leaving the museum, the members lunched at the George Hotel, the ancient "pilgrims' inn," and afterwards inspected the ruins of the abbey, under the guidance of Mr. Robert Hall Warren, who read a short paper on the history and remains of the monastery. Some of the domestic buildings of fifteenth-century date in the town, and the fine old church of St. John, were next visited, and briefly described by Mr. Thomas Pope. On the way back to Wells the grand old Abbot's Barn was inspected. Time did not permit of more than a hasty glance at Wells Cathedral, the Vicar's Close, etc., and after dining at the Swan Hotel the members returned to Bristol by an evening train. The next number of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* will contain an account of the British village, with an illustration of the boat. Of the fifty or sixty mounds which cover the remains of the village, only two or three have yet been explored; it is hoped, therefore, that much more may be brought to light by further excavations.



The EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was inaugurated at a successful meeting held at Hull on October 19, with every prospect of doing a useful work. Rev. Dr. Cox was elected first president. Further particulars will be given next month.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND PAPERS AND PEDIGREES. By William Jackson, F.S.A. *Bemrose and Son*. Two vols., 8vo., pp. 369 and 370. Twenty plates and plans. Price not stated.

We have had these two volumes on our table for several months, but pressure of space has hitherto

precluded any notice, and even now we cannot do much more than draw brief attention to their merit. These volumes contain the various papers that have appeared in different publications from the pen of the late Mr. Jackson, a well-known antiquary of the North of England, edited by William Jackson. As the majority of these articles have appeared in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society*, it seems fitting that these volumes should be issued as part of the "Extra Series" of that society's publications. Mr. Jackson was chiefly a student of local personal history and of genealogy, as is evinced by a large number of these papers, which must prove valuable to many residents in Cumberland and Westmoreland; but he was also a general antiquary, a careful observer, and a pleasant writer. Not a few of these pages have therefore more than a local value, and would form an agreeable addition to the bookshelves of many an archaeologist and general reader. The following are the titles of some of the papers: Origin of Heraldry; On the Statutes of Grammar Schools in General; the Laws of Buck Crag in Cartmel and of Bampton; the Mesne Manor of Thomflat; Something about Roman Military Stones; Walls, Castle and the Roman Camp at Muncaster; Agricola's March from Chester to the Solway; Two Egremont Castles; and Something New about Chillon. We could have wished that the papers had been grouped according to subjects; but there is a good general index. The publishers have made an annoying blunder in not putting the number of the volumes on the covers, which are lettered in precisely the same way.



BYGONE DERBYSHIRE. Edited by W. Andrews, F.R.H.S. *William Andrews and Co.*, Hull. Demy 8vo, pp. 256. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

The *Antiquary* had recently the unpleasant task of speaking on the whole in condemnation of a book on Derbyshire. In that book were collected together a great variety of shreds and patches with no small affectation of original treatment; in this volume, which covers much less space, no such pretence is made, but a variety of local historic topics are brightly treated after an interesting fashion so as to form a popular and welcome addition to the literature of the county. It is one of the best of this series of "By-gones" of which Mr. Andrews has already produced so considerable a variety. Three of the papers are decidedly original and of real merit—(1) Rev. Dr. Cox's "On an Early Christian Tomb at Wirksworth"; (2) "The Place-name Derby," by Mr. F. Davis, F.S.A.; and (3) "Duffield Castle," by Mr. John Ward, whose articles are always worth reading. Another good article is the account by Mr. William E. A. Axon of "Samuel Slater, the Father of the American Cotton Manufacture"; he was a native of Belper. We are glad to see a paper by Miss Enid Cox (daughter of Rev. Dr. Cox) on "Bolsover Castle." Some of the papers on well-worn themes, such as Eyam, Well-Dressing, and the Babington Conspiracy, are rather disappointingly thin, but withal accurate. A short article, however, on "The Lamp of St. Helen," referring to an Eyam tradition, contains so many impossibilities and anachronisms

that it ought to have had the words "Romance of" prefixed to the title. The short bit on "Derbyshire and the '45" might also with advantage have been omitted; it perpetuates some old blunders, and gives none of the later ascertained facts.

N. S.



DERBY FROM AGE TO AGE. By John Ward. *Frank Murray*, Derby. Crown 8vo., pp. 60. Numerous illustrations. Price 6d.; cloth 1s.

Mr. Ward's facile and prolific pen has again been at work. This time the result is the production of a series of graphic sketches of the county town of Derby at different periods in its history, which are pleasantly expressed and show the result of wide and careful reading. Mr. Ward makes no claim to originality; but herein he somewhat wrongs himself. We are fairly well acquainted with Derbyshire literature, and certainly do not remember to have elsewhere met with several points brought forward in his account of the Roman station of Little Chester, whilst his sketch-plan, showing the radiation of roads from Derventio, is useful and clear. Mr. Ward says: "It is to be regretted that through the apathy of Derby 'for that which lieth nearest,' not a shred of local Roman antiquities is to be seen in the municipal museum." If this means that there is not a scrap from Little Chester (a suburb of Derby), which has yielded so many and such diversified finds, it is true enough, and we believe it to be the only museum in the whole kingdom within reach of a Roman station in this disgraceful condition; but after all, the very worst places are scarcely so bad as they are painted, so for once we'll say a good word of Derby Museum; it has a Roman milestone from Buxton. Even when compiling, Mr. Ward's pen has a vigour and style of its own, so that this booklet is pleasant to read throughout. This is his conclusion: "There is, however, no reason to doubt that as long as England holds her own in the commerce of the world, Derby will continue to flourish. Maybe, the silk trade, like that of porcelain, will yet revive, and bring employment to thousands of hands. But until the oft-predicted Mongolian hordes sweep European civilization into the Atlantic and oblivion, our prayer is 'Let Derby flourish.'"



THE HERALDRY IN THE CHURCHES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. Part I. Wapentakes of Staincross and Osgoldcross. By Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A. *C. E. Turner*, Hems-worth. Crown 8vo., pp. 118. Price 7s. 6d.

This is the first part of a catalogue of the heraldic insignia that are to be found at the present time in the churches of the West Riding. The plan adopted is to describe the position of the arms, within or upon the building, furniture or monuments, and also the mode of treatment, whether carved, painted, or tintured by lines. To each description is attached any genealogical facts gathered from the monuments. If the tinctures are not upon the original, they are added in a note, with a reference to the authority, such as Burke, or the far more accurate Papworth. The book is obviously compiled with care and by a good student of heraldry. In the places we have tested it,

it has been found to be thoroughly accurate. It cannot fail to be of some value to the genealogist, herald, and ecclesiologist. But the plan of the book might readily be improved, and its value materially increased. If the tourist interested in wall-paintings reads under Purston: "The armorial symbols (whatever they may be!) of some of the Apostles are painted on the chancel walls"—surely some indication should be given of date—pre-Reformation, churchwarden, or modern? So, too, with the arms in general on the masonry, roofs, or furniture of the church, some indication ought to be given of date. Otherwise a journey might be undertaken to see what were imagined to be old heraldic bosses of much interest as elucidating the date of the church, and perhaps they would turn out to be smug things in pitch-pine placed there because of the "restorer's" fancy. Again we do not altogether like the author's method of blazoning; he is not consistent in the method adopted, and the method usually followed is not the best. A comma should always follow the tincture of the field. If Mr. Bloom is not acquainted with Woodward and Burnett's noble *Treatise on Heraldry, British and Foreign*, he will thank us for naming it to him.



THE STONE, BRONZE, AND IRON AGES. By John Hunter-Dewar. *Swan Sonnenschein and Co.* 8vo., pp. xvi., 285. One hundred and forty cuts. Price not stated.

Though not of so much value as it might have been with a little more trouble, this volume is a useful compilation, and fairly trustworthy. The twenty well-arranged chapters bears the following titles: Early Archaeology; Primeval Man; Man and the Mastodon; Domestic Life of Nomadic Man; The Older Stone Age (Palæolithic); Cave-dwellers (Britain); Cave-dwellers (Foreign); Newer Stone Age (Neolithic); Axes and Hatchet Hammers; Newer Stone Age, Lances, Darts, Daggers, and Arrows; Newer Stone Age, Implements for Domestic Use; Kitchen Middens; Mound-builders; The Age of Bronze; Lake-dwellers; Pottery; The Iron Age; Sepulture; Fossil Man; Myth; and Art. Under each of these heads a considerable number of facts are well marshalled and pleasantly stated. The book, we repeat, is likely to be useful as a popular treatise, but we cannot recommend it to even elementary students, for there is not a single reference from cover to cover, nor is there any mention of a single good work, nor of any good archaeologist save the casual introduction in one place of Sir John Evans's name. Each chapter should at least have had a list of authorities appended. It is absurd, for instance, to write of Lake-dwellings without referring to Dr. Munro's masterly treatises; but on this point, as well as with regard to English Cave-dwellers, Mr. Hunter-Dewar is by no means up to date.



BOOK-COLLECTING: a Guide for Amateurs. By J. H. Slater. *Swan Sonnenschein and Co.* Pp. 130. Price 1s.

Mr. Slater has produced a useful book, which the publishers have offered at a price that ought to secure a wide market. He has had a wide experience in bibliography as editor of *Book Prices Current*, and as

the author of *The Library Manual*, and other works of a kindred character. The present book has no special originality, nor, indeed, does it lay claim to any such characteristics; but there certainly was room for a good and cheap little volume on the subject selected, and that room is now well filled. The opening chapter on bibliographical aids is of great interest, and has certainly been compiled in a most conscientious and thorough manner. In his second chapter, Mr. Slater shows conclusively that even the book-collector is seriously affected by the prevailing fashion; for only to such a motive can be ascribed the eager search after Elzevirs—editions noteworthy for little else than the beauty of their type. In the latter part of this chapter, the author retraces much of his former ground. Chapters III. and IV. are strictly technical, but, for all that, form pleasant reading. The list of Latin titles for the chief centres of printing, though through pressure of space necessarily not complete, should prove of great value to the young book-collector. Strict is the warning Mr. Slater gives against the collection of books in any way imperfect. He rightly ascribes the rarity and consequent high value of many more or less commonplace books to the fact of their forcible suppression, a subject which has been exhaustively discussed but lately by Mr. J. A. Farrer in his *Books Condemned to be Burned*. More practical precepts occur in the sixth chapter. The peculiar merits of the Aldine and Elzevir presses form the subject of the next two chapters, and are treated in clear and attractive style; but perhaps the best bit of work in the book is the short but pithy account of the early English presses in the ninth chapter. The history of the gradual development of the art of binding is very interesting reading, while some of the romance of collecting is touched upon in the concluding chapter, entitled "Books to Buy." "Finds," however, as Mr. Slater with evident regret remarks, are not now so numerous as of old. The collector must trust to his judgment rather than to his fortune, and if he carefully follows out the precepts of this most readable volume he ought scarcely to go astray.

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SCOTTISH POETRY OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Edited by George Eyre Todd. *W. Hodge and Co., Glasgow.* Crown 8vo., pp. viii., 269. Price 3s. 6d.

The third volume of the Abbotisford Series of the Scottish poets is fully up to the level of its two predecessors. As Mr. Eyre Todd conclusively shows in his able introductory sketch of the poetry of this epoch, the various deterrent influences at work during the sixteenth century were so strong, that the wonder is that so much of real merit was produced. Particularly prejudicial to the poets must have been the reformed Church's sweeping condemnation of all "prophane period," while added to this was the gradual, but now perceptible, disappearance of Lowland Scotch, as a language quite distinct from English. The writings of the fearless "Juvenal of Scotland," Sir David Lyndsay, whose peculiar merit and popularity lay in the fact that "he sympathized with the sorrows of the people, and satirized the abuse of power by the great," are perhaps the best known of those contained in this volume. The other poets

treated of are John Bellenden, King James V., Sir Richard Maitland, Alexander Scot, and Alexander Montgomerie.



BISLEY BITS; OR, RECORDS OF A SURREY CORNER.

By Rev. J. Cater, Rector of Bisley. *Simpkin, Marshall, Kent and Co. London.* 8vo., pp. 127. Fourteen illustrations. Price not stated.

These are emphatically bits, pieced together in a clumsy and random fashion. Though the author has ready to hand much good matter, by intelligent use of which a capable antiquary might produce a parish history of considerable interest, the book is marred both by occasional incongruities, and frequent lapses into loose and inaccurate, sometimes even vulgar and flippant, writing. Did our ancestors, the early Britons, live "exactly as Indians do now"? Why should a record of charity bequests be termed "Charity Chips"? Of what possible interest is it to learn that after the due observance of the curious old custom of beating the parish bounds "the party sat down to an excellent supper at the Fox Inn," where the rector and others regaled them "with songs," and "short and lively speeches"?

The rector complacently acknowledges that the church, formerly a most interesting structure, whose chancel was built of woodwork filled in with bricks, has been "restored" almost out of recognition. This is yet another mal-restoration to be laid to the account of Mr. Evan Christian.

The description of modern Bisley is as poorly done as the antiquarian portion of the book. Mr. Cater has here relied almost entirely on newspaper files for his material, and the effect produced, to say the least of it, is decidedly below the average level of intelligence in the poorest of tourists' guides. The parochial history has certainly yet to be written, and Mr. Cater's attempts to combine with it a guide to modern Bisley cannot be said to have met with even a modicum of success.



Among the PAMPHLETS, etc., received, may be noticed the first number of *The Celtic Monthly—A Magazine for Highlanders*, Glasgow, A. Sinclair, price 2d., which gives a fair amount of attention to archaeology, and promises well. *Names on the Nar* is the reprint of a valuable paper on local etymology, by Mr. J. G. Coulton, from the journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. Messrs. Boak and Sons, Driffield, forward us a really admirable view (photograph) of the highly-interesting *Norman Crypt of Lavingham Church*, looking west; considering the difficulty with the light, it is an excellent plate. The *Builder* of September 24 has a large illustration of the restoration of the great east (Jesse) window of Selby Abbey, and also a drawing and account of the pre-Reformation clergy house at Alfriston.—October 1 contains a fully-illustrated notice and ground-plan of Winchester Cathedral, and a sketch of some sixteenth-century houses in Bermondsey Street about to be pulled down.—October 8 has a fine plate of the ambone in Salerno Cathedral, which is a famous example of South Italian mediæval work.—October 15 gives a sketch of a block of old buildings at Glasgow.

Correspondence.

DEDICATION OF LONGTHORPE CHAPEL.

(Vol. xxvi., p. 143.)

THE following extract from Bridge's "History of Northants," ii., 572, may throw some light upon this subject:

"Here was *anciently* a chapel dedicated to *St. Botulph*. The place in which it stood is now called Chapel-close. But it having been represented that the parishioners, from the badness of the roads, were often prevented from attending divine worship, and that the aged and infirm were deprived of the benefit of the sacraments, the old chapel was taken down and a new one, at the instance and charges of Sir William de Thorp, with licence from Abbot Robert de Sutton [1262-73], was erected in a more commodious situation.

"The present chapel consists of a body and north and south ile tiled. At the west end is one small bell. The length of it is 66½ feet, the breadth of it 39 feet 7 inches. Here are no arms or monuments of note. . . . The service is performed one Sunday in a month by the Vicar of Peterburgh. The inhabitants have right of sepulture here."

It would seem from the above that the ancient chapel superseded in the thirteenth century was dedicated to St. Botulph, who also gave name to the destroyed church and parish of Botulphs-Bridge, just opposite on the Huntingdonshire side of the Nene, but not necessarily that the new chapel, rebuilt on a distant site, was dedicated in the same manner. Probably St. John the Baptist is imported into the matter from the fact that that is the dedication of the mother church, the parish church of Peterborough, to which Longthorpe is or was a chapelry. It does not seem obvious how St. Bartholomew's claim arises, but there may possibly be some document in diocesan archives known to the bishop which justifies it. Mr. F. A. Paley, in his "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," makes no allusion to the dedication.

C. G. R. BIRCH.

Brancaster Rectory, King's Lynn,
October 3, 1892.

INSCRIPTION IN THE CORINIUM MUSEUM.

(Vol. xxvi., p. 152.)

I see that Mr. Ward, in his excellent and appreciative notice of the Corinium Museum, refers (p. 152) to the inscription on a fragment of terra cotta which reads in five lines, "Rotas operatines Arepo sator," and quotes the suggested rather forced translation, "Arepo the sower guides the wheels at work," and the deductions which may be based thereon. I, too, have seen the fragment in question, and I venture to suggest what struck me at once, viz., that it is scarcely worth while to speculate about "Arepo" and "sator" and draw conclusions on the assumption that the first is a proper name, and the second the title of his occupation, when the simple, and, I should have supposed, obvious fact, is that the last two words are

merely the first two reversed, and probably were never intended to convey any meaning at all. I hope the supposition is not too irreverent to Professor Church and the other learned authorities who seem to have puzzled over a riddle which appears to me to be so largely of their own making.

With apologies, and trusting I may not be classed amongst the "fools who rush in," etc.,

F. F. TUCKETT.

Freneybray, Bristol, October 7, 1892.

"ARCHÆOLOGIA OXONIENSIS."

(Vol. xxvi., p. 94.)

In "Notes of the Month," in your September issue, a correspondent makes two mistakes; first, in styling the *Archæologia Oxoniensis* an additional "antiquarian" publication; and next, in omitting a negative when referring to the first paragraph of an article in Part I, on "Prehistoric Oxford," which entirely alters its sense. More than fifty finds of British and Romano-British relics, in many cases derived from interments, and preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, suffice to prove that there *was* "a prehistoric Oxford." The only doubt that has arisen relates to the discovery of a few Roman coins. Two of them, however, are recorded to have been found in graves containing skeletons, and associated with Roman pots, probably obtained from Alchester; and three more were met with at some depth below the ground at the New Museum.

EDITOR OF THE "ARCHÆOLOGIA
OXONIENSIS."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1892.

Notes of the Month.

IT is anything but a pleasure to be compelled to adversely criticise, time after time, the work of some of our great architects; but really their ways, when dealing with some of the finest ecclesiastical monuments of the age, are occasionally inexplicably strange, and call for the sharp lash of decisive condemnation. The beautiful parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, is now undergoing some "needful reparation," under the superintendence of Sir Arthur Blomfield. Portions of the external stonework are being "restored" by a process of cutting away the partially-decayed mouldings, which are being replaced by running mouldings of a similar section with a material known as *Tabary's Patent Metallic Cement* (we give the advertisement gratis), manufactured "to match any stone." This is mere plasterer's work. Our correspondent informs us that he actually saw portions of the plinth to buttresses on the south side—not seriously decayed—ruthlessly cut away to a depth of about two inches, and re-formed with this cement. It is to be hoped that the further use of this shoddy system will be at once checked, and that which has been applied straightway removed, for it would be distressing indeed to think that the beautiful detail of this church is to be restored after so dishonest a fashion. Apart from this, the cement is of foreign manufacture, and the men employed are likewise foreigners. Modern architects have often cried shame on the cement and stucco repairs that Wyatt did to Lichfield Cathedral

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about 1800, and now a century later one of the most distinguished of our architects appears to be following the like dishonourable methods. It is almost incredible! What are the good citizens and ecclesiastical authorities of Bristol made of to permit such work on one of the most famed churches of our land!

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Many book-collectors and lovers of curios are acquainted with H. T. Wake's interesting catalogues, issued from the village of Fritchley, Derbyshire. In the last of these catalogues, "No. 208, 11th month, 1892," we are surprised to notice among his "Wants," "Monumental Brasses with Inscriptions." These can only be obtained by the worst kind of stealing (sacrilege), or by the passing on for a profit of that which has been stolen by someone else, therefore such an advertisement as this is flagrantly immoral. Moreover, it cannot pay, because an identified monumental brass can be reclaimed for the church from which it has been robbed, without any remuneration. The case is on all-fours with that of the Marquis of Breadalbane's advertisements for old church plate, which we exposed and stopped in June, 1891. We strongly advise H. T. Wake not to publish a "Want" of this kind again, or he may get himself into serious trouble.

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In the course of excavating foundations for elementary schools outside the Westgate, Winchester, on a piece of ground for ages an open field, now covered with villas, cottages, waterworks, etc., the workmen broke into a Celtic grave some 3 feet beneath the surface. In it were, in a confused heap, a skeleton or skeletons. The whole of the bones were removed before a careful scrutiny could be made, but they lay just in the shape that a crouched-up human form would fall into from pressure and decay under and in the earth. With the ruins of humanity were a couple of urns, which by their form and ornament denoted a British inhumation. They were of the kind vaguely called food or drinking-vessels, formed of a dull red clay, ornamented with oblique strokes and circles. The smaller urn escaped the tool of the excavator, save as to a puncture towards the base, and the larger was broken into twenty-five

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pieces. The perfect urn was sold for 1s. to a citizen, who realized a good profit at a resale for 7s. 6d. to a collector who intends to show it at the Chicago exhibition. The larger became the property of an antiquarian citizen, who is putting the pieces together, and will not allow it to leave its proper place—old Winchester.



A few years ago two interesting bronze objects of mediæval date were discovered in the Outer Bailey, Alnwick Castle, and as they have not, so far as is known, been previously described, perhaps a note concerning them may be of interest. One is the bronze handle of a knife (?), about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, representing a queen, judging from the crown on her head, with her hair in a long plait down her back; her hands are together in the attitude of prayer, and beneath her there is what appears to be a trefoil. The style of dress is very similar to the effigy of Matilda, the Queen of Henry I., at the west door of Rochester Cathedral, though in this case the hair is not down the back, but comes over each shoulder. The figure is beautifully patinated, and cannot be later than the beginning of the thirteenth century. The other object is of much later date, probably of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and is a tag to a leather strap. It is of pear-shaped open work, and in the centre the device of St. Christopher with his staff, bearing on his shoulders the infant Christ. Above this is the letter **b**. Both objects are in the museum of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.



The Rhind lectures on archæology, in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for 1892, have this year been delivered, between October 31 and November 11, by Dr. Joseph Anderson, Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The subject of this able and exhaustive course was "The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland," dealing with both the inscribed and sculptured examples, and specially dwelling on their art characteristics and geographical distribution. This course will be published by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland as an introduction to the illustrated descriptive catalogue

of the early Christian monuments, upon which Mr. J. Romilly Allen has been engaged during the last two years by the assistance of the Gunning Fellowship. We congratulate the Scotch Society on the excellent use they are continuing to make of the small endowments at their disposal.



An exceptional honour has been done Dr. Joseph Anderson in appointing him Rhind lecturer for a third time, a distinction which has only once before been conferred since the establishment of the lecture. The other threefold lecturer was Sir Arthur Mitchell, all of whose courses were on ancient civilization; but as they were delivered in the seventies, they are already out of date, so great has been the advance in the last twenty years in systematic archæology and anthropology. Dr. Anderson, who richly merits the exceptional distinction of this third choice, took a similar subject in 1880, under the title "The Ecclesiastical Structures and Relics of Early Christian Times in Scotland"; but even in twelve years, as Dr. Anderson well knows, great advance has been made in comparative ecclesiology.



The lecture of Mr. Gladstone—"Oxford's most illustrious scholar," as he was happily termed by the Vice-Chancellor—in the Sheldonian Theatre, on October 24, was a memorable and historic occasion that can scarcely ever fade away from the recollections of those who were fortunate enough to secure a place amid the densely-crowded audience. The remarkable grasp and breadth of the orator's hold on the vast subject of a general survey of the intellectual position and achievements of Oxford University since its earliest rise, would have been amazing from a man in his prime and unhampered by general or public cares; but from one who is at once an octogenarian, and the Prime Minister of the British Empire, such an achievement is simply phenomenal. His estimate of the true position and character of Laud will assuredly lead to the reversal of many of the previous too hasty judgments. We are glad to find that an authorized text of the lecture has been issued by Mr. Henry Frowde. "Antiquary" was fortunate in finding himself immediately behind the Vice-Chancellor's

chair, and therefore directly opposite Mr. Gladstone. The only drawback to that position was the noise in the staircases leading to the upper or undergraduates' gallery, which was continuous for the first half-hour of the lecture. It was more by good luck than good management that serious, if not fatal, accidents did not occur. The "jam" of the younger members of the University was simply terrific, and the curators of the Sheldonian Theatre apparently made not the slightest attempt to regulate or control either their ingress or egress.



The workmen who are making, from a design by Sir Arthur Blomfield, in the angle between the north transept and the chancel of Carlisle Cathedral, a gas-engine house, found about 18 inches below the present surface what they took to be a circular vault. It proved to be the apsidal end of a Norman chapel on the east side of the north transept. The masonry is very clearly of two dates, the lower portion of the wall being very characteristic early Norman with wide joints; and the upper, later Norman, showing that the earlier Norman apsidal chapel of, say, 1070 had been taken down nearly to the ground, and rebuilt in later Norman times on the old lines and foundations. This apse was uncovered by Mr. Purday, clerk of the works, at the restoration some thirty years ago, but no record was kept of it, and it was covered up and forgotten. On the present occasion more attention has been paid, and Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., has taken accurate measurements and a plan, and we believe the dean and chapter will take steps to prevent the remains being again buried, but will arrange for their being accessible for examination by antiquaries. The square chapel of St. Catherine, in the angle between the south transept and the chancel, probably had a similar apsidal predecessor; this could easily be ascertained by lifting a few flags in the floor. Tradition says that at the time of the restoration just mentioned, the east end of the original Norman church was found, and that it was apsidal, and that the choir measured 80 feet in length. But, at that time, no one cared enough about the matter to preserve any record of it.

A particularly unhappy and insidious adjunct to church "restoration" of the last quarter of a century in the Midlands was the temptation that it afforded to architects of smartening the fabrics with the remains of alabaster memorials, which were taken up from the pavement, or down from the walls, and sawn up for that purpose. Alabaster, which was largely worked at Burton-on-Trent, Chellaston (Derbyshire), and Nottingham in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for monumental purposes, is a soft stone, and hence inscriptions and incised figures and arms became easily partly defaced, and the stones themselves not infrequently fractured. This was often laid hold of by showy restoring architects as an excuse not only to appropriate the defaced or partially defaced memorials, but even such as were but very little damaged. The slabs were then sawn up and used to beautify sanctuary walls, or to form reredoses and pulpits. In this way many an old memorial in the churches of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Nottinghamshire has shamefully perished; and, after all, the artistic and architectural result of this wrongful appropriation is usually very ineffectual. No more striking instance of this mal-appropriation of monumental stones is to be found than in the church of Abbots Bromley, near Rugeley, which "Antiquary" has lately visited. Up to the time of a "restoration" effected some years ago by the late Mr. Street (which removed all traces of mediæval work save a patch remaining in the north aisle), Abbots Bromley possessed a wealth of alabaster memorial floor-stones. These were ruthlessly taken up, regardless of lettering, and the majority of them sawn into thin flakes, with which a sort of dado was formed round the east end of the reconstructed chancel, with a singularly cold effect. Some thicker slabs were moulded into capitals for the arcades between the chancel and the eastern continuations of the aisles, whilst other alabaster flakes were removed to a low chancel screen wall, to give the effect of a course of solid blocks of this valuable material. The result of the sandwiching of alabaster between courses of ordinary gray stone is most unfortunate and patchy, and distinctly detracts both from architectural beauty and propriety. We are led to make

these remarks from a rumour that reaches us (to which probably future reference will be made) of a quite recent disgraceful use of old monumental alabaster in a famed Yorkshire church.

With regard to Abbots Bromley, the tower of the church gives shelter to a set of great antlers, painted and mounted on wooden heads, which are still used, with other quaint adjuncts, in a horn dance by village mummers, at the time of the annual wakes. A recent illustration in the *Daily Graphic*, and a leader in the *Daily Telegraph* (containing by-the-bye many blunders) have lately drawn attention to this interesting survival. It is proposed to treat fully of this subject in an illustrated article early in 1893. "Antiquary" will be grateful for any information on this subject, or on kindred customs elsewhere.

At Middleton, in Teesdale, the belfry, a small two-storied ivy-covered building, with a low-pitched roof and a mullioned window in each gable, and having a new stairway in its north-east angle, is in the north-west corner of the churchyard at some distance from the church, which was entirely rebuilt a few years ago. The inscription on one of the three bells in the building is highly interesting. It is in black-letter, and reads: "Tell [s]oull knell at his endig and for his [s]oul say [one pater noster] and one aue ano: dni i.5.5.7." The letters and words in brackets are upside down. In *Wills and Inventories of the Northern Counties*, Part. I., published by the Surtees Society, the will of William Bell, priest of Middleton, is printed. By it he gave a bell to the church in question.

A movement has recently been set on foot, under the auspices of the Cambrian Archaeological Society, to explore and provide for the better preservation of the ruins of Talley Abbey. The committee, of which Sir James H. W. Drummond, Bart., Edwinstford, is chairman and treasurer, are fortunate in having secured the valuable services, freely given, of Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., in directing the work. The great desirability of enlarging our knowledge of the past

history of monastic institutions in Wales, of which Talley was one of the most interesting, encourages the committee to hope for the sympathy and support of the public, and they therefore earnestly appeal for the necessary help. Subscriptions will be received and acknowledged by Rev. James H. Lloyd, vicar of Talley.

Rev. T. H. Le Bœuf, rector of Croyland, has just issued another appeal on behalf of the abbey church of Croyland. The sum of £1,733 9s. 7d. that has been raised seems to have been wisely expended. The estimated cost of the four remaining sections of this work of reparation is £1,748. "Lincolnshire people," says the rector, "admire Croyland Abbey, and antiquaries venerate this splendid specimen of the architecture of ages; yet how sad the apathy of the stewards of this world's wealth towards this venerable historic building? Would it not be a discredit to the diocese of Lincoln, and, indeed, to the nation at large, to allow this ancient historic Benedictine Monastery to fall into utter ruin? Croyland Abbey is still a noble building, wonderful in its situation, unique in its beauty, and a valuable relic of Christian devotion, interesting to the architect, antiquarian (*sic*), and historian. Members of the University of Cambridge will not forget that Croyland Abbey was the nursing mother of their University." Believing that the painstaking efforts of the rector are necessary to the preservation of the building from ruin, we commend the appeal to our readers. The appeal gives the following transcript of a quaint epitaph from a wooden tablet on the north wall of the abbey church of Croyland:

"Beneath this place Six Foot in length, against y^e clarks pew, Lyeth the Body of Mr. Abr^m. Baly he died y^e 3 of Jan. 1704. Also y^e Body of Mary his wid: she Dyed the 21 of May, 1705. Also the body of Abr^m, son of y^e s^d Abr^m. & Mary, he dyed y^e 13 Jan. 1704, also 2 which dyed in there Enfantry. Mans life is like unto a winters day. some brake there fast, & so departs away: others stay dinner, then departs full fed: the longest age but supps & goes to bed. O Reader. then behold & see; as wee are now so must you be. 1706."

Mr. O. J. Charlton, of Caius College, hon. sec. of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors, writes to say that among the privileges enjoyed by members is that, at many places, Stoke D'Abernon included, they are allowed to rub the brasses, free of charge, on production of a card certifying to membership, and signed by two of the committee. Membership by correspondence is open to all brass collectors without restriction, by a life subscription of ten shillings. An Oxford lady sends us the following amusing scrap: "A friend of mine went, a short time ago, into a church where there were some very fine brasses, and asked the pew-opener, who was in attendance, whether she might rub them. The woman replied: 'Certainly, ma'am, if you like, but you will find they do not need it. I give 'em a good cleaning myself only a week ago.'"

We take the following from a recent issue of the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, having received no special information with regard to this "find": "Mr. Moore (county coroner) has held an inquest at Stoke Prior, Herefordshire, concerning four sacramental cups, two pyxes, and one paten, all of silver, and of ancient design and date, found at Stoke Prior on December 16, 1891. The coroner said the most recent date on the silver was 1639, and he believed that in the Civil Wars just before the Commonwealth the vessels were put in the earth for safety. The initials and crest on some of the vessels were those of Lord Arundel. The intrinsic value was between £70 and £80. The jury declared themselves satisfied that the find was treasure-trove. Mr. David, on behalf of the trustees of the Arkwright estates, and Mr. J. H. Arkwright, the lord of the manor, claimed the property. The jury, after retiring to deliberate, returned after a short time, and the foreman announced that there were ten for Mr. Arkwright's claim and two against. At the request of the coroner, the jury again retired. They returned after an absence of some forty minutes, and it appeared that they were all agreed except one, and that there was no chance of changing the opinion of that one. The coroner said he must send the case to the Assizes at Hereford, when the Judge would address them, and, if they still could

not agree, would dismiss them. The jurors were then bound over to appear at the Assizes."

Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., writes: "In the interesting article on the 'Marshland Churches' in the October number of the *Antiquary*, a list is given of fonts which have representations of the Seven Sacraments, and, as corrections or additions are invited, may I mention that there are further examples at Cley-next-the-Sea and Earsham in Norfolk, and at Gorleston in Suffolk. The font at Happisburgh, in the former county, has no sacraments upon it, but the emblems of the four Evangelists and angels playing musical instruments placed alternately on the eight panels. Wasted, Norfolk, has only tracery of one pattern on each of the sides. The majority of those fonts which show the sacraments have the crucifixion on the eighth face of the bowl, perhaps as the source from whence the sacraments were derived; but Gresham bears the baptism of our Lord, which, I venture to think, symbolizes the displacement by baptism of the Jewish rite of circumcision—a ceremony which took place on the eighth day after birth. Martham has a curious epitome of the Last Judgment on the eighth panel, consisting of our Saviour, two angels blowing trumpets, and a dead man in his grave. Marsham also has the Doom; West Lynn, the Trinity. Farningham, Kent, has a remarkable panel representing a priest, who with his right hand gives the host to a woman who seems in a kind of ecstasy, whilst he holds in his left hand a round pyx containing three more hosts."

Built into one of the buttresses of the church of Costock, near Loughborough, at a height of nine feet from the ground, is a large smooth-faced squared stone, which is inscribed with two early crosses of similar design on the two exposed sides. The crosses are not a new discovery, but have had little attention paid to them. They have not, we believe, hitherto been noticed in print, nor illustrated. The accompanying illustration is taken from a photograph kindly sent us by the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A. The crosses on this highly-interesting pre-Con-



qnesoent st, one of them outlined in a circle, are of early and more decided Irish design than are usually met with in England. The cross is formed of a double band, forming knots at the extremities of the arms, and passing through a ring in the centre. This beautiful arrangement is very like that on the tomb of Daniel at Clonmacnois. The Costock stone certainly ought to be carefully drawn out from the masonry and placed within the church for preservation, when the other two faces of this portion of a squared memorial cross would probably be found to be also ornamented.



The *Brighton Herald* is about to publish a series of articles, from the pen of an expert, descriptive of the well-known Willett collection of pottery in the Brighton Public Museum. This collection, the largest and most curious belonging to a private owner in England, includes many rare examples of the inscribed pottery in which a former generation of Englishmen found a vent for express-

ing their patriotic and domestic sentiments, or for celebrating national rejoicings and victories. We referred to this collection, and the lack of due arrangement, in the first of our series of museum articles.



We are glad to be able to announce in another part of this issue the formation of an East Riding Antiquarian Society with excellent prospects of doing a successful work. It has made a remarkably good start. The patronage of the archbishop and his two suffragans, as well as that of the lord-lieutenant and other peers, have been secured; the mayors of the three corporate towns within the Riding, and various members of Parliament, appear as vice-presidents; Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., has accepted the office of first president, and a good working council have been nominated. Among the members of the council we notice Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.; Sir George Sitwell, Bart., F.S.A., M.P.; Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A.; Rev. E. M. Cole, and other well-known contributors to the *Antiquary*. The services on the council of Rev. M. F. Morris (author of that successful book *Yorkshire Folk Talk*), of Rev. Dr. Lambert (author of the great work on Guilds), and of Mr. Francis Bond (President of the Hull Royal Institution), as well as of several other Yorkshire archaeologists, who have already won their spurs, have also been secured. They ought, amongst them, to be well able to do good work and to bring out a worthy annual journal of transactions. A great town like Hull, and a large area and population such as those possessed by the East Riding, ought to be thoroughly capable of supporting a society of their own. The promoters wish it to be distinctly understood that the birth of this association has not been in any way brought about by a spark of jealousy towards or dislike of the old Yorkshire Archaeological Society (Huddersfield), but experience has shown that a single society or council is not capable of exercising any practical control over the antiquities of so immense an area as the whole of the great county of Yorkshire.



With reference to pack-horse bridges (p. 189), the Rev. John Slatter, rector of Whitchurch,

Oxon., writes: "Our Oxford Archæological Society this last July paid a visit to Northamptonshire, and at or near Charwelton we were shown a pack-horse bridge of doubtful age; anything between 1300 and 1500 might be true. It is of two arches, with a parapet of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet high on each side of a parapet 4 or 5 feet wide, crossing a hollow in the road through which in flood-time a good deal of water would still probably run, but which carriages on wheels pass through."



The Roman centurial stone discovered by Mr. Haverfield, near Sewingshields last summer, while driving along the road, reading

COHI TERENTI CANTAB,

with another stone bearing the letters N A R found not far from it, have just been removed to the Blackgate, Newcastle, the museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, the owner of the land having presented them.



With regard to our reference last month to the question of the *in situ* theory of the Norman work at the back of the nave triforium of Beverley Minster, we desire to state that Mr. John Bilson, F.R.I.B.A., proposes to deal with the question at length in an illustrated article which will appear in the January number of the *Antiquary*.



By the time these pages are published Messrs. Hardy and Page, of 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, will have issued the first volume of a calendar to the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex, preserved at the Public Record Office. The value of the Feet of Fines to the topographer and the genealogist is now generally recognised, and many of the local antiquarian societies have either published, or are engaged in publishing, calendars to those for the particular county or counties with which their labours are connected. The Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex have never been calendared, though they possess a peculiar interest, as persons from every part of the country, and of every station in life, are parties to them, and we find therein a record of incidents in the history of various parts of London and

the suburbs, probably not elsewhere noticed. This volume will cover the period from the reign of Richard I. to the close of that of Richard III., and is a calendar to 2,602 documents. There will be a full index of persons and places with each volume.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

SINCE the last foreign notes were penned, the writer has to record the death of a too-ardent student of archæology, Ernest Renan, one whose intemperate determination to integrate and reawaken the past in the domain of religious history suffered from want, if not of reverence, at least of sufficient use of the logical faculty. He himself had the privilege of studying for three years at the famous seminary of St. Sulpice, under the same masters, and with the same surroundings that in former years had known the late French savant, who with one exception, that of Professor Le-Hir, was the greatest Semitic scholar it has ever produced. The Abbé Le-Hir, who had taught Renan Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac, was perhaps the greatest linguist of modern times after Cardinal Mezzofanti. When the present writer first came under him in 1861 he found him speaking English like a native, though he had never been in England, and, it is believed, never had had a master. He was credited at that time with knowing some thirty languages, mostly Oriental, and he was accustomed to learn a fresh language every midsummer holiday, such as no one else could teach him.



Many were the anecdotes current amongst Renan's former masters and companions. M. Pinault, Professor of Mathematics and Physics, and author of the *Handbook of Natural Philosophy*, in two volumes, still used as a text-book, used often to narrate how he could never get Renan to see things clearly. Whenever he called him up to the blackboard, it was impossible to get him to grasp the problem; he had no idea of proof, and he seemed perfectly incapable of working

out any logical deduction. His faculty of judgment was over-weighted by his colossal learning, and led astray by the exuberance of his imagination.

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Another archæologist whose loss we have had to deplore this summer is Vinceuze de Vit, the indefatigable editor of the much-enlarged Latin Dictionary of Forcellini, and author of the entirely original supplement containing all ancient proper names, called the *Onomasticon*, which was projected on a scale equal to that of the former work. Of the six large quarto volumes, in double column, embracing altogether some 6,000 pages, he lived to finish the fourth and just begin the fifth, containing the letter P. He died in his eighty-third year, just after publishing the eleventh volume of a new and uniform edition of his minor works, chiefly on subjects of archæology and topography. To him the present writer owes his introduction to these two sciences, and the many winters he has spent with free access to his unrivalled philological library, and in the enjoyment of his daily converse, rich in classical reminiscences, and replete with archæological learning, have been of great service in several of his articles in the *Antiquary*.

* * *

Of the many cathedrals of Germany, Köln is famous for its size, Münster for its richness of decoration, Freiburg for its noble purity of style; but for unity and harmony combined not one excels the south front of the Regensburg Cathedral, now for the first time revealed to our view.

* * *

At Regensburg the Bavarian Government has at length been obliged to pull down the old buildings in the most prosaic style of the last century, hitherto used as the town post-office, which masked the whole southern portion of the great mediæval cathedral. In doing so the majestic proportions of the south front have been disclosed in all their beauty, much to the delight and astonishment of the inhabitants, who have watched the gradual demolition (which began last August) with the greatest interest.

It is now possible for the eye to embrace in one bold sweep the long nave, aisles, transept with adjoining chapels, and the two towers as they rise aloft stage above stage. Both mind and eye are at once gratified and satisfied at the sight of so imposing an exhibition of skill, which leaves on the beholder the impression of solidity and strength combined with lightness. The immense wall-space is broken up by large windows, their pointed arches filled with wonderful tracery, and a double row of flying buttresses, carrying the thrust of the vaulted roof to the outer walls, topped and steadied by the weighty pinnacles tapering aloft and enhancing the effect. The triforium can now also be seen flanked by panelling, adorned by exquisite carving of animals and foliage, and supported on an elaborate cornice. Here also the peculiar ornamental detail called "Krabben" may be seen, this being the church where it was first fully carried out in Germany.

* * *

This rich and precious memorial of the Middle Ages, left for our admiration in this nineteenth century, has beforetime found many inspired by its beauty, and willing to preserve it. King Ludwig I., of Bavaria, cleared away in the years 1834 to 1839 the many additions of later times from the interior that were in bad taste. Bishop Ignatius, assisted by the art-loving Ludwig I. and Maximilian II., with the co-operation of both clergy and people, in the years 1859 to 1869 completed the two towers. To the end of the present century there remained but the duty of exhibiting the beauty of this jewel of Gothic architecture to the unobstructed view of the world, and we cannot believe that the townspeople will ever allow another post-office to be erected on the same site, as we hear is the actual intention of the Government. We heartily recommend them to sign the protest against such folly, which is now circulating in their midst.

* * *

Amongst the latest buildings discovered at Epidauros in the excavations undertaken by the Greek Government, one of great importance is the *crepidoma* of a small temple built of *poras lithos*, which is thought to be the Aphroditon. This building is found

named in one of the inscriptions of the sacred locality devoted to the cure of the sick, called from its tutelary deity the Asclepieion. This Aphroditon is probably a temple spoken of by Pausanias in his description of Epidauros, when he calls it the shrine of Aphrodite.

* * *

The American school of Athens being well satisfied with the results so far obtained will shortly resume its excavations at the Heræum of Argos. They will also work at the same time at Sparta, so that we may expect fair promise in the near future.

* * *

According to the Athenian journals, the police sequestered some time ago a number of antiquities on the point of being despatched abroad by clandestine exportation. Amongst them is a marble relief, which is inscribed with the name Aristion, representing a soldier running into the city with the news of the victory of Marathon.

* * *

An expedition, under the auspices of Harvard College, of Cambridge, Mass., has gone to explore the antiquities of Honduras. It will take models in gypsum of the principal monuments visited and discovered in that country, so rich in memories of proto-American times.

* * *

The exhibition at Chicago will contain casts reproducing the principal sacrificial stones and calendar stones, as also other important relics of Mexican monuments. The results of the expedition of archæologists to Alaska, directed by Mr. Deans, will also be exposed to view at Chicago.

* * *

Mr. William McAdams has found divers stone-graves on the banks of the Illinois River, in the territory of the Mound-builders. In one of these, furnished with a pavement of stone, were many headless skeletons, and under the pavement was found a species of vaulted cell, containing a skeleton of large stature, entirely preserved, with remains of ornaments and other objects in bronze.

* * *

Near Parkersburg, in Virginia, on the river Ohio, an ancient village has been discovered. In it were found traces of fire-beds, near which were ornaments of divers kinds, as

also arms, knives, war-axes, belts, drills, spear and arrow heads, and ornaments made of bone and slates.

* * *

Several objects of archæological and ethnographical importance have been found lately in Costa Rica. They consist chiefly in earthenware, viz., whistling vases, ornamented jars, handled urns, open-mouthed bottles, etc.

* * *

Near Arica, in South America, have been explored several necropolises, whence have been recovered some mummies wrapped in fine cloth and thin layers of beaten gold. An expedition for studying the remains of aboriginal life in South America was set on foot by Mr. A. D. F. Baudelier, at the cost of a rich lady of New York. Its plan is to visit the States of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and part of the Andes, Rio Napo, Upper Amazon, as also the Argentine Republic.

* * *

The ethnographical collections made by Monsieur Caudelier in his travels in the States of Colombia have lately been exhibited in the rooms of the Trocadero, in Paris.

* * *

During the latest excavations at Epidauros, there came to light amongst other things thirty new inscriptions relative to the history of the sacred buildings of the Asclepieion.

* * *

A large cast, reproducing the lion-gate of Mycenæ, will be placed at the entrance of the Mycenean room of the museum of archæology at Athens.

* * *

At Chalcis some labourers have found in a field under cultivation remains of a wall, in which were two statues, all in fragments, of a good period of art, and near them a tomb and other ancient stones.

* * *

The statuette attributed to the fifteenth century representing in bronze a Venetian *condottiere*, and bought for a large sum by the museum of the Louvre, is now seen to be a clever forgery. The French Government threaten an action against the fraudulent dealer.

* * *

At the museum of Montpellier a new room has been opened dedicated to the cartoons

and designs of Alexandre Cabanel, given to that city by the family of the artist. In the centre of the rooms has been placed the bust of Cabanel, the work of the sculptor M. Paul Dubois.

* * *

In the *palazzo della prefettura* at Verona have been discovered some paintings supposed to be by Giotto.

* * *

At Lyons some recent works have brought to view the remains of the ancient church of St. Etienne, demolished in 1797. Amongst other fragments of sculpture is a stone sepulchral effigy, representing a cavalier clothed in armour, with a sword at his side.

* * *

Monsieur Tontain, member of the French school of Rome, will return now to resume the excavations at Chemton, in Tunis, a special sum having been voted by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres for the purpose. The theatre, and a part of the forum, were almost entirely disinterred during the preceding excavations.

* * *

One of the most important discoveries made at Sparta during the last excavations of the American school is that of a circular building about 100 feet in diameter, which seems identical with that described by Pausanias as existing near the Skias. In form it resembles the *tholos* of Epidauros, but the period of its construction is of much earlier date, as Pausanias refers its building to the time of the Cretan Epimenides, viz., to the middle of the seventh century B.C. This discovery is not only of great importance for the history of Greek architecture, but forms also a point of departure for new studies on Spartan topography. Within the circular building was found a base of later date, which probably served to support the statues of Zeus and Aphrodite mentioned by Pausanias.

* * *

Amongst the latest additions to the museum of Athens are a relief found in the works for the prolongation of the Piræus railway, representing Hercules in repose, of Roman workmanship; a Hermes without head; 105 fragments of terra-cotta idols from Asia Minor, and many inscriptions from various localities of Attica. Of some importance

also is a Metope with its triglyph, which was found not far from the ancient agora of Athens, bearing a figured scene of fine workmanship. It represents a woman sitting on a kind of rock, clothed in long chiton, and with the hand and brow in an attitude of sorrow. At her right is another woman also in grief, and between the two stands a third woman with peplos, having her head resting on her bosom; but her face is so injured that the expression is not discernible. In the same museum has been placed the relief found in deepening the harbour of Charystos in Eubœa. It represents a young man holding a lance in one hand, and in the other the reins of a horse close by.



Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

No. XVI.—HEREFORD MUSEUM.

By JOHN WARD.



LIKE its marshland sisters, Shrewsbury and Ludlow, Hereford is emphatically the city of the plain.

But by no means is it therefore hidden: throughout the surrounding champagne country the crumbling and somewhat dumpy spireless tower of its venerable cathedral is a conspicuous landmark. In spite of its eventful history, and the high antiquity of its See, the first impressions of the antiquarian visitor are not very favourable. It is a clean and prim little city, dependent on agriculture, and devoted to cider-drinking, but lacking the old-world nooks and corners and the picturesqueness of the sister towns. Beyond the cathedral, several old parish churches and hospitals, and a few remains of its once-extensive Saxon fortress, the vestiges of ancient Hereford are few and scanty. There is nothing noteworthy in the way of domestic architecture, except a picturesque timbered structure formerly known as the "Butcher's Guildhall," at the east end of High Town, and once the terminal of a group of buildings known as "Butcher Row." It has recently been thoroughly, and appar-

ently judiciously, restored, and is now used as a bank.

Although the cathedral lacks the grandeur of Gloucester and Worcester (the museums of which cities will shortly be described in this magazine), it teems with interest to the antiquary. But its *chef d'œuvre* is the celebrated *Mappa Mundi*, attributed to the thirteenth century, and one of the oldest, and certainly one of the most remarkable, in the world. It is wonderfully well preserved, and its execution is beyond all praise: the firm, bold outlines of the various figures depicted on it, indicate a practised artist of no mean talent. It is founded on the cosmographical knowledge of the ancients. The world is encircled by Ocean; and, by way of preface, there is shown in the left-hand corner the Emperor Augustus delivering his written orders to the three philosophers whom he sent forth to survey the world, and upon whose investigations all geographical knowledge was supposed to rest. The map is studded with emblematical devices, grotesques, Biblical subjects, important landmarks, etc., all executed with equal care; but it is too inconveniently placed for very close study. Of course, no one of antiquarian tastes would omit a stroll over the site of the castle, constructed, or reconstructed, by the energetic Æthelflaed, "the Lady of the Mercians." It is now a pretty, well-kept pleasure-ground, and all that remain of the ancient fortress are a few mounds, from which charming views of the surrounding landscape are obtained; and the "Pool," a remnant of the old moat.

The Free Public Library and Museum is hard by the cathedral, in Broad Street, one of the best thoroughfares of the city. It is neither extensive (but Hereford is a small city) nor architecturally striking, more suggestive, perhaps, of an hotel or bank than a civic institution. It approximates to Early English in style, it stands flush to the street side, and its basement is utilized for a shop and office. The interior is clean and cheerful. The museum consists of one room upstairs, but there are a few objects of antiquarian interest in the entrance-hall and on the stairs. This room is small, and, although excellently furnished with mahogany cases (the wall-cases are especially good), and ad-

mirably lighted from above, the general impression on entering is not satisfactory. This is due in some measure to the very small collection it contains, giving the cases an ill-filled appearance here and there, and to the defective grouping and labelling of the objects. But it is also largely due to the shape of the room, which is an oblong about 36 feet by 54 feet, or half as long again as it is broad. It may be the result of prejudice, but I have often experienced the same sensation in rooms whose length was less than twice the breadth—an inclination to push back the end walls so as to make the plan to consist of at least two squares. I do not know that the smallness and unfinished appearance of the collection is any discredit to Hereford. I was told before I entered the institution that it was "the beginning of a museum" rather than one actually. Still, the few antiquities it contains are very interesting, and, thanks to Mr. Cockcroft, the curator, for his friendly co-operation, it is possible to give a very full account of them.

In the entrance-lobby of the basement are a few old engravings, consisting of views and maps of the city and the county. One view of the city, dated 1732, shows the walls and gates, and the cathedral tower crowned with a lofty timber spire; also the former west-end tower which fell about a century ago, and brought about the deplorable "restoration" of the architect Wyatt. On a landing upstairs is a Roman altar of local sandstone, 3 feet 4½ inches in height, which was originally found in the course of digging for foundations near the Permanent Library, St. John Street, in 1821. Hereford does not figure historically as a Roman site, but the tendency of current archæology is to prove that a much larger proportion of our towns and villages originated, or at least were in existence, during the Roman occupation than was formerly supposed. The large size of this altar seems to indicate that this city was no mere villa, but a place of some importance, at that time. It was at first kept at the above library, and afterwards removed to the Literary and Philosophical Museum. This museum at length passed away, and the altar disappeared at about the same time. In 1879 it was rediscovered on the premises

of this institution, where it had long been concealed by a luxuriant growth of ivy and other creeping plants. In spite of its weatherworn condition, it is obviously of excellent workmanship, having the usual shape, the upper portion taking the form of a pediment flanked on each side with a roll. The inscription is almost entirely obliterated, the only word that can be made out being DEO.

The first object in the room, which should demand attention, is the cast of an unusually fine Norman tympanum, placed appropriately over the doorway. The original is built into the west wall of the interesting Norman church of Fownhope in this county. It is here illustrated, and the Rev. Dr. Cox has communicated the following description of its carving :



FOWNHOPE TYMPANUM.

"It is a rich illustration of Norman work, which bears in the convolutions of the foliage a reminiscence of Hiberno-Saxon art. Christ in glory seated on a throne, giving the benediction with the right hand, and holding a book in the left, is a not unusual subject on Norman tympana. It is generally accompanied by adoring angels, or surrounded by the evangelistic symbols. One of the most interesting examples of this, which in several points resembles that of Fownhope, is the Prior's Doorway on the south side of the nave of the cathedral church of Ely, which we know was erected about 1090. There is a peculiarity about the Fownhope tympanum, which renders it, we think, unique in Christian art. Only two of the evangelistic symbols are introduced, the winged lion and the

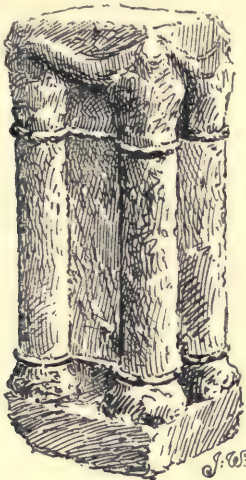
eagle. Our Lord is represented as small in stature, and seated on the knee of a far larger figure. This figure has been taken by some to personify the First Person of the Trinity, but the smooth face seems undoubtedly intended to represent the Blessed Virgin. Christ gives the benediction with the right hand, and holds a partly-opened roll in the left. On the subject of Christian art on Norman tympana, Mr. J. Romilly Allen's invaluable book on *Early Christian Symbolism*, pp. 253-263, should be consulted. It is rather singular that the noteworthy example at Fownhope does not seem to have come under his cognizance."

Mr. Cockcroft states that Herefordshire is rich in tympana, both plain and decorated. One at Brinsop Church has carved upon it St. George and the Dragon.

The few antiquities which this room contains are all in one wall-case on the right-hand side. First to attract the attention are some specimens of Cypriote pottery ; they are of the usual forms now seen in so many provincial museums. A half-pint leather tankard or "black-jack" is a by no means uncommon relic of old English life. The rusting remains of an iron sword and socketed spearhead carry us back to a much older England ; they came from Fair Oaks, near Hereford, where are some large barrows, which, according to tradition, cover the bones of the Welsh who fell in an attack on this city in the eleventh century. These weapons are decidedly Anglo-Saxon in character, and probably belonged to these men. Still older is a very pretty series of bronze implements

—daggers, sword, socketed celts, and spear-head—all of exquisite workmanship, from Old Castle, on the borders of the county. At this place are extensive entrenchments (as the name implies), and the remains discovered there from time to time indicate both British and Roman occupancy.

Passing by a few trifles, as an old clasp-knife and the head of a mummy-case, we pause at a piece of beautiful tessellated pavement from Kenchester, a small village about five miles from Hereford, which occupies the site of the Roman town of Magna. Magna was a place of some importance, and, like Uriconium and Calleva (Silchester), it was



ROMAN ALTAR, HEREFORD MUSEUM.

irregular in outline; it was, however, smaller than these places. The pavement was found on the site of a villa discovered in 1821 (see *Archæologia*, vol. xv., appendix, plate xxvii., p. 391). Roman remains have been repeatedly turned up on the site of Magna, and a few "finds" are preserved in this museum. Mr. Cockcroft informs me that Hereford and its castle were largely built in the tenth and eleventh centuries of materials from Kenchester. This, probably, is the history of an extremely pretty family altar in this museum (here illustrated), which was found in the castle moat. It is of polished red conglomerate, about 16 inches high, and of rather unusual shape, each angle being

finished off as a bold engaged column with capital and base. Of the few other Magna objects, the chief are a well-preserved quern (upper and lower stones), and a large fragment of a flat Roman milestone, found in 1795, and bearing this inscription:

IMPC
MAR . AVR
NVMORIAN
O (?)
(?) P C D

An interesting little group of objects came from near Stretton Grandison in this county. They were found on the site of a Roman settlement, which was cut through during the construction of a canal aqueduct over the river Frome. The most noteworthy of these objects are a delicate spearhead, steel-yard key (Roman?—it has a very modern appearance), and curious annular object with four loops and rings on its outer edge; all these are of iron. Besides these, there are a spoon and many potsherds, of which one is Samian. The annular object is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is remarkably like a scale-pan with the bottom cut out, or, to change the illustration, like the rim of a basin. The loops are in its upper and outer edge, and the rings pass through them. Probably it was a lamp support, the whole being suspended from the ceiling by cords or chains (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiv., p. 349).

A small and intrinsically worthless group of about fifty Roman potsherds (one Samian) was found in an ancient well in Brinsop parish in 1886. The well was quite filled up with soil, and unsuspected, until during a wet season the ground over it slowly subsided about 2 feet. This aroused local curiosity, and led to its excavation, which proved that it was "regularly steened with undressed stones of varying sizes, put together without any mortar or cement, but skilfully and strongly built." From these circumstances it was concluded that the masonry "was of an older date of construction than the time of the Roman occupation." For the first 10 or 15 feet the infilling consisted of earth, and from it were obtained the above potsherds. Below this it consisted of rough blocks of stone, clay, and then sand. The excavation proceeded to the depth of 36 feet, and had then to be given up on account of

the dangerous condition of the steening. The shape of the well was rather peculiar; it was circular and about 2 feet 6 inches in diameter for the first 14 feet from the surface, below which it expanded to 3 feet 6 inches, and again narrowed to its former size at 36 feet. Numerous bones of ox, horse, pig, goat, sheep, and probably deer, were found in the infilling, as also two fragments of querns. It is very probable that in the vicinity was a Roman villa, for which this well was the water supply. Kenchester is only a mile away.

A few Roman tesserae and fragments of flanged roofing-tiles are also interesting solely from their association. They were found in an ancient stone well discovered and excavated at the New Weir, near Kenchester, in 1891. This well was so very interesting that the insertion of the following description by Mr. Moore, hon. sec. of the museum we are dealing with, will not be out of place:

"The well was discovered about 50 yards from an ancient abutment on the Wye. [Mr. Moore elsewhere thinks that this abutment related to a landing-place, and not a bridge.] Whilst excavations were being carried on to intercept a spring which ran into the river below the abutment, portions of this well, upon its river side, were removed and partly destroyed before its nature was recognised. It was buried about 3 feet below the present ground-level. The actual well was at the bottom of a basin-like structure, consisting of at least four tiers of stones or steps, octagonal in plan, well cut, and fitted together without mortar. The rise of each step was about 9 inches. At the bottom of this basin-like structure was a large stone, perforated by a circular hole, 6 inches in diameter. The spring was found running below this stone, and on putting the hands into the cavity numerous tesserae were pulled out in handfuls. A shallow trough conducted the waste from this cavity into the river Wye."*

This museum contains a very interesting Anglo-Saxon bell from Marden in this county,

* In a newspaper account of this well sent by Dr. Moore, he had written on the margin that Professor Middleton, Cambridge, having seen the plan and a photograph of it, considers the whole work to be mediæval, and not Roman. But how about the tesserae and fragments of flanged tiles?

the church of which is the traditional site of the murder and burial of King Ethelbert before his remains were removed to, and made famous, Hereford Cathedral. This was evidently an important place in Heptarchy times, for in the vicinity was King Offa's palace at a place now known as Sutton Walls, where are still great entrenchments, and in Leland's time were many foundations and large stones. The bell is of iron, but on both inside and outside are traces of bronze, with which it was obviously coated. In profile, it is of the usual peculiar wedge-shape of the time, 12 inches in height, a rounded oblong in plan, and made of two pieces of iron welded and riveted together. On the summit is a semicircular handle, and within a similar ring for a clapper.

Among the few remaining objects of this little museum must be mentioned a mediæval brass plate, about 16 inches in diameter. The centre is occupied by figures of Adam and Eve in relief, and along the rim is a now-illegible inscription in Lombardic letters. The artistic lid of a brass warming-pan bears the date 1631, the inscription "God save King Charles," and the letters "C. R.," while the centre has the royal escutcheon. There are several stones of hand querns, apparently Roman, as well as mediæval. One very perfect one belongs probably to the neighbourhood; others came from Kenchester, and near Leominster. A half-polished flint celt, 5 inches long, was found in the Wye. A large piece of Roman tessellated pavement came from Bishopstone Rectory, near Kenchester. Besides these there is a visored helmet (?seventeenth century), and two mediæval swords, all undescribed.

It will be plain enough to the reader that this museum, although small and scarcely worthy the name of museum at present, is on the right road to becoming a very valuable one, if the policy of those in whose hands it is entrusted is only continued. As is seemly in a provincial museum, its exhibits, not only in antiquities, but in natural history objects, are to a very large extent of the locality, and the reports of the last two years plainly indicate that the institution is by no means stationary or fossilized. We may also rest assured that the energetic Woolhope Club, which has its headquarters in the

building, has and will continue to take an active part in its welfare. As an illustration of the vitality of the committee, it may be remarked that in their report for the current year the suggestion is made for the construction of a strong-room for the storage of the numerous ancient charters belonging to the city of Hereford, in which respect it is exceptionally rich. At present these "are deposited in a strong-box under the Guild-hall, inaccessible to the public, and objectionable and inconvenient to those who may be from time to time desirous of inspecting any of the papers." It is expected that such a strong-room will be "a means of inducing persons interested in the institution to make donations of local documents and other local valuable curiosities to the museum, and thus materially assist in eventually obtaining a thoroughly representative local museum for the city." It is to be hoped that this wise and judicious wish of the committee will have the support of local public opinion.

[It is with pleasure that we accord with Mr. John Ward's proposition, and state that he will be glad to receive, from time to time, any museum jottings about those on which he has reported. Such jottings will be occasionally inserted in the *Antiquary* in the shape of a short report or paragraph. Museum notes can be forwarded to the Editor, or direct to our correspondent at his private address, Normanton Road, Derby.—ED.]



The Discovery of an Ancient Lake-village in Somersetshire.

By R. MUNRO, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.E.

[The following article appeared in the *Times* of October 24. Through the kind permission of Dr. Munro and of the proprietors of the *Times* it is here reproduced. Dr. Munro has written to say that nothing further of an archaeological character will be brought to light at Glastonbury until the excavations are resumed next summer. We are entirely at one with the great student of lake-dwellings in believing in the supreme archaeological importance of such investigations, and in anticipating a considerable accession of light upon the subject during the next few years, especially in England.—ED.]



ONE of the distinguishing characteristics of civilized man is an intense desire to become acquainted with the phenomena of his environments, and among the various departments into which his accumulated knowledge falls

to be classified there is none more fascinating than that which deals with the origin and early history of his own race. In tracing the development of humanity, as revealed by the patient researches of archaeologists, back to the first glimmerings of Palæolithic man, there are unquestionably many disconnected gaps. For a long time one of the most tantalizing of these gaps was the period which marks the transition between the unwritten and the written records. The lake-dwelling researches, which some thirty or forty years ago broke in upon Central Europe as a new revelation, have now culminated in presenting us with a vivid picture of the culture and civilization of its early inhabitants. But in the British Isles, and more especially in England, such researches have not hitherto been a conspicuous element in the elucidation of prehistoric times. The contents of graves are, no doubt, important in preserving special products of the technical skill of a people, but, as they only illustrate acts of homage to the dead and ceremonial burials, they fail in furnishing those very materials which are best calculated to disclose the story of man's actual life. Consequently, a satisfactory exposition of the ethnology of pre-Roman Britain has hitherto greatly baffled the combined efforts of philologists, anthropologists, and archaeologists. It is therefore with great satisfaction that I have to record a discovery of a lacustrine character, which appears to me to be of exceptional archaeological value, and promises to shed a flood of light on this very period in the early history of our country.

The facts which I am about to describe came to my cognizance in the following manner: On my return home early in September, after a couple of months' absence on the Continent, I found among the letters awaiting my arrival one from Mr. John Morland, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, which begins thus:

"Mr. Arthur Bulleid, of this town, discovered in the spring of this year, and is now examining under the auspices of our local antiquarian society, a group of prehistoric remains which I think cannot fail to interest you. Mr. St. John Hope recommended your book on the lake-dwellings of Europe, and we have found in it very much that throws light on our 'find'; but nothing

is described therein which exactly resembles these remains. I described the remains at the Somerset Archæological Society's meeting at Wellington, and Professor Boyd Dawkins spoke of the communication as the most important he had heard made to a local association for many years. He has since been here, and is coming again.

"The site is about a mile north of Glastonbury, on the road to the village of Godney. It is in the level moor, now grass-grown, which stretches to the British Channel. Before excavation, the remains consisted of a number (sixty or seventy) of low mounds, rising one to two feet above the surrounding soil, and from 20 to 30 feet across."

The writer then goes on to give a short description of the structure of the mounds then examined, and the relics collected, and concludes by expressing a hope that I would find the subject sufficiently interesting to induce me to visit the locality. Accordingly I did so as soon as I could get some other engagements disposed of. I arrived at Glastonbury on September 20, and that same evening met Messrs. Morland and Bulleid, and arranged to accompany them to the site of the discovery on the following day. Meantime they brought me to see the relics, which were located partly at Mr. Bulleid's residence, and partly in the Glastonbury Museum. I was quite astounded at the number and character of these objects. This is not the place to enter on a detailed description of them, but the following jottings will be sufficient to indicate their general character:

Of bronze, four fibulæ of La Tène types, one small, penannular, horseshoe-shaped brooch, and two massive spiral finger-rings.

A few objects are of iron, but they are so much corroded as to make it difficult to determine what they were intended for. One resembles a spearhead, and others look as if they were large nails with broad heads.

The objects of bone and horn are numerous. Among them I have noted four long combs used in weaving, two of which are ornamented with diamond-shaped patterns. Three neatly-formed needles, about 3 inches long. A novel object, curiously worked and highly polished, is supposed to have been a

weaver's shuttle. One or two tines of deer-horn have a striking resemblance to the cheek-pieces of the peculiar bridle-bits found in the Swiss lake-dwellings and in the Terremare of Italy.

One massive bead or ring of lustrous jet about an inch in diameter, and several fragments of bracelets made of coarse shale.

Pottery is abundant, but much broken. The finer kind is of a dark colour, and ornamented with a variety of linear and checked patterns on rectangular and curvilinear spaces. One small fragment shows an incised circle, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, circumscribing two other circles, each of which has a diameter a little less than the radius of the former, and within these again are two other circles similarly arranged. One or two vases have been reconstructed, the largest of which is one foot in depth and half a foot in width at the mouth. It has an elegant form, bulges slightly beneath the rim, and stands on a flat bottom. Two fragments show small perforations, as if they had been part of the base of a percolator.

A group of objects of fire-baked clay was disinterred in circumstances which suggest that it was the *débris* of a potter's factory. The objects, which were all found on one mound, and in the vicinity of what was probably a furnace, as they were associated with masses of highly-calcined clay flooring, are as follows: A few perforated clay weights; some balls of the size of a large marble, pierced, sometimes partially and sometimes completely, with a small round hole; about sixty ovate objects of the size of a pigeon's egg; a flat circular cake like a greatly-magnified spindle-whorl; three small crucibles, and the fragments of a massive funnel, such as might be used in the casting of metal.

The upper stone of a quern mill, of unusual weight, and broken through the middle into two portions, is interesting as showing that an effort had been made to mend it. It is made of a hard gritty stone, in the form of a thick cheese, and measures 18 inches in diameter. The central aperture is 4 inches in width, and this size is uniformly retained through its entire depth. Other two querns were represented by mere fragments. Among other objects of stone I have noted several

spindle-whorls and a few flakes and cores of flint.

The organic remains include beans, wheat, rye, nutshells, etc., together with a large number of bones, presumably of domestic animals.

Before considering any special characters which these relics may possess by way of eliciting from them some clue as to the race or people to whom they belonged, let us glance for a moment at the circumstances in which they were found. On approaching a mass of upturned *débris* in a level field, which my companions pointed out as the site of their operations, I exclaimed, almost involuntarily, "Where are the mounds you speak of?" "There they are; we are just walking over them," was the reply. It was only then that I noticed some slight elevations amidst the long grass with which the meadow was covered. Mr. Bulleid explained that at certain seasons, and especially during dry weather, when the grass is short, these mounds were much more conspicuous objects than at present, as the more luxuriant vegetation in the hollows tended to equalize and mask the really undulating surface of the field. On stepping into the nearest trench I was confronted with a well-displayed section of one of the mounds. Close by it were three oak beams, lying over a bed of decayed brushwood, and evidently *in situ*. Each of these beams contained either two or three mortise-holes, and through some of them the top of an upright pile still protruded. Their resemblance to the well-known palisades of the crannogs of Scotland and Ireland was too striking to admit of any doubt as to their real nature, and the idea at once occurred to me that they were part of the margin of some underlying wooden structures common to several mounds. The composition of the mound was disclosed by a succession of well-defined strata of clay, charcoal, ashes, and decayed wood. The total thickness of these beds was 3 feet 6 inches, and within them were detected three separate hearths superimposed one above the other. These hearths were generally formed of large stone slabs placed over a bed of clay, or of small stones embedded in it in the form of a pavement. Underneath the whole was the common

neatly-formed layer of round timbers laid close together, and still retaining their bark. It was interesting to note how this woodwork had got depressed in proportion to the weight of its superincumbent mass, so that its surface assumed a symmetrical hollow, the deepest portion corresponding with the centre of the mound.

The method adopted in the investigation was to cut two long parallel trenches, and from one of them shorter trenches were run off at right angles. The area thus dealt with included four mounds, but it was only partially excavated, as there were large intervening spaces still untouched. So far as ascertained by trial diggings here and there, all these mounds appear to contain a fireplace, thus probably indicating separate dwellings or perhaps workshops, and as their total number amounts to between sixty and seventy, extending over an area of some five acres, one can form some idea of the extent of the settlement.

Reverting now for a moment to the mortised beams already referred to as exposed in one of the outer trenches, which, it seems, had greatly puzzled the explorers. They had somehow a preconceived notion that these beams had some special association with the adjacent mound. But I pointed out the probability that they were exclusively connected with the underlying woodwork, which evidently embraced an area large enough to accommodate a number of mounds. On this supposition I argued that we ought to find the continuation of analogous wooden structures altogether beyond the trenches then executed. To test this hypothesis, we there and then caused a fresh cutting to be made, and actually exposed part of another mortised beam. At first sight we thought the mortise-hole contained no upright, but on careful inspection we found its remains, but so soft (not being made of oak) as to be scarcely distinguishable from the soil. I have since heard that in the same direction more piles have been exposed, a fact which so far confirms my idea that they are part of the marginal structures of a large area of woodwork, but as yet of undetermined limits, over which several cottages with their respective hearths had been placed.

How far these remarks are applicable to

the unexplored portion of the settlement it is needless here to discuss. It would appear as if its inhabitants, after a period of long occupancy, indicated by the succession of superimposed hearths, had been flooded out of their homes, as an accumulation of flood soil now covers the whole meadow to the extent of 12 inches to 18 inches in depth. The surrounding district is now richly cultivated, but, in looking over an old map of the date of 1668, I found that it contained a lake called the "Meare Poole," into which three streams debouched, and from which the site of the present discovery could not be far distant. That this lake had larger dimensions in earlier times is probable, so that when this settlement was founded the locality would have been a shallow lake or marsh. Strange to say, this map represents the district lying immediately on the north-west borders of the "Meare Poole" as inhabited by the Belgæ.

The sequence of events which have led to the discovery of this long-forgotten habitation may be well taken as a model object-lesson by all archæologists, especially those of the peripatetic order. It appears to have been for a long time a cherished "wish of many residents in Glastonbury and the neighbourhood interested in the traditions and history of the town and its celebrated monastery to have some building in the borough where relics and memorials of the abbey and its former greatness, and of the town itself, could be collected and preserved." In 1886 this laudable desire became an accomplished fact, and, coincident with the event, the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society was founded, mainly for the purpose of supplying the new museum with objects of interest. The then Mayor, Alderman Bulleid, became its first president, and thus his son Arthur, the discoverer of the lake-village, had an early opportunity of cultivating a taste for antiquarian research. He fell in with some of the literature on lake dwellings, in which he became greatly interested. It then occurred to him that his own neighbourhood was a likely locality for such remains, and accordingly he kept a sharp look out. Ultimately he spied these mounds, and while wandering over them he noticed a mole-hill, and examined its contents. He thought he

detected bits of charcoal and ashes in the stuff, and so he brought a handful of it home with him for more careful inspection. His surmises were confirmed. He then shouldered a spade, and went again to the place, and dug a hole, from which he extracted fragments of pottery and some prepared beams of oak. His next step was to bring the matter before some of the members of the Antiquarian Society, who became so interested in the matter as to collect a small fund for the purpose of making a more extended investigation. The proprietor of the ground, Mr. Bath, greatly favoured the project, and so young Bulleid set to work, with the assistance of only one workman, and continued his labours more or less regularly, according to the state of the weather, during the last nine or ten weeks with the result already described.

Here is another example of the methodical manner in which Mr. Bulleid conducts the investigation. In the vicinity are some deep drains which, owing to the sluggishness of the flow of water, require to be kept clean. Mr. Bulleid one day questioned the drainers as to the stuff encountered by them in the course of their operations. One of them, David Cox, recollected having seen some eight years ago, when the drain was originally made, a black oak beam, from which, to square the side of the drain, he had to chop off a small portion. He believed the rest of it was still lying there, and that he could point out the spot. They searched for this oak beam and found it about one quarter of a mile distant from the site of the settlement, and on digging it up they had the satisfaction of seeing before them a splendid canoe neatly formed out of the trunk of a tree. This primitive boat is entire, with the exception of a small portion of the stern, the absence of which is no doubt accounted for by the drainer's narrative of his operations when it was first encountered. In its present condition it measures 16 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet wide in the middle, and 1 foot deep. It is flat-bottomed, with nearly perpendicular sides, and tapers gracefully towards the stem, which, a few inches from the tip, is bored horizontally with a round hole.

The above epitome of the work already done at Glastonbury is sufficient to show

that the settlement is rich in the handiwork remains of man and worthy of being adequately explored, whatever period it may be ultimately assigned to. So far, however, as the excavations have yet disclosed the nature of its buried treasures the result is of special interest, owing to the predominance among them of articles unquestionably belonging to the period known as "Late Celtic." Hitherto nothing indicative of Roman influence has come to light, neither coins nor Samian ware being among the relics; and, should this pre-Roman character be maintained, the complete excavation of the entire village becomes a national duty.

Since Mr. Franks, now many years ago, applied the expression "Late Celtic" to the few examples then known of this style of ancient art, chiefly the sporadic remains of military accoutrements, materials of a similar character have increased considerably. Professor Boyd Dawkins described examples from the *débris* of the Victoria Cave. Others have encountered them in burials throughout various parts of England, extending at least as far north as Yorkshire. The most recent contribution on the subject is an admirable paper, in the *Archæologia* for 1890, by Mr. Arthur J. Evans "On a Late Celtic Urnfield at Aylesford, Kent." "We have here," says Mr. Evans, "for the first time a native example of an 'urnfield' belonging to the period that preceded the Roman invasion of Britain, the immediate antecedents of which are to be sought in the Belgic parts of Gaul." But nowhere within the British Isles, with, perhaps, the exception of the crannog of Lisnacrogghera in Ireland, which, however, supplies objects of a mixed character, has an actual habitation of the late Celtic period been discovered. The fact that Mr. Evans assigns the Aylesford remains to a Belgic source is very suggestive, and gives some significance to the tradition that a colony of the Belgæ formerly occupied Glastonbury.

While wandering over Europe collecting evidence of the civilization of its ancient lake-dwellers, I frequently came across typical illustrations of that remarkable class of antiquities found on the lacustrine station of La Tène, an ancient *oppidum* of the Helvetians, which I have described as a special group differing in form and style of ornamentation

from all other contemporary remains, either Greek, Roman, Etruscan, or Phœnician. After giving a short sketch of their geographical distribution, showing that they extended over a large area in Central Europe, including North Italy, Bohemia, the Rhine district, France, Britain, and Ireland, I concluded thus:

"From these remarks you see that we are among the class of antiquities described and illustrated in 'Horæ Ferales,' to which Mr. Franks has given the name 'Late Celtic.' The owners of these La Tène weapons in Switzerland were the Helvetians, of Roman celebrity, who, according to Cæsar, were a branch of the great Celtic family, who so long dominated over the rest of the Aryan races, and whose civilization is only now in its death struggle in the outlying districts of Western Europe. Who these Celts were is a question which still puzzles historians, philologists, and archæologists. The term 'Late Celtic' is sufficiently clear, and, as we have seen, accurately defines a most remarkable group of antiquities, but it necessarily involves a counterpart—viz., an 'Early Celtic' period, in regard to which no archæologist has offered any opinion beyond mere conjecture. Before my rambles among the ruins and relics of the lacustrine villages, I had no reason to doubt the correctness of the opinion advanced and promulgated by the late Dr. Keller—viz., that the early lake-dwellers belonged to the Celtic race. I do not think that archæology supports this opinion. If the Late Celtic relics correctly represent the Celts of that period they must have been a large-bodied race, wielding great swords with massive grips, totally out of keeping with the small-handed weapons of the Bronze Age as found on the sites of the lake-dwellings. The few indications derived from the *data* supplied by lake-dwelling research suggest the idea that the evolution of the Celts in Europe coincides with the substitution of iron for bronze in the manufacture of the more important cutting implements and weapons, and that the earlier stages of this transition are to be found considerably to the east of the Rhine districts—as, for example, at Hallstadt."

The idea which occurred to me when I penned the original of the above quotation, taken from my work on the "Lake-dwellings

of Europe," was that "Late Celtic" remains would be equally well defined by the word "Celtic" without the qualifying adjective, there being, in my opinion, no evidence of earlier Celtic remains in Britain. The style of art which controlled the manufacture of Late Celtic objects involves such an enormous advance in metallurgical skill over that of the Bronze Age that it is impossible to suppose the two are connected by any evolutionary stages in this country. From the standpoint of archaeological research this interval, or rather hiatus, can only be bridged over by the supposition that the people who owned Late Celtic remains were newcomers and conquerors in Britain. If the original people of Scotland, including the famous Picts, could have so entirely merged their origin, traditions, and language with those of a small colony of incoming Scots from Ireland as to be forgotten in a few centuries, is it not more than probable that a similar explanation will account for the modern fallacy that the people now inhabiting Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are the hereditary descendants of the original Celts? All these so-called Celtic races may have very little of the real Celtic blood among them, and only in a certain measure do they represent the sentiment, language, and civilization which spread over Western Europe in protohistoric times under the banner of the Celts of history.

These are some of the problems on which such remains as have come so fortuitously to light at Glastonbury are calculated to enlighten us, and hence their importance to all British and Celtic scholars. If the national resources could be applied so freely to the accumulation of the magnificent collections in the British Museum of the Old World empires of Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, and if the Royal Society could spend hundreds of pounds in the exploration of Kent's cavern—all of which are but distantly connected with the racial elements of the people of this country—surely the British public will see to it that the hands of the Glastonbury Committee will be strengthened both by funds and skilled advice to enable it to bring a work, so admirably begun and so promising in future results, to a successful conclusion.

Mediaeval Embroidery at Hardwick Hall.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



ON June 30, 1887, by permission of the Marquis of Hartington, I exhibited at Burlington House, before the Society of Antiquaries, two large pieces of mediæval embroidery from Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, where they have been for a long time used as coverings for the altar rails in the chapel. They are composed of the hoods and orphreys of a large number of copes, as well as of parts of one or two chasubles. They doubtless assumed their present form in Reformation days, and it is something to be thankful for that, in those times, when so many priestly vestments were sold and assigned to the basest of purposes, these choice fragments were retained for a religious use. A close examination of these grand pieces of ecclesiastical patchwork, which was then made by several experts, established the fact that almost the whole of the pieces were of fifteenth-century date, and excellent examples of English embroidery. It seems highly probable, from the similarity of pattern in the majority of the copes, that they represent the spoils of one of the monastic houses that fell into the hands of the Cavendishes or their immediate ancestors, forming, when perfect, several splendid "sets"; for it is not credible that the church of Hardwick, or any of the small parish churches adjoining, as has been suggested, possessed such a wealth of embroidery. At least five-and-twenty copes have been cut up to form these hangings.

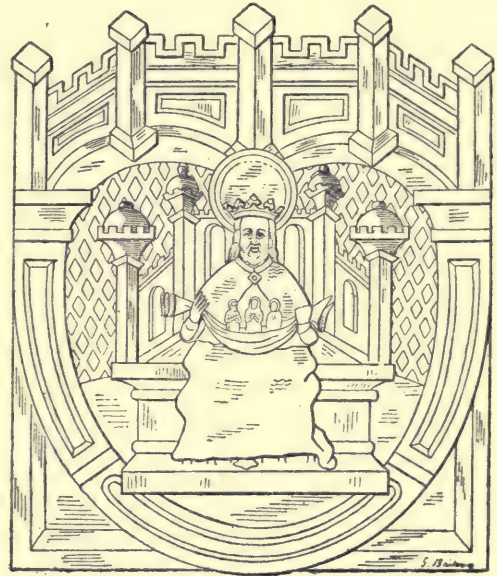
My friend Mr. George Bailey, to whom I am indebted for the accurate drawings that accompany this short paper, made a careful examination of these ancient fabrics, now so sadly worn and faded. He says:

"The foundation of these embroideries is a strong linen cloth, and some of the work is done by stitches on this cloth; while other parts are pieces of cloth of gold and other materials made for the purpose cut out and fitted into the design. The design appears to have been first outlined in black silk, so as to guide in filling up the pattern. The faces

of most of the figures do not appear to have been worked over at all, but only outlined in black silk, though they were probably tinted on the bare canvas with some flesh-coloured dye; but none of this remains on these particular examples, so far as could be detected. The materials used were cloth of gold, either diapered or plain, for backgrounds and dresses, whilst flossy silks were used for the other parts in long stitches. The colours of these silks are two shades of brown-white, blue, green, yellow, and two shades of brown; red is entirely absent."

The orphreys are ornamented with a series

upon which the Holy Dove is alighting. The second illustration represents the Ancient of Days, or the Almighty Father, seated and crowned, holding in a napkin, and stretched between the hands, three diminutive figures or souls. There are many instances of the Deity thus holding one soul, *e.g.*, a twelfth-century slab and the monument of Bishop Northwold at Ely, monument of Lady Eleanor Percy at Beverley, late slab of John Lawe, at All Saints, Derby, brasses at Higham Ferrers, Elsing, Balsham, etc., and fifteenth-century altar-cloth at Alveley; but Mr. St. John Hope believes that the Hardwick copes



HOODS OF COPES, HARDWICK HALL.

of saints under canopies, most of which can readily be identified by their emblems. The hoods of the copes are embroidered with such subjects as the Holy Trinity, the Coronation of the Virgin, our Lord in Majesty, our Lady and Child, the Crucifixion, and the Ancient of Days.

The examples selected by Mr. Bailey for illustration from the cope-hoods are two of the most perfect. The first is the symbol of the Holy Trinity of a kind so frequently met with in brasses, wherein the Almighty Father is represented as an aged Person, throned on an altar-like seat, holding a large Crucifix,

afford the only known example of three figures. He thinks that they may possibly represent a father, mother, and son who gave the copes. It has been usual for ecclesiologists to speak of the figure holding the sheet, or napkin, as Abraham, and this probably in consequence of the inscription on the arch of the canopy of the brass at Higham Ferrers (where the soul is being conveyed upwards in the sheet by two angels)—"Suscipiat me Christus qui vocavit me et in sinu Abrahe angeli deducant me"—but it certainly seems more reasonable to connect such a figure as Mr. Bailey has here drawn (when

compared with the chief figure in the Holy Trinity symbol), with the Person of the Almighty Father rather than with any allegorical representation of Abraham's bosom.

Mr. Bailey also supplies us with the following account of the pulpit hanging of the chapel of Hardwick Hall :

"The pulpit-cloth, now in a very tattered condition, is of blue velvet, on which have been applied many beautiful ornaments and conventional flowers, of which some excellent examples still remain ; but unless they are applied to a new foundation they will soon perish. In the centre of the front of this cloth there is another finely-worked cope-hood in good condition, so much so that it might be preserved indefinitely if taken off the cloth—to which, of course, it does not belong—and placed in a frame under glass, of which care it is well worthy. The subject represented is the Adoration of the Kings, and is of a very much superior style of work and design to those above described."



A Devonshire Yeoman's Diary.

By F. J. SNELL, M.A.

IN the course of some investigations recently there fell into my hands an ancient yellow-marged copy of the *Western Times*, a newspaper published, as all good Devonians know, at Exeter. The particular copy contained a number of excerpts from the diary of a William Honnywell, for which, singularly enough, a place was found in the correspondence column. The contribution was labelled "continued"; and as its genuineness, despite the modernized orthography, was self-evident, my curiosity was aroused. Through the courtesy of the present editor, Mr. S. H. B. Glanville, I was enabled to inspect the files of the *Western Times*, with the following results. I found that the first instalment of the diary appeared on October 30, 1832, and that more or less copious extracts were given for four or five weeks, after which, though more was promised, the communications came to an abrupt end.

Though I was unable to copy quite all that was published, the citations about to be made are sufficiently numerous to absolve me from any charge of parsimony. The diary is prefaced by the following letter :

"DEAR SIR,

"I have lately met with a Book of Accompts and Remembrances, begun in 1596 and concluded in 1614, written by William Honnywell, a respectable and stocky yeoman, who held lands in Ashton and Trusham Parishes. He seems to have resided at *Rydon*, and to have acted as manager for Mrs. Staplehill, of Bremble. Having a command of money, many of his neighbours, even among the gentry, were in the habit of applying to him for loans. Perhaps he married one of the Staplehill family, for I find this memorandum of the 31st of March 1605—'I enjoy yearly by my wife, the House and demesns of Bremell, valued at xxiv $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per annum.' In the course of his Journal I meet with his Parents, his brother Christopher, who married in London, his sisters Eleonora, Elizabeth, Ann, and Joan, and a brother-in-law, Geo. Cadbury. That he died early in November, 1614, is apparent from this note in Court hand, dated 10th Nov. 1614 :

"Paid Mr. Gilbert Sweete for charges which he disbursed for Mr. Honnywell's funeral and unto the perquisitions lv $\frac{1}{2}$ l. xiiis. $\frac{1}{2}$ d."

"As several of the observations and items of this methodical journal may amuse your readers I have transcribed them, and with every kind wish for the success of your useful publication, I remain,

"Your Humble Servant,
"CURIOSUS."

The diary itself is as follows :

"1596.

"16 January.—I bargained with Mr. Blatchford (subsequently called Parson Blatchford) for the tithes of Penn and the Commons for iiij years; my term is to begin at Xmas 1596. I am to pay him quarterly xiiis. iiijd.

"19 January.—I took my journey towards London. On the 24th I came to *London*, and in my journey upwards I spent xvs. I

paid unto my brother Christopher xls., which xls. he laid out unto Mr. Nicholas Smith for a watch. On the 30th I received my watch from the dial maker, and paid him for the mending of him vs., and I bought a purse to keep him in, which stood me as followeth: for the velvet *iiijd.*; for the two yards of ribbon *iiijd.*; the making *iid.*

"Feb. 7.—I bought 3 pair of shoes, two of them are edged with velvet, which stood me *iis. viiijd.*; the other stood me *iis. ijd.*; so the 3 pair stood me *viis. vid.*

"Feb. 9.—I bought a pair of knives, which cost me *xvid.*

"Feb. 10.—I bought two dozen of silk points, which cost me *ijs. viiijd.*

"Feb. 12.—I bought xxx gold buttons for a *hat band*, which xxx buttons did weigh 3 quarters, two pennyweights, 3 grains, at 50s. the oz. I paid for the making and fashioning of them *vd.* the piece. I bought them of one *Rowland Edwardes*, dwelling as the sign of the *Key* in Cheapside. I have his bill for the warrant of them; so the whole cost me *lixs. vid.*

"Feb. 15.—I came out of London, and spent downwards *xiiis. vid.*

"Feb. 25.—I agreed with Mic. Underhay that he should have fourpence halfpenny the day, one day with another, and he to be at my finding and to be with me two days in every week. The agreement was made in the commons before John Fryer and Avery; and then I paid him for two days *ixd.*"

Note.—From other items I find that the workman's diet was calculated at *6d.* per day.

"1597.

"Jan. 1.—I received the communion at Ashton.

"Jan. 4.—I took of the Parson of Ashton his 3 orchards, at the Parsonage, for one year, and my term to begin at Candlemas; and I have paid him this year's rent already *xxs.* I paid it him at Rudgway's *xs.* in gold and *xs.* in silver, in the presence of the soldier and his children.

"Jan. 4.—I lent to Stephen Sampford and John Buckingham of Chudleigh *xxl.*, and I have their bonds for it.

"Jan. 12.—The interest of 50*l.* for three Quarters of a year was settled, viz., 3*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

"Jan. 16.—I bought of the old Cole

eight Ewes. I paid for them 4*s.* and 8*d.* a piece, and so the whole *xxxviis.* and *iiijd.*

"Feb. 4.—I did send my Colt to London, to my master by John Clampitt, of Christow; the boy led (him) and my Master hath not paid me for him, but he is to pay vs. *iiijd.* besides twelve months keeping and what he will pay I refer to his consideration."

Note.—By "master" must be intended his landlord, Thomas, the eldest son of Hugh Staplehill, by Sabina his wife. This Thomas died 10th April, 1599, at the early age of 23. He was succeeded by his brother John, who died 1st August, 1604, *æt.* 28. The other brother Roger had died before. The youngest sister Amy married the Rev. Thomas Clifford, grandfather of the Lord Treasurer Clifford. The elder, called either Mary or Elisabeth, married a Mr. Prowse. Westcote in his MS. *View of Devonshire*, p. 330 (A.D. 1630), says: "In Ashton Parish is Bremhill the long possessed place of Staplehill, which is so ancient as it is now clean worn out." The family vault was in Trusham Church.

"April 19.—William Ball my ancient good friend was buried.

"May 27.—I paid for a quire and a half of paper *vid.*

"Oct. 9.—I took my journey towards London." "Here," says "Curiosus," "he continued about seven weeks and spent a pretty penny on finery; his hat lined with velvet cost 14*s.*; $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of Tufftaffata, *xxiis. vid.*, and numerous articles of dress about £10. On this occasion he spent on *Tobacco vid.*; paid to Spurway for charges at lard *xxs.*, and spent downwards *xvs.*"

"Dec. 1.—I received of Mr. Prouse my fee for the Bailiwick of Crediton, for Michaelmas quarter, the sum of *xxvis.* (?).

"1598.

"April 14.—I bought at Chudleigh a pound of twine to cord my pease 10*d.*

"April 20.—This day Stephen Sampford and I fell out about the lime he brought me as he said, vii. hogsheads, but it was not so; yet I paid him *xxiijs.*

"April 24.—I sold xiiij. lambs to Mr. Blachford for 3*s.* 8*d.*, which in the whole cometh to *xxvis. viiijd.*, and he gave me his bill for the payment of it, and must pay me on the 13th of June next.

"April 25.—I took my journey towards London, and carried with me in money lxs.

"Aug. 1.—I began to reap my Rye. The average of the day's wages to a reaping man was 12*d.*, to the woman about 6*d.* or 7*d.*" (7 remark of "Curiosus").

"Interest money due to me now and at Michaelmas next 1598 x*l.* xiii*s.*

"1599, Jan. 1.—Roger Sampford came to me to service; I must pay him liii*s.* iiij*d.* a year and so for one year we are agreed.

"Jan. 2.—I paid Sampford as part of his wages to buy him shirts, in the presence of my Father, Mother, and Sisters, at Woodhouse vis.

"Jan. 14.—I agreed with Hugh Champitt and Arthur Horne's son-in-law to build the barn at *Riddon* which was in this sort, 40 feet within the walls, the sides 12 feet high and 17 feet broad within the walls, to make a fort of stonework, if stones be brought in place, and to find all things except straw and boards for the scaffolds and to do this sufficiently well and substantially. I must pay him lvi*s.* viii*d.* and if I bring the water to the place, then he is to abate vs. Hugh Clampitt hath given his word to see it finished in sort before recited in double the sum, and this agreement was between us in the presence of George Murch, and I gave him fourpence in earnest.

"1599.

"Jan. 21.—I paid Hugh Blachford in the Porch at Brembles 5*s.* which made up the sum of 20*s.* This money was due for a wrought waistcoat. His brother Timothy was with him.

"Jan. 31.—I yielded up the Parsonage Gardens.

"Feb. 2.—I paid Berrymore for a pair of shoes 2*s.*

"Feb. 6.—I went to Ashton against Kingwell's boy for picking of my house; and I lost there to Mr. Pollard xiii*s.*

"Feb. 9.—I bought a sack of oats of Mrs. Staplehill and paid vii*s.*

"Feb. 27.—I was at Teignmouth to bowls and lost there 4*s.* 3*d.*

"March 11.—I lost at play with Mr. Pollard xx*s.*

"March 12.—I lost at play with Mr. Pollard xxiii*s.*

"March 23.—This day I made an end of ploughing and sowing the Wester Meadow and I sowed there 6 bushells and 4 pecks.

"March 26.—I began to plough to my Eastern Meadow.

"March 27.—I bought of Mrs. Staplehill 9 bullocks and paid 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

"I bought of ditto 40 hog sheep and paid 17*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

"March 28.—I bought of ditto 40 wethers and paid 10*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

"I bought at Tavystock Fair 4 steers. I paid for them 4*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

"I bought there one steer more 1*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* My father bought for me at Denby Fair 6 steers price 6*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

"Sept. 26.—I have all sorts of sheep at Riddon and the commons 166.

"1600.

"The quantity and worth of all the corn that I had grown in the Wester Woolcomb 144 bushells. Value 30*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* The threshing stood me xxxiii*s.*

"Jan. 3.—I rode to Chudleigh, and there sold to John Baker 60 lbs. of fine wool at 20½*d.* the lb.

"Jan. 7.—I sold my sheep, and in Ryddon were 96; in Wolcomb 31; in Barnpark 11 rams; in the afternoon I went to Chudleigh and lay at Mr. Estchurch his house (Lawell).

"Jan. 8.—I continued at Chudleigh, and in the evening I met Mr. Simon Clifford, unto whom I lent my nag to ride to Salisbury."

Note.—In another place he calls this Simon C. "my singular great friend." He was the second son of Anthony Clifford, Esq., of Borscombe, Wilts, by his wife Ann Courtenay, of Ugbrooke.

"Jan. 10.—At Chudleigh I received of Peb. Valence for twenty lbs. of fine wool xxxiii*s.* ix*d.* I sold to Buckingham 10 bushells of Rye for x*l.*s. the money to be paid me at Lady Day next."

Nov. 1.—He took a view of the debts owing to him, the names of the persons, the causes and the places. The interest appears high, but was not unusual at the time.

"John Geere and John Waltham xx*l.* use at Candemas x*l.*s.

"John Geere x*l.* use at Lady Day x*s.*

"Thos. Paddon vi*s.* use at Lady Day vi*s.*

"John Pynsent and John Ball *xl.* use at ditto *xs.*

"Matthew and Aug. Ratley *xl.* use at ditto *xs.*

"Philip Vicary and Wm. Batten *vl.* use at ditto *vs.*

"Lady Courtenay and Mrs. Clifford *xl.* use at Midsummer *xxs.*

"Richard Wood *vl.* use at Christmas *vs.*

"Hen. Creford and Rob. Wills *iiil.* use at Christmas *iiis.*

"Gregory Mary (*sic*) and John Wills *viii.* at Lady Day *viii.*

"Richard Sperke and William Bennett *xxx.* at Lady Day no use.

"Arthur Hart *vl.* I have a judgment of *xiv.* against him.

"Besides *21.* *10s.* *8d.* lent to others without interest."

Note.—Before the expiration of ten years he took an account of all his property:

"Debts owing me by specialitie, *191.* *10s.*

"Debts owing without specialitie, *20.* *7s.* *5d.*

"Stock on farm, *177.* *12s.* *7d.*

"Household goods, *50.* *os.* *od.*"

After all his debts had been deducted there remained a clear residue of *£352* *10s.* *6d.* The following entry also relates to money matters:

"The *xxviii.* of July I perused over all my book to see how much wood I had in the 3 commons, and I do find that I had made there *lii.* dozen of fagots, *iiiii.* truss: and so much Challice and Ley did confess they had, and for so much they had entered into bond to pay me for at Christide next, each of them severally *vi.* *xvs.* so the whole sum is *xiii.* *xs.*

"1601.

"The *iiiith* of June I weighed my wool *ccccxvii.* lbs. which at the *xd.* the lb. cometh to in money *xix.* *iiij.* *s.* I sold to *Edward Taylor*, of Christow, *cix.* fleeces at *xd.* the lb. of the white wool and *ixd.* of the black wool."

Remembrances set down to September 29, 1601:

"I lent to Dick Drake of Morchard, on the 23rd of June *vl.* in old gold, 2 Royals and 5 Angels, and one piece of *xxs.* He engaged himself with many great oaths not to exchange it, but he would deliver it to his

Aunt and have silver for it: he promised on his soul's health to bring it whole, in the presence of my sister Elisabeth, the same day."

A note in the margin says: "Paid by Mrs. Thomas Clifford."

"Lent Mr. Hugh Pollard *xxs.* which he is to repay me on his return from Cornwall: and the money I delivered to his Gardener.

"N.B. — I lent Mr. R. Estchurch (of Lawell) on the *iii* April, on which day he took his journey to London, *xls.* and I sent it him by Mr. Estchurch's boy, who brought me a letter from him."

1602.

"May 1st.—I bought at Chudleigh Market so much victuals as cost me *xiii.* *d.*

"I spent there *xid.*

"I bought a pair of gloves, and paid *iiij.* *d.*

"I lay at Pynsent's that night.

"May 4.—I was at Augustine Ratley's at dinner, where I met Mr. Chudleigh, and so past the time there all day at Bowls.

"May 8.—I went to Chudleigh market and bought a shoulder of veal for *viii.* *d.*

"May 9, Sunday.—I went to Bressell's to dinner, and the afternoon at Ashton, and there won at bowls *xvii.* *d.*

"May 10.—I began to shear my sheep. This day *Comyn*, of Lustleigh, was with me about his bond, and I promised him to take no advantage of his forfeiture, so that the money with interest was paid me at Michaelmas next. This day Richd. Estchurch and Robert was with me. I gave unto Richd. a gold button, and lent him a book entitled 'The Passions of the Mind.'

"May 13.—Richd. Hopes did arrest Richard Potter at my suit, and I did take him to *Lidford* to prison.

"May 15.—I went to Chudleigh market, and bought 3 cheeses, and paid *xid.*

"May 18.—John Staplehill came to Riddon, and lay there this night.

"May 24.—Being Whitsunday I went to Trusham to Morning Prayer.

"May 27.—I staid at Riddon all day. Wm. Casley came to me to draw up his Sister's assurance for her marriage with Bennett Ball, and this day some of Shillingford did fish Welcomb brook.

"June 7.—I went to *Mr. Davies* and dined there and gave my God-daughter *xiid.*

"June 13, *Sunday*.—I dined at Riddon, in the afternoon went to Trusham (Church) and lost at bowls *xvd.*

"June 14.—*Taylor* of Christow came for my wool and with him came his wife, he had of me 214 fleeces for *xxv. vis. vd.*

"I bought a breast of veal and paid *viid.*

"June 15.—I rode to Chudleigh, and from thence *Mr. Staplehill*, *Mr. Estchurch* and myself rode to *Bampton* to *Mr. Copleston's*, where we stayed all night. Our business was about *marriage* for *Mr. Staplehill*. In the morning *Mr. Estchurch* and myself went to bowls with *Mr. Wood*, and *L. C.*; I won then *ivs. vid.* At night I came to Riddon.

"June 24.—I went to *Leygh* (? *Boddiscombeleigh*) at morning prayer. *Mr. Bollen* sent for me, and I went with him to dinner, there dined *Mr. Cowlen* and his wife, *Mr. Gee* and his wife, and in the afternoon came *Mr. Luccomb*, little talk to any effect but of arguments of Scripture, and somewhat of *Mr. Gee* and *Clampitt* his adversary."

On June 14 he made minutes of his will, which, however, he lived to cancel.

"In the name of God, amen. The substance of the gifts which I purpose to bequeath in my will :

"First, to my dearly beloved mother *cl.*, to my principal friend *Mrs. Staplehill xl.*, to my delighted sure friend *Mr. Estchurch xxxl.*, to my singular great friend *Mr. Symon Clifford xx.*, to my constant friend *Mr. Bollen xx.*, to my fast friend and cousin *Mr. Bagwell* (of *Exon*) *xx.*, to my trusty friend *Mr. Augustine Racley vl.*, to my ancient and loving friend *Mr. Symons vl.*

"To my acquaintance and withal my good friends *Mr. Thomas Clifford*, *Mr. John Staplehill*, *Mr. Henry Estchurch*, *Mr. Humphry Spurway*, *Mr. Hugh Osborn*, *Mr. J. Pynsent*, *Mr. Richard Prowse* and 6 others 20s. each to make them rings. To my 4 sisters *Ann*, *Joan*, *Elisabeth*, and *Eleanor* 10l. each, to *Hugh*, *Joan* and *Ellen Fryer* 4l. each. To *Simon Cadbury* my godson 6l., to his two daughters 4l. a piece, to *John Stokes* who hath few friends 6l., to his four brothers-in-law 40s. each.

"To my Uncle *Honnywell* and his son *Harry* 40s. each, to the rest of my Uncle's children and to all the children by my Father's and Mother's side 10s. a piece. To my 2 men-servants 5l. and to my maid *Juliana Casley* 40s.

"July 3.—I went to Chudleigh and bought as many *Newland* (Newfoundland) fish as came to *ixd.*

"July 4.—I supped at Bremell this night, master sent me a shoulder of venison, I gave the boy *iiid.*

"July 8.—I had friends at Bremell to dinner, the charges of the feast stood me *xvs.*

"July 11.—I went to Trusham to forenoon prayer, I dined at *Tuckett's* in the afternoon. I bowled and won *xvid.*

"July 24.—It did rain very much, *Mr. Bollen* came to Riddon unto me, and brought me a cheese and a pottell of butter. I lent him my book of the *Mysteries of Mount Calvary*. I rode to Chudleigh with him and there spent *iiijd.*

"July 29.—I was at Riddon; about 4 of the clock I was arrested with a warrant of the peace (from *Mr. Reapnell*) by two bayliffs, at *Kingwell's* suit; I went with them that night to *Exeter*. I lay at *Mr. Bennett's* with them.

"July 30.—I shewed my *supersedeas* at *Stokehill*. I came into the city, and dined with *Mr. Prowse*, his son, and both *Mr. Cliffords* with me. I bought a gold ring and paid *viii.*

"July 31.—I rode to Chudleigh Market.

"August 1st, *Sunday*.—I went to *Ashton*, and spoke with *Mr. Pollard* about *Kingwell*, and *Henry Tuckett* was with me. I went from thence to Trusham and dined at *Credford's* in the afternoon. I and the constable came to Riddon, and there he warned *Meadway* to come before *Mr. Pollard*, but we could not meet with *Kingwell*. We searched his house twice, and lay at Riddon that night; and homewards we met *Kenicott* who confessed matter of importance unto us against *Kingwell*.

"August 2.—We all met before *Mr. Pollard*; *Kingwell's* wife came, but he did not. The matter had a long hearing. In the afternoon I rode to *Weelton*, with *Mr. Pollard*.

"August 3.—I returned from *Weelton*;

we came to Mr. Estchurch homeward; we played at bowles at Chudleigh, where I won of Mr. Pollard iiii.

"August 6.—I did reap my rye.

"August 10.—I rode to Exeter at the Assizes and staid at Hole's, myself and horse, and spent there xvid.

"August 11, 12, 13.—I remained at the Assizes. I bought a pair of shoes, and paid 2s. 6d. I more bought a pair of boots, and a pair of shoes, and am to pay 9s. I spent there that week in horse and self xvs. I rode this night to Chudleigh, with Henry Estchurch.

"August 16.—Mrs. Staplehill and her son dined with me, at Riddon. I sent for a bushel of salt and paid iis. vid.

"August 22.—I went to Trusham Church. After evening prayers went to bowles."



A History of the Parishes of St. Ives, Lelant, Towednack, and Zennor.*

THIS is a fine, imposing-looking volume, and excellently printed. In many ways it comes well up to its appearance, and to the favourable impression that it at first gave us. But candour obliges us to admit that it has a few faults and shortcomings. As, however, the blemishes are far outbalanced by the honest work, of which these pages afford evidence, it will be best to first put on record the degree of fault-finding that it seems necessary to state, and then to pass on to our pleasanter task.

Mr. Matthews states in the introduction that "he has, he believes, left no likely class of public records unsearched in his endeavour to make his work full and reliable." This is going rather too far. Had the original Episcopal Act Books of Exeter

* *A History of the Parishes of St. Ives, Lelant, Towednack, and Zennor, in the County of Cornwall.* By John Hoborn Matthews. Elliot Stock. Royal 8vo., pp. xvi., 560. Numerous illustrations. Price 31s. 6d.

Diocese been consulted, instead of the two volumes of Canon Hingeston-Randolph's Indices, we have little or no doubt that fuller lists of the early clergy might have been compiled, though we are left with the impression that an exhaustive search has been made. Dr. Cox's *How to Write the History of a Parish* is named in the "list of authorities referred to in compiling this book;" but had all the records there referred to been consulted, a variety of interesting and illustrative information might have been given of St. Ives and the adjoining parishes from the time of King John downwards, which is now looked for in vain. Moreover, certain blunders might have been avoided by a little further research and care. The statement on p. 88, that, "previous to the commencement of the fifteenth century, St. Ives and Towednack were merely hamlets in the parish of Lelant," is obviously incorrect, and is even confuted on p. 31, where a document of A.D. 1327 is referred to, which makes mention of "Parochia Sancte Ye."

Having, however, said this much, chiefly of sins of omission, little but praise remains for this the first printed history of the parishes of the St. Ives district. The volume opens with a physical description of the neighbourhood, its mineralogy, flora, fauna, climate, and ethnology. A brief second chapter gives a fairly good summary of the prehistoric, British, and Roman periods, which is followed by chapters on the introduction of Christianity, St. Ia, and the early Christian antiquities of this group of parishes. Special attention is given to the wayside early granite crosses, of which twelve are enumerated.

An illustration is given in this section of the present appearance of the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the top of the island of St. Ives. It is mentioned by Leland as an ancient foundation, and is supposed by some to be older than the original church of St. Ia or Ives. It has, however, been so often patched and altered that probably little, if anything, is left of the original structure. Towards the end of last century, the building was transformed into a look-out station for the coastguards, when brick additions were made, turning it into a sort of cottage. When we visited it in 1874, we noted several

parts then extant which were certainly pre-Reformation.

The chapter on the manors and lordships might have been materially extended and improved, but we are glad to note that special attention is given to field-names.

The account of the parish church of St. Ives is full of interest, and is nicely illustrated. A good account is given of the curious series of black oak bench-ends of late Perpendicular design. The best are now in the Trenwith aisle, though they were doubtless originally the ends of chancel stalls or seats. Of one of them, surmounted by a

to be tolled! We cannot commend the illustrations of Zennor Church; they are too crude. The *Antiquary* (vol. xxv., p. 63) contained a better drawing of the celebrated mermaid bench-end at Zennor.

The section that deals with the Subsidy Rolls is of considerable value, and the summaries of the Reformation and Elizabethan periods are interesting and most readable.

Chapters twelve and fourteen, which contain full descriptions of, and excerpts from, the old Borough account-books, will be perused with zeal and profit by antiquaries. The earliest of these is a paper folio volume



CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

kneeling angel holding a pyx, a full-length drawing is given, whilst the beautifully-carved angel holding an open book and kneeling at a low reading-desk is given on a larger scale.

In the comments on the church of Lelant, we are informed that the present vicar was told by an old man that he had seen the church full of kegs of French brandy towards the beginning of this century, for the smugglers considered the church the safest of all hiding-places, as no one would ever dream of going there on a week-day! What a scathing satire on priests who are bound by their Prayer-book and ordination vows to say daily offices in church, and to cause a bell

extending from 1570 to 1639; "it was lost for a great number of years, and was discovered in 1890 by the Mayor, Mr. Edward Hain, junior, amongst the sweepings of a solicitor's office." Several entries refer to the parish games or sports, which seem to have taken place on May-day and at Christmas, and for the control of which a king and queen were annually chosen. The receipts at these games were handed over by the monarch to the relief of the poor.

1573. Item rec: of the Kinge and Quene for the somer games 1^{li} 0^s 4^d.

1575. Item rec: of James Huchine (Kinge) for the somer games xivs. 6d.

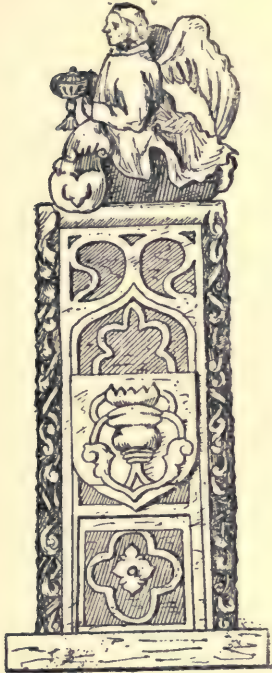
1575. Item payd to the pyppers for there wages.
 1597. Item rec^d of Stephen Barbar for pte of the profit made by the Somer games remayning in his hands vjs.
 1616. James Stearye rec^d of Henrye Shapland and Eliz. Taylor lorde and ladye att the Somer games xs. whereof p^d Henry Shapland to helpe make a maye pole viijs.

The last year in which mention is made of these games is 1640; they did not survive the Puritan times. Various entries refer to interludes or miracle-plays which went on

towne is by comon experience found as good and healthfull to mens Bodies, and rather more"!

From a number of most interesting general excerpts that we had marked, space can only be found for the following :

1576. Paym^{ts} Imprimis p^d for led to make bollats when the Spanyerds were in Mounts Baye. . . .
 1580. It. furst payde for x horses to carye morash Russches from Conn^{ton} gevyn unto the parish church of Sent Yves yerlye by Sr John Arundell of Lannhern knyght and hys



BENCH-END, ST. IVES.



FINIAL OF BENCH-END, ST. IVES.

throughout the reign of Elizabeth, the most curious being an entry of 1575: "Spent upon the carpenters y^t made hevin (Heaven) iiiij^d." Other entries relate to the various precautionary measures taken against expected Spanish invasions, to the mounting of a big gun in the churchyard, to defensive measures to resist the approach of the plague in 1603, and to the prohibiting (in the same year) of the importing of "any barrell of Bristowe beere or any other beere, consideringe that o^r Beeres and Ale made within o^r

awncestors tyme out of mynde and ther labours that gatheryde the same Rusches vjs. viij^d."

1584. Item paid the players of Germal which gathered for y^{er} church ijs.
 1592. It. paid George Paine ffor his horse to carry Campyon to Syr Walter Rolie to Peryn ijs.
 1603. P^d Daniell Sprigge for makinge the cucking stoole and all things thereto belonginge 5s. 5^d.

The second volume of the borough accounts is a quarto volume covering the period of 1639—1687, which is of equal interest in one sense to the earlier volume,

though, of course, its value lessens as it approximates more to our own time, and to the fuller historical period. It makes mention of, among a great variety of other subjects, the cage for confining offenders as a public spectacle, the silver ball used in hurling-matches, the wishing-cup, incidents of the Commonwealth Revolution, destruction of the organ and rood-screen, whipping of females at the cart's tail, arrest of John Fox and other Quakers, payments to the drummer, piper and fiddler, searching for

The eighteenth chapter has an excellent description of various old houses of the town of St. Ives and the district. One of the most interesting of these is the Breton House, on the eastern shore of the island. It is a massive barn-like old building, under a ledge of slate rock, and is popularly known as "the Briton's Hut." It was built for the use of the Breton fishermen who frequented the port in large numbers until about the middle of last century; it seems to have been used by them both as a lodging-house and a store-



"THE BRITON'S HUT."

Jesuits, the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion, and the taking of the Maypole to the saw-pit.

A third section of the borough accounts extends from 1689 to 1776, and includes memoranda pertaining to Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Jacobite plots, the swearing of the Duke of Bolton as recorder, the Battle of Blenheim, the indicting of the Mayor for murder and his acquittal, the serjeants' cloaks and laced hats, and the obtaining of forty-six additional constables' poles for an election-day.

house for their gear. Repairs of this house are mentioned in the earliest of the borough accounts.

Other chapters deal with St. Ives in the last century, with Wesley's visits, with legendary lore, surviving customs, old gossip, local families and notabilities, and lists of the public officials of the borough and parish. The indexes are most thorough. Taken as a whole, notwithstanding certain deficiencies, this is the best book for the antiquary that Cornwall has produced during the past half century.



The Roman Roads of Hampshire.

By T. W. SHORE.



THE Roman roads in Hampshire were numerous and important. As six great highways passed out of Winchester, five out of Silchester, three from Southampton or Clausentum, and three connected Porchester with other stations, in addition to other less important ways, a short description of the remains of these roads as they exist at the present time, and some account of the influence they have had on Hampshire history, topography, and folk-lore, and the influence the history of the county has had upon them, may be of general interest.

The road from Cirencester to Winchester is the best preserved of all these highways in Hampshire. It enters the county at Conholt Hill, about 700 feet above the sea, at a place called the Hampshire Gap, which was, no doubt, an old forest name for this opening into, and passage through, the Forest of Chute. From Conholt the road went in a straight line to the suburbs of Winchester, the elevated position at the Hampshire Gap having evidently been the sight place, from which the Roman engineers laid out its course. At present the road goes straight from Conholt for about four miles to a place where a slight modern detour occurs. It passes on in the old line for three miles further, with two or three slight deviations, to a place south-east of Andover, known as Pavey's Grave. A little further on, its course can again be followed for a mile and a half through Harewood Forest, at the edge of which it is disused for about three-quarters of a mile, this being the place where it crossed the Test and the alluvial meadows along its course, and this was probably the most difficult part of the road to make in the whole way from Cirencester to Winchester. On the opposite side of the river the old road remains, and it is still used as a highway for the greater part of its course, about eight miles to the suburbs of Winchester.

The road from Winchester to Old Sarum left the former city at its West Gate, and proceeded in a south-westerly direction, following an easy slope of the hill to the top of Teg Down, 484 feet above the sea. From this elevation the Roman engineers could get a good sight to the westward, and they marked out its course from this spot almost due west to the ford, and thence to Old Sarum. For the first four miles from Teg Down it can still be used, and further on it can be traced to the ford across the Test. Westward of the river its line is lost for about a mile, but it reappears again at the bush barrow in the parish of Broughton, and, with only one other break, is continued to the border of the county.

The road from Winchester to Silchester is fairly perfect as far as the village of Sherborne St. John, having only one break in this part of its course. From Winchester northwards it forms the modern highway to Basingstoke as far as Popham, with a slight deviation in passing Stratton Park. There the modern road passes outside the park inclosure parallel to the line of the old road, which can be traced a little to the eastward inside the park fence. The old road has been abandoned, from the site of Popham vicarage, for a few miles, until it reappears again on the west of Kempshott Park, from which place it is continued northward until it becomes known as Rooksdown Lane. This can be followed for about three miles as far as the modern road from Basingstoke to Monk Sherborne. From that place the old Roman way has been lost for about a mile, but reappears again for a short distance between Sherborne St. John and Monk Sherborne.

The road from Winchester eastward, in the direction of Farnham, has been almost obliterated. Such a road must have existed; its course appears to have been on the south of the Itchen, and to have passed through Bishop's Sutton and Ropley. East of Ropley its direction is probably marked by the line of a broad lane which passes Manor Farm and Brislands, and goes straight towards Chawton and Alton, up and down without regard to levels.

The road from Winchester to Porchester left the city by its East Gate, and followed

the older British road, which led up the hill to the British earthwork on St. Catherine's Hill. Opposite the entrance to the earthwork the Roman way was turned to the left, and continued up the slope until the top of the hill was reached, about 390 feet above the sea. From this elevation the Roman engineers set it out in a straight line to Porchester. Part of it still remains, and is used for modern traffic for about three miles to Morestead, beyond which it can be traced by a field-road and track to Marwell. Part of this road also appears again near Upham and Bishop's Waltham, beyond which it is lost.

The road from Winchester to Southampton, or Clausentum, passed out of Winchester at its South Gate. It is still used as the modern highway along part of its course. North of the village of Otterbourn it may be seen as a sunken road parallel to the modern one, as if the old way was only disused when it had become deeply cut down into the chalk, and become quite worn out. This road passed through the Roman Lapidem, now called North Stoneham.

The road from Silchester to Old Sarum was for centuries known as the Portway. It passed out of Silchester at its South Gate, which still remains in a fairly-perfect condition. The road can be traced westward near Wolverton, and between Whitchurch and Kingsclere, where its course for about three miles is marked by a line of wood known as Cæsar's Belt. The road still remains in part further westward, near Middle Wyke Farm and East Anton, and it can be followed almost continuously from the place where it crosses the Andover and Wey Hill road into Wiltshire.

The roads which passed out of Silchester eastward to Staines and westward to Speen can still be followed for some miles as grass tracks, or can be traced without difficulty. The road from the North Gate of Silchester passed into Berkshire.

From Southampton, or Clausentum, roads existed which led to Porchester and westward to Old Sarum. The road to Porchester appears to have branched off from the road to Winchester, with which it was connected with a ford or bridge at Mansbridge, which place appears at that time to have marked the limit of the flow of the tides. This road also appears to have crossed the Hamble

River at Botley, another tidal limit, and to have joined the Winchester and Porchester road. Many Roman remains have been found in places along its course.

The road from Southampton, or Clausentum, westward probably passed through Old Shirley, and crossed the river Test near Nursling Mill, which is also the limit of the flow of the tidal-water. Beyond the Test it was joined by a road from Lepe on the Solent, which passed through Eling. At Lepe a small harbour existed, now silted up, and the road from this little port still remains on Beaulieu Heath, where it may be seen as a raised road for more than a mile.

Part of a similar raised road also crossed the same heath in the direction from Hythe to Hariford, the limit of the tidal flow in the Beaulieu River, or Ex. This road or track appears to have been continued westward to Lymington, thence to Christchurch, and into Dorsetshire. Roman remains have been plentifully found in places along this course.

The road from Porchester to Chichester is marked by the line of the modern road at the foot of Portsdown Hill, which connects these places. This road passed through Havant and Bosham, places in which many Roman remains have been found. A little north of its course there are remains of extensive Roman buildings at Rowland's Castle, a place which is said to have been converted by the Saxons into a fortress of their own, and to have been habitable as late as the time of Henry II. The *Itinerary* of that king shows that he was in this neighbourhood from July 10 to 17, 1177.

The British roads in Hampshire always crossed the rivers at natural fords. Not so the Roman highways. They crossed the Test by artificial wade-ways, or staked fords, without deviating from their direct courses. The Winchester and Cirencester road crossed at Welford, a name now lost, but which gave the name to the hundred as late as the time of the Domesday Survey. The Winchester and Old Sarum road also crossed the river at a place called Forde, a name which has also since been lost, and the ford long since abandoned. The Roman engineers only considered natural circumstances in crossing the Test, Itchen, and Hamble above the highest tidal limits.

The most remarkable deflection from a straight course which occurs in regard to any Roman road in this county is one just beyond the Hampshire border, near Conholt, where the Cirencester road makes a detour of three miles in the form of a semicircle, so as to avoid a descent of nearly 300 feet into the valley at Hippenscombe. Several of the roads which entered Winchester were deflected from the straight line on nearing that city, and the roads leading to Porchester necessarily made a bend on reaching the tongue of land at the extremity of which the Roman station was built. An example of a bifurcating road occurred close to the city of Silchester, where the Old Sarum and Winchester roads, which both left the city at the South Gate, divided a short distance from it.

Raised roads, or causeways, existed along parts of the courses of several of the Hampshire roads. One was known as the Chute Causeway, on the Silchester and Old Sarum road, and this remained in Chute Forest as late as the seventeenth century. Another raised road still exists near Buckholt Farm, on the Winchester and Old Sarum road, and another remains on the Lepe road across Beaulieu Heath.

The material commonly used in making the Roman highways in Hampshire was flint; but in those parts of the county where the roads passed over Tertiary strata, the pebble-beds of the Lower Bagshot series were also used where available. This was found to be the case when the road from Winchester to Old Sarum was examined some years ago. The roads appear to have been used until they were worn out; and as the strata they passed over was of different degrees of hardness, they became decayed the quickest where from natural causes the ground was the softest. This has in many instances been the origin of the slight deviations and detours which exist along the courses of several of the old Roman roads used at the present day, the modern line of road being in the general line of the Roman way, with slight detours here and there, which probably themselves are many centuries old.

A curious example of such a deviation occurs south-east of Andover, on the road from Cirencester to Winchester, at the place known as Pavey's Grave. This is the spot

where the disused Roman road crossed the ancient local road from Longparish to Andover, and this spot was probably used as the burial-place of some criminal while the later traffic on the Roman road still went by the place.

The disuse of the Roman roads of Hampshire was apparently brought about by a variety of circumstances. The first to fall into neglect and decay were probably those which passed through Silchester itself. That city was destroyed soon after the settlement of Wessex, and the roads through the city enclosure, which still remains, must have become impassable after the city had become a heap of ruins. Some interesting old roads, however, exist just outside Silchester city walls. A little way south of the South Gate, a road, known as Church Lane, branches off from the remaining part of the Roman road from Winchester, and, passing near the walls, is continued to the site of the East Gate, thus connecting the great southern highway with the eastern one, which led to Staines. From near the site of the East Gate, also, a road passes outside the walls along the north, and connects the Roman road from the east with the line of that which entered the city from the north. This road is further continued more circuitously to the line of the western road to Speen. The origin of these irregular country roads just outside the great walls of Silchester must, I think, be ascribed to the time of the Saxons, when the city was a heap of ruins, and it was necessary to make this circuitous connection for the traffic which in Roman time passed through the city itself.

A good example of the closing of part of a Roman road in the Middle Ages by legal sanction after an inquiry and report occurs in connection with part of the road from Winchester to Silchester, between Sherborne St. John and Silchester. Early in the fifteenth century William Brocas was desirous of improving his park, and in the year 1415 the "*Inquisitiones ad quod damnum*" inform us that an inquiry was held to ascertain what harm would follow if William Brocas, esquire, should be allowed to enclose and hold a certain road in Sherborne and Bramley which led to Silchester through his park. Apparently the result of the inquisition was that no harm would follow, and part of the

Roman highway from Winchester to Silchester thus became defaced, so that at the present time its course through Sherborne and Bramley can only be traced. This record shows that the traffic from Winchester to Reading and the eastern part of Berkshire had by the beginning of the fifteenth century ceased to pass along that part of the Roman road. The disuse of that part of the road which William Brocas was allowed to enclose was no doubt due to the growth of Basingstoke. The Winchester and Silchester road is still used as far northwards as it was in the Middle Ages found convenient to use it on the way to Basingstoke, beyond which it became neglected.

The preservation of most of the Roman roads leading to Winchester has been due to the continuous occupation of that city, and they help us, even at the present day, in estimating the value of such historical statements as refer to the destruction of Winchester during the West Saxon conquest. It is not likely that any conquering people would destroy a city in order that they might immediately set to work and rebuild it on a plan more to their own minds. The position of Winchester is one marked out by nature as a governing centre for a province. That the West Saxons, after capturing Venta Belgarum, destroyed such of its buildings as were repugnant to their barbarous ideas is very probable, but it is very improbable that they destroyed the entire city, for it is quite certain that they made great use of the Roman roads of Hampshire, which radiated from Venta Belgarum like spokes from the centre of a wheel; and they could not have used these roads without the great inconvenience of continually crossing and recrossing its ruins, if they had destroyed the Roman city.

The earliest expedition of Cynic after the settlement of Wessex was the capture of Old Sarum, in 552, an expedition in which he must have made use of the Roman road. The next expansion of Wessex was that made along the Cirencester road as far as Marlborough, which was taken some years later, and which gave the West Saxons command of the Berkshire country. They were then able to concentrate their forces on Silchester by the northern road and the road

from Speen, as well as by those from Old Sarum and Winchester.

The road from Winchester to Marlborough and Cirencester is now used as the modern highway from Winchester as far as it was in the Middle Ages found to suit the traffic to Andover. The ford at Welford became disused, and the name it gave to the hundred became changed, between 1086 and 1334, to that of Wherwell, through which place the deflected traffic to Andover was made to pass by the building of a bridge.

The rise of Salisbury and the abandonment of Old Sarum, in the thirteenth century, greatly influenced the fate of two of the Roman roads in Hampshire. As long as Old Sarum remained a habitable city, the Roman roads to it from Winchester and the north of Hampshire were much used. It was along the road from Winchester that William I. passed in August, 1086, on his way to the great assembly on Salisbury Plain. After the rise of Salisbury, newer roads were found more convenient for the traffic to the new city, and the grass-grown old Roman ways, which had no doubt become much worn by the thirteenth century, still tell the story of their neglect and decay.

The road from Winchester to Porchester is lost beyond Bishop's Waltham. Porchester was destroyed by the Saxons, and the Roman walls, which were left, were not utilized until the Norman period, when the castle was built. In the meantime, the two great episcopal manors of Waltham and Fareham grew into importance in the neighbourhood, and other places, such as Wickham, arose, which diverted the traffic from the Roman way to Porchester, and led it through Bishop's Waltham and Fareham.

The Roman roads of Hampshire have left their marks on its topography. The road from Silchester to Speen was for some distance adopted as the boundary of the county, and, although the actual road is now lost, its line still remains in this boundary. Similarly, the eastern road from Silchester was adopted as the boundary of the Saxon shire, and still so remains. The road from Silchester to Winchester was adopted as the boundary of the royal manor of Basingstoke, and a few miles further on as the boundary of the Hundred of Bermondspit; while nearer Win-

chester it was used as part of the boundary of the manor of Worthy. The road from Winchester to Old Sarum was also adopted as part of the boundary between the manors of Merdon and Sparsholt, and the Portway from Silchester to Old Sarum was also utilized as the northern boundary of the Hundred of Overton.

These circumstances show that the Roman highways were well-defined landmarks in Saxon time, and they no doubt continued to be used as the chief roads during the Saxon period, and perhaps long afterwards. The survival of several names derived from the travelling merchants which occur along them also points to this conclusion. Until the fourteenth century, the Ceapmen, or Chapmen, were an important trading guild at Winchester, where they had their hall, known as Chapman's Hall, for the farm of which the Exchequer records show that payments were made in the time of Henry II. and subsequent kings. The Chapmen are mentioned in the Laws of Ina; and by the Laws of Alfred they were required to bring up their men whom they took with them before the king's reeve at the folk-mote, to declare their number, and to become surety for them, being allowed only to take those whom they were able afterwards to present to the folk-mote for justice. These Chapmen were the travelling merchants whose name still clings to a ford near St. Mary Bourne, known as Chapman's Ford, where the Roman highway from Silchester to Old Sarum crossed a branch of the Test, and to another place nearer Silchester, known as Chapgate, where the same Roman road crossed the old road from Whitchurch to Newbury.

The Roman roads, in a few instances, have given names to places in this county. On or near the Winchester and Silchester road the villages of East and West Stratton occur; on or near the Silchester and Staines road the villages of Stratfieldsaye and Stratfield Turgis occur, and a place known in the Middle Ages as Strete was situated near the ford across the Test on the Winchester and Old Sarum road. The name Street also still clings to places through or near which Roman ways formerly passed at Ropley, near Lymington, and between Old Shirley and Bittern. The name Cold Harbour, also, which has evidently

been derived from the Roman roads, still clings to six or more places along or near these roads in this county.

The Roman roads of Hampshire are mentioned in charters and other documents of Saxon and mediæval time by such names as "herepath," "lawpath," and "via regis."

These roads have had an influence on the folk-lore of the county. Hampshire still contains the remains of about 400 barrows, some of which are mentioned in Saxon charters as places of "heathen burial." Many barrows occur near to the lines of the Roman roads, and with them tales of spectres and fairies, some of which have survived to the present time, were associated in the minds of the people of the Middle Ages. What these people could not understand they commonly attributed to the devil. The origin of these great highways was one of these puzzles, and hence, probably, arose such names as "the devil's highway" and the "devil's dancing-ground" for parts of the Roman roads—names which have survived to the present day.

Hampshire is not without its giants and mythical heroes. One of these was Onion, the giant of Silchester, whose name was formerly given to the Roman coins so commonly found within the ruins of the city. In the time of Elizabeth these were called "Onion's pennies" by the country people. Another hero was Roland, who slew Angoulaffre, the Saracen giant, and whose name, perhaps an imported one, still clings to the site of the Roman buildings at Rowland's Castle, to which village it has given its name. Roman coins, which have been plentifully found in Hampshire not far from its Roman roads, are still known to some of its people by the name of "soldiers' money."

One of the most remarkable legends of Hampshire connected with its Roman roads is one which relates to the tin trade and its conveyance along the Roman way to the Solent at Lepe, and thence across that arm of the sea at low-tide in carts to Gurnard Bay, from which place the traffic was continued along other Roman ways to the southern part of the Isle of Wight, where it was shipped. Why the ancient mariners preferred the dangerous coast of the southern part of the island to the ancient land-locked

harbour of Lepe, the legend does not state.

Another remarkable legend connected with the Roman roads of this county is that concerning the invasion of the mythical King Gurmond, who, after he had subdued Ireland, turned his attention to Hampshire. He is said to have landed at Southampton, subsequently to the death of the renowned King Arthur, accompanied by a hundred and sixty thousand Africans, which considerable army he led along the Roman roads, and finally concentrated for an attack on Silchester, which city, the legend says, he captured, and afterwards devastated the entire country round it.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 32, vol. xxv.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

45. West Harling.
46. Sowth Bopham.
47. Amdenham.
48. Gasthorpe.
49. Garbolsham Alle Sayntes.
50. Garbolsham Seynt John.
51. Redlesworth.
52. Salthous.
53. Hunworth.
54. Saxlyngham.
55. Leryngsett.
56. Eggefeld.
57. Blakeney.
58. Brynnyngham.
59. Burghe Parva.
60. Thornage.
61. Sharynton.
62. Morston.
63. Waborne.
64. Glamforth.
65. Gonthorp.
66. Kelling.
67. Cleye.
68. Houlte.
69. Langham Magna.
70. Bathelee.
71. Weffelton.
72. Studey.
73. Briston.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

74. Bodham.
75. Hempsted.
76. Brynton.
77. Melton Constable.
78. Swanton New—.
79.
80. Bytteryng Parva.
81. Lingham.
82. Gryseleye.
83. Dunham Androw.
84. Dunham Mare.
85. Wissyngsett.
86. Wellyngham.
87. Gylneye.
88. Heyleham.
89. Swanton Morleye.
90. Frentham Parva.
91. Colcreke.
92. Worthen.
93. Wendlyn.
94. Northelmham.
95. Gateley.
96. Tytteshate.
97. Danham Parva.
98. Stanfeld.
99. Hoo.
100. Fransham Magna.
101. Gressenhall.
102. Wesingham All Seyntes.
103. Wesengham Petar.
104. Beetley.
105. Hornyngtofte.
106. Oxwyk.
107. Rougham.
108. Kemeston.
109. Skarneng.
110. Lycham.
111. Est Lexham.
112. West Lexham.
(*Aug., Off. Misc. Bks., vol. 503.*)
113. —sing.
114. Est Derham.
115. Reymersen.
116. Thuxston.
117. Hardyngham.
118. Hockrynge.
119. Estuddeham.
120. Garveston.
121. Mattishalle.
122. Whyndborrou cum Westfeld.
123. Cranborth cum Letton.
124. Shypesddham.
125. Northetuddham.
126. Yaxham.
127. Matteshalborgh.
128. —th Barrow.
129. Tremyngham.
130. Hanworthe.
131. Roughton.
132. Sydistron.
133. Cromer.
134. Tronch.
135. Plompsted.
136. Beston Regis juxta mare.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

137. Mundisley.
138. Matelask.
139. Runton.
140. Sheringham.
141. Antyngham Maria.
142. Suffeld.
143. Estbekham.
144. Sustede.
145. Basyngham.
146. Northereppes.
147. Overstrond.
148. Towneberningham.
149. Grymmyngham.
150. Knapton.
151. Thorpe Market.
152. Antingham Markett.
153. Alborow.
154. Aylemerton.
155. Southreppes.
156. Gunton.
157. Northwood Barnyngham.
158. Gresham.
159. Felbrygge.
160. Melton.
161. Turgaton.
162. Hychem (?).
163. Byreham Magna.
164.
165. Brancastr'.
166. Sedgeforde.
167. Ryngsted Magna.
168. Hunstanton.
169. Snettisham.
170. Newton juxta Byrcham.
171. Barwyke.
172. Byrcham Toftes.
173. Thornham.
174. Ryngsted Parva.
175. Ingoldstorp.
176. Dokkyng.
177. Stanow in Smethdon Hundred.
178. Sherneburne.
179. Holme juxta mare.
180.
181. Cressyngham Parva.
182. Fowledon.
183. Narburgh.
184. Seporll.
185. Swaspham.
186. Southakre.
187. Lankeford.
188. Hilburrowe.
189. Dudlyngton.
190. Narford.
191. Norton.
192. Cressyngham Magna.
193. Cokeley Cley All Seyntes.
194. Cokeley Cley Seynt Peteres.
195. Booderston.
196. Holmehalle.
197. Houghton.
198. Oxborrough.
199. Newton by Castelacre.
200. North Pykenham.
201. South Pykenham.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

202. West Bradenham.
203. Bodney.
204. Est Bradenham.
205. Burnham Depdale.
206. Burneham Norton.
(*Aug., Off. Misch. Bks., vol. 504.*)
1. Keymer.
2. Northbarsham.
3. Fakenham.
4. Fulmodeston.
5. South Raynham.
6. Croxton.
7. Styberd.
8. Allethorpp.
9. Bagthorpe.
10. West Barsham.
11. Shireford.
12. Tatterset.
13. Est barsham.
14. Estrudham.
15. Skulthorpe.
16. Riboroughe Parva.
- 16A. Westreynham.
- 16B. Testerton.
- 16C. Snoryng Parva.
17. West Ruddham.
18. Ketillston.
19. Sydistern.
20. Norton.
21. Tatterford.
22. Dunton.
23. Bibor'ghe Magna.
24. Helloughton.
25. Est Reigham.
26. Hempton.
27. Toftres.
28. Holton next Chapelye.
29. Skottowe.
30. Buxston.
31. Bilanghe juxta Colteshale.
32. Erpyngham.
33. Corpuscy.
34. Skeyton.
35. Saxthorpe.
36. Calthorp.
37. Alby.
38. Heydon.
39. Weste Beccham.
40. Swanton Abbatis.
41. Ingworth.
42. Hoton.
43. Ittringham.
- 44 & 45. Aylesham.
46. Barningham.
47. Brampton.
48. Wykmer.
49. Clyklyn.
50. Totyngton.
51. Oulton.
52. Hevingham.
53. Bannyngham.
54. Stratton.
55. Aylsham Borow.
56. Wolterton.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

57. Collye.
58. Marsham.
59. Lammes.
60. Hobbys Parva.
61. Cawston.
62. Hobbes Magna.
63. Coltesale.
64. Oxneld.
65. Twayte.
66. Bakonstorp.

(*Aug., Off. Misl. Bks., vol. 505.*)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The following are the contents of the thirty-sixth quarterly part of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*—a strong number: "The Course of the Roman Road from Deva to Varis," by Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, a paper which was read at the Holywell meeting in 1890.—A continuation of Mr. Stephen W. Williams's, F.S.A., valuable papers on "Some Monumental Effigies in Wales." The effigies illustrated are knightly ones at Wrexham, Llanarmon in Vale (two plates), and Gresford.—"Notes on the Northop Effigies," by Mr. Edward Owen, towards the identification of the personages whose monuments were described by Mr. S. W. Williams in the last number of the journal.—"Supplementary Notes to the late History of the Parish of Bangor Is y Coed," by Mr. A. N. Palmer.—"Charters connected with Lampeter and Llanbadarn Faur," *temp.* Edward I.—Edward IV., by Rev. Prebendary Davey.—"Flintshire Genealogical Notes" (*continued*), by Mr. E. A. Ebbelwhite.—Reviews and notices of books, and archæological notes and queries conclude the number.

The 195th number of the quarterly issue of the *ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL* (Royal Archæological Institute) is well up to the mark, and of diversified interest. Our indefatigable contributor, Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., opens with "Some Notable Romano-British Inscriptions," which includes the Colchester Tablet, Inscriptions at Chester, a Milestone of Victorinus, the Matres Ollototæ of Binchester, and the Barochan Patera.—Mr. Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., writes on "The Antiquities of Pola and Aquileia," with photographic plates of the Temple of Augustus and Roma, and the Amphitheatre at Pola.—Rev. Precentor Venables contributed an interesting account, with ground-plan of the floorings, of the "Discovery of a Roman Villa in the Greetwell Fields, near Lincoln."—The other papers are four of those which have already been commented on in the *Antiquary* in connection with the August meeting of the Institute at Cambridge, namely, the opening addresses

of the Bishop of Peterborough and Dr. Fortnum, "Borough English," by Mr. Peacock, F.S.A., and "Audley End," by Mr. Gotch, F.S.A.

The eighth and last part of vol. xiv. of the *Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY* comprises 113 pages. The first twenty pages are given to the seventeenth chapter of the Book of the Dead (British Museum Papyrus, No. 9901), translated by Mr. P. le Page Renouf, illustrated with four most interesting double plates.—The President also contributes "A Second Note on the Royal Title."—Mr. F. S. Griffith gives a valuable paper of fifty pages on "Egyptian Weights and Measures," with a table of Egyptian field-measures, showing the multiples and subdivisions of the set or arura.—The same writer contributes "Fragments of Old Egyptian Stories," from the British Museum and Amhurst collections, with five facsimile plates.—Mr. W. E. Crum gives "Another Fragment of the Story of Alexander."—The number ends with shorter notes by Dr. A. Wiedemann, Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, and Professor Karl Piehl.—We desire to remind the members and friends of the society that its headquarters are now removed to 37, Great Russell Street.

The seventh number of the second volume of the quarterly journal of the *BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY* contains extracts from "Early Berkshire Wills," *ante* 1558, by Mr. G. T. Tudor Sherwood.—A continuation of "Swallowfield and its Owners," by Lady Russell.—A further note on the "Archæological Survey of Berkshire," by Miss E. E. Thoyns; and a continuation of Mr. John Denis De Vitre's useful notes on "Some Berkshire Crosses."

The November issue of the monthly journal of the *EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY* opens with a most interesting account of Ex-Libris in Paris, especially an account of the contents of the fifty-three royal folio volumes of book-plates in the Bibliothèque Nationale, by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his second series of "Literary Ex-Libris."—We note that sixteen new members have been added to the society.

The first part of vol. ii. of the *Transactions of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS* has reached us. It consists of thirty-two pages, and is a good number. In addition to proceedings, and the technical account of the society's work, there are a variety of interesting brief articles and notes: Thomas Aileward, 1413, Havant, Hants (illustrated), a small but fine example of priest in processional vestments.—"A Complete List of the Isle of Wight Brasses."—"The Saunders Brasses at Pottesgrove, Beds, and Wavenden, Bucks" (two plates).—"Pardon Brasses," by Dr. Fairbank, F.S.A.—"Matrix of a Brass at Woodbridge, Suffolk," by Mr. A. Oliver.—"The Family of Peckham."—"Brasses at Dauntesey, Wilts," and "Thomas Garland, 1609, Tedwick, Yorks" (illustrated). The hon. cor. secretary of the society is Mr. C. J. P. Cave, of Trinity College.

PROCEEDINGS.

A well-attended inaugural meeting, for the purpose of establishing an EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, was held on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., in the Council Chamber of the Hull Town Hall, Rev. Dr. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., presiding, in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor of Hull, who had been unexpectedly called to London.—The Chairman said the reason he had been asked to preside was probably because he had taken an interest in the formation of like societies elsewhere. A society well organized could do effectual work through their council, and much good work was done that did not come before the public. Through the means of their operations they might be able to ensure necessary reparation and prevention of acts of vandalism which might otherwise be perpetrated on ancient buildings, both domestic and ecclesiastical. They had not the slightest intention of acting in a spirit of hostility to or of entering into rivalry with the old-established Yorkshire Archaeological Society, but he hoped that they would go on in their own way, and they would find plenty of material for interesting research. The East Riding, which comprised an area and a population far larger than those possessed by several of our most flourishing antiquarian associations, contained much of exceptional interest in various ways. It went without saying that they were singularly rich in beautiful edifices, and the Wold district was celebrated for its interesting earthworks and tumuli; it was an exceptionally rich area to deal with, embracing almost every possible variety of archaeological research.—The Bishop of Beverley moved, "That a society be formed, having for its object the study and preservation of the antiquities and the popularizing of the archaeology of the East Riding." He spoke as one who had joined the society in the hope of learning a good deal about the antiquities and archaeology of the Riding, for, though not living in the Riding, he took sufficient interest in it to desire to know something more about the antiquities they possessed. He spoke of Meaux Abbey as a site affording a good opportunity for the society to do serviceable work. He hoped that the society would be of educational value, and would create an increased interest in the archaeology of the district.—Alderman Park seconded the resolution.—Mr. Stuart Moore, F.S.A., in supporting it, suggested, amongst other things, the securing of sets of Ordnance maps for the purposes of classification.—Mr. Francis Bond, M.A., in also supporting the proposition, suggested that it would be of much value if clergymen would keep accurate records of the various changes which have taken place in connection with their respective churches.—It was decided, on the motion of Colonel Haworth-Booth, that the society should be termed "The East Riding Antiquarian Society," seconded by the Rev. A. N. Cooper.—The following resolutions were also passed: Mr. Francis Bond proposed that the officers be a president, vice-presidents, a council not to exceed twenty-four in number, an honorary treasurer, and an honorary secretary, to be elected annually.—Mr. William Andrews proposed that the meetings of the society, to include an annual general meeting, be held at such times and places as the council shall decide.—The Rev. A. N. Cooper moved that a

yearly volume be edited and printed, and issued at the general meetings, the selection of *in extenso* papers to be left to the discretion of a small editing committee to be annually appointed by the council.—Mr. Westoby seconded.—The Rev. H. E. Maddock moved, and Colonel Haworth-Booth seconded, that the first president be the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A.—Mr. Councillor J. G. Hall proposed that the following be vice-presidents: The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Hull, the Bishop of Beverley, Lord Herries, Lord Hotham, Sir George Sitwell, M.P., F.S.A., the Mayors of Hull, Beverley, and Hedon, the Rev. Dr. Lambert, the Rev. H. E. Maddock, Mr. J. R. Mortimer, Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe, F.S.A., and Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P.—The President proposed, seconded by Mr. W. Marshall, that the council consist of Mr. W. Andrews, F.R.H.S., Mr. F. Bond, M.A., F.G.S., Colonel Haworth-Booth, D.L., Mr. F. S. Brodrick (Diocesan Surveyor), the Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., F.G.S., the Rev. A. N. Cooper, M.A., Mr. R. Creyke, D.L., Mr. C. E. Fewster, Councillor Hall, Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., Captain J. Travis-Cook, F.R.H.S., Mr. A. H. Wilson-Barkworth, LL.D., the Rev. N. J. Miller, M.A., F.R.H.S., the Rev. M. C. F. Morris, B.C.L., Alderman Park, Colonel Pudsey, and Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A. Dr. Cox, among other remarks, spoke of the absence of intention to make Hull the exclusive centre of the society. Meetings could be held at various places. The council, while keeping to the spirit of the resolutions now passed, would no doubt revise them to some extent; to the council was left the appointment of a treasurer, the selection of a seal, the completion of the number of the council, etc.—Colonel Haworth-Booth proposed, and the Bishop of Beverley seconded, that Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge be the honorary secretary.—At the termination of the meeting light refreshment, by the hospitality of the Mayor, was served in the library, where were displayed selections from his fine collection of china.

At the meeting of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on November 2, the newly-elected president of the Institute, Viscount Dillon, opened the session by reading a paper on the "Development of Gun-locks from Examples in the Tower of London." The paper was illustrated by a large collection of gun-locks, exhibited by Mr. E. Thurkle, and by drawings designed by Lord Dillon, in which the various parts of the locks were represented by different colours, so that the development of any portion could be easily traced through successive centuries.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite then read a most interesting paper on the "Indoor Games of Schoolboys in the Middle Ages." He said that some years ago he became convinced that the cup-markings, arranged in squares of nine, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, were the work of schoolboys of the monks' days. Similar "boards" of nine holes were to be found on the benches of the cloisters of Canterbury, Norwich, and Chichester. He then proceeded to show how the game was played. Another board, consisting of three squares, one inside the other, was found at Salisbury, Gloucester, and Scarborough. It belonged to the game of "nine men's morris." A board for "fox and geese" was to be found at Gloucester. Mr. Micklethwaite

drew special attention to a chequer-board found at Salisbury of sixteen squares. He said the form suggested something like draughts, but that game could not well be played on a board of fewer than twenty-five squares. Another game of the schoolboy of the Middle Ages was "tables," which he considered now survived in the modern backgammon. The last game-board described was a very curious one from Norwich Castle. It consisted of a long spiral line with a hole at the start in the centre and a series of smaller holes at equal distances along the line.—Messrs. E. Green, Fox, W. H. St. John Hope, and Walhouse, and the president took part in the discussion.—Subsequently Mr. Micklethwaite and Mr. Hope played several games on some boards that were exhibited, so that the members of the Institute might be the better enabled to understand how the schoolboys of olden times amused themselves in their play hours.



The first meeting of the 1892-3 session of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on November 15, when the following papers were read: "The Early Christian Monuments of Glamorganshire," by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.); and "Notes on Recent Discoveries," by Mr. Alfred C. Fryer, M.A.



At the meeting of the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY held on November 17, Professor Julius von Pflugk-Hartung read a paper on "The Druids of Ireland."



At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on October 26, it was announced that the council had purchased for the museum a collection of fifty small pre-historic objects of stone discovered in the valleys of the Vindhya Hills, India, by Mr. A. C. Carlyle, between 1867-81.—Mr. Thomas May, with the permission of the owner, exhibited two bronze brass jugs with spouts and handles, two pots, and a flat pan found at Capon's Cleugh, near Allerwash, on the South Tyne; and two bronze eared-celts, one hollow and the other grooved, found a short distance west of Haydon Bridge during the cutting of the North-Eastern Railway in 1835-6, the property of Mr. J. J. Walker, of Orchard House, Hexham. These coffee-pot shaped vessels and "kail pots" are usually supposed to be of mediæval date, but Mr. May said that the only jugs of the same type that had been figured and described were those that had been found by Dr. Munro in his lake-dwelling investigations.—Mr. J. P. Gibson exhibited, by means of the lime-light optical lantern, a series of photographs of the vallum and murus in the neighbourhood of the Mucklebank turret recently excavated under his superintendence on behalf of the society. He first spoke of the theory that the whole series of fortifications were the work of one period, were reared at the command of Hadrian, and were merely different parts of one great engineering scheme, and while the murus undertook the harder duty of warding off the professedly hostile tribes of Caledonia, the vallum was intended as a protection against sudden surprise from the south. Although this has been from time to time disputed by

various writers, the attention of students of the wall had lately been specially drawn to it by a most interesting and ingenious little book, entitled *Per Lineam Valli*, by Mr. G. Neilson, of Glasgow, an antiquary who had spent some time personally examining the vallum, and who was familiar with the remains of the Antonine wall in Scotland. Mr. Wilson's theory is that the southern agger of the vallum and the fosse were first constructed as a protection to the workmen engaged in building the murus, and that the north agger was subsequently added to change the front of the work and convert it into a defence against the south. There are many points in which, however, this theory is unsatisfactory, although the case in its favour is put in a lucid and interesting fashion by Mr. Neilson. It is difficult to come to a definite conclusion as to the origin and purpose of the vallum until the excavations which are about to be made on different portions of it are complete. Mr. Gibson is of opinion, however, that the works of the vallum could not have been conceived and carried out as a defensive work by the same master mind which planned the murus, this latter being without doubt the work of a great military engineer who seized every "coign of vantage" to strengthen his work, while the vallum not merely does not avail itself of the strong positions on its route, but frequently avoids them, and takes up ground which is perfectly overlooked and commanded on the south and on the north also. This is specially noticeable near Allerlu, and again between Walltown and Caervoram. The vallum may have been a stockaded road connecting the camps, and actually in existence before the murus was ever planned. Mr. Gibson then proceeded to describe the excavation of the Mucklebank wall-turret, and the finding of a centurial stone in its south-east angle, reading, apparently, COHS FL . . . , and the evidence met with in the excavation, of the character of the building, and of the three periods of devastation it has undergone. He also dwelt upon the interesting character of the wall on the Nine Nicks of Thirwall, where much of the original materials used in building the murus remain in some of the less accessible parts, and strongly advocated further explorations there during next summer. He also mentioned incidentally that he had discovered another wall-turret not previously described or alluded to by any writer on the subject. In his forthcoming paper full measurements and details of the wall-turret, the centurial stone, and other articles found, will be given.—Mr. Bates then read his notes on "The Names of Persons and Places mentioned in the Early Lives of St. Cuthbert," dealing specially with two manuscripts of early date in the libraries of Treves and Arras which he had examined.—The secretary (Mr. Blair) announced that an interesting Roman sepulchral stone had been discovered at Gallows Hill, Carlisle, on the site of the Roman cemetery. The stone has, unfortunately, been purposely broken in two below the sixth line, and the bottom part is missing. Chancellor Ferguson has kindly sent the following reading:

D M

FLAS ANTIGONS PAPIAS
CIVIS GRECVS VIXITANN^{OS}
PLVS MINVS LX QVEM AD
MODVM ACCOMODATAM
FATIS ANIMAM REVOCAVIT.

There is a seventh line broken through, the only letters legible being the remains of the words SEPTIMIA DOMINVS. The reading being: *D(is) (Manibus, Fla(viu)s Antigon(us) Papias, civis grecus, vixit annos plus minus LX (sexaginta), quem ad modum accom(m)odatum fatis animam revocavit septimia Domin . . .*, the last word being probably *Dominia*. The phrase "*quem ad modum accommodatum fatis animam revocavit*" is rather singular. In English: "To the divine shades. Flavius Antigonus Papias, a Greek citizen, lived sixty years more or less, at which time he gave up his breath according to the fates." The owner of the ground in which this monument has been discovered intends to dig up the whole place in the hopes of making further discoveries. The stone will ultimately go to the Carlisle City Museum at Tullie House.

The sixth annual general meeting of the GLASTONBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at the Town Hall, Glastonbury, on October 31. After the general business of the society had been transacted, a lecture was given by the Rev. F. W. Weaver on "Glastonbury Wills of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." After briefly pointing out the great value of the study of early wills, Mr. Weaver brought to the notice of Glastonbury people for the first time the wills of Richard Atwell (1475) and his wife Joan (1485), and of John Camell (1487) and his wife Sibilla (1499). The fine marble tombs of the first three testators are still to be seen in the church of St. John the Baptist in that town. From these and other wills it is evident that two aisles were dedicated respectively to Our Lady and St. Nicholas, and that there were three statues of the former and one of the latter saint in that church. The light before the Holy Sacrament, the light before the High Cross, and the "four Devotion Tapers" are also referred to. There were two almshouses in Glastonbury (both for women only); the older one was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the latter was built by Abbot Bere (1493—1524). It was usually called the New Almshouse, but its dedication had never been ascertained until Mr. Weaver unearthed the will of Robert Clarke, *alias* Fox, which was proved June 30, 1550. He was formerly a monk of the famous Benedictine Abbey of Glaston, and, among other bequests, he left to the poor women of the almshouses of St. Patrick and St. Mary Magdalene each 8d. It was pointed out that woad (*gaida*) was a frequent bequest in the early wills, and the lecturer suggested that the word entered into both the names Glastonbury and Ynys-vitryn, the early Celtic name of the town. He pointed out that the word *glastum* (woad) is used by Pliny, and that *vitrum* is the classical Latin for the same plant. He asked whether the plant *genista tinctoria*, from which woad is obtained, was found in the neighbourhood, and a distinguished local botanist, Mr. Murch, replied that he has frequently looked for it, but in vain. It was, however, pointed out that some local "leases" had been noticed in which it was forbidden to grow "woad or teazles," as both were so exhausting to the soil. Mr. Weaver also referred to the will of Humphrey Stafford, the unfortunate Earl of Devon, who was beheaded at Bridgewater August 17, 9 Edward IV., and was buried at

Glastonbury. The testator desired "Mr. Nicholas Goss and Mr. Watts, Warden of the Gray Friars at Exeter, for the salvation of my soul, to go to every parish church in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall, and say a sermon in every church, town or other, and as I cannot recompense such as I have offended, I desire them to forgive my poor soul, that it be not endangered." It would be interesting to know whether this large order was ever carried out, and it was pointed out that the will was very valuable as containing so early an allusion to the funeral sermon, which has sometimes been spoken of as a Protestant innovation. Another point touched upon was the subject of bequests for the repair of highways and causeways, and a plea was entered for the restoration of *causey*, the older and more correct form of the word. Prices of general articles of everyday use formed another important section of the address, which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.—The lecture was followed by a paper by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, the discoverer, on the prehistoric village recently discovered upon Cranhill Farm in the moor between Glastonbury and Godney, and the objects found there (see *Antiquary* for November, 1892, p. 228). This discovery has been spoken of at length in the *Times* of October 24 in a most interesting article by Dr. R. Munro (reproduced elsewhere in these columns), and the boat, which has been found near the village, has been depicted in the *Graphic* of November 5. Mr. Edward Bath, the owner of the field, has most generously given it to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society; and although work is at present suspended, owing to the heavy rains and the recent frosts, yet it is hoped that digging will begin again early in May, when doubtless many more objects of interest will be brought to light.

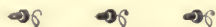
A county meeting, presided over by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Coventry, was held at the Shire Hall, Worcester, to inaugurate the new HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR WORCESTERSHIRE. The society has been founded to carry on the work of Habington, Thomas, and Nash, and to collect materials for a future history of the county. The subscription is £1 *is.*, and at least one volume will be issued in each year. Subscribers' names should be sent to the secretary *pro tem.*, Rev. J. Bowstead Wilson, Knightwick Rectory, Worcester. A strong committee was formed to prepare a scheme for carrying out the objects of the society, and to issue the first publication. Viscount Cobham, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A., J. Amphlett, Esq., Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., H. S. Grazebrook, Esq., and others, have consented to act on the committee.

The ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had a short excursion in the Braintree district on October 27. The party first inspected Braintree Church, and afterwards visited Bocking Church, Lyons Hall (Bocking), Gosfield Hall, and Gosfield Church, each structure affording interesting subjects for discussion; but the enjoyment of the outing was, to some extent, marred

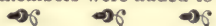
by the wet weather.—The Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, in describing Braintree Church, said Morant stated that in 1199 the church was removed from Chapel Hill, where an old Saxon church had existed, to the site of the present parish church, and he (the vicar) believed that the external structure and the pillars were of that date.—The Rev. H. L. Elliot suggested, however, that the main structure dated from the thirteenth century; and Mr. F. Chancellor upheld this view so far as concerned some of the pillars.—The Rev. J. W. Kenworthy produced three carved oak bosses, which, he said, formerly belonged to the roof of the church, but had been sold as old oak. He had regained possession of them by privately purchasing them with the object of restoring them to the church.—The Rev. H. L. Elliot considered that these bosses were important evidence as to the date of the structure of different portions of the church, but he believed that other bosses were missing, and that therefore the evidence was incomplete. One of the bosses formed the arms of Bishop Braybrooke, who was Bishop of London from 1385 until 1404. He (Mr. Elliot) thought there was little doubt that this boss was fixed during Bishop Braybrooke's episcopacy.



The fourteenth annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on October 18 at the Alexandra Hotel, Bradford, the president, Mr. T. T. Empsall, in the chair.—From the report, read by the hon. sec., Mr. J. A. Clapham, it appeared that the roll of members has now reached 236, whilst there is a balance in hand of £111 5s. 9d. We are glad to learn from the report that "during the year the Council have paid especial attention to the photographing of old buildings and houses and mills which are being swept away by the tide of improvement, so that coming generations may see the gabled mansions and houses and shops of old Bradford, and compare the narrow streets and alleys with the broader roads and handsome erections of modern times."



The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the POWYSLAND CLUB (Montgomery and District) was held in the Museum, Welshpool, on October 15, the Earl of Powis in the chair. In the universally-regretted absence of the hon. sec., Mr. Morris C. Jones, through ill-health, the report, which showed a favourable condition of things, both as to members and finance, was read by Ven. Archdeacon Thomas. Fourteen new members were added to the list.



The first meeting of the twenty-third session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY was held on November 1.—The donation of a large number of books for the library from publishers and authors was announced.—Four new candidates were nominated for election.—A paper was read by Mr. P. le Page Renouf (president) in continuation of his former papers on the "Egyptian Book of the Dead"; a translation with commentary of the eighteenth chapter.—A paper was also read by Mr. W. Francis Ainsworth, F.S.A., entitled "The Two Captivities; the Habor and the Chelcar."—The next meeting of the society will be held on December 6.

The annual meeting of the HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY was held at Burlington House on November 3, 1892, the Bishop of Salisbury in the chair. A satisfactory balance at the bankers was reported, even if allowance were made for the three books for 1891 and 1892 which are shortly to be issued by the society, and for which the bills have not yet been received. Some twenty fresh members had joined the society during the past year, but it had lost several by death, among the number being the Bishop of Down and Connor, a distinguished Celtic scholar, and vice-president of the society. The facsimile edition of the Bangor Antiphoner (from the Ambrosian Library at Milan) was shown to the members. It is collotyped by Messrs. Griggs, and a careful transcript, line for line, accompanies each leaf. It will be issued to members immediately. A careful edition of the manuscript book which King Charles I. held in his hand during his coronation will also be distributed at the same time. A resolution was next passed calling on the Government to establish a photographic department at the British Museum for the reproduction of manuscripts and early printed books, so as to render these more accessible by students. A vote of thanks to the Bishop of Salisbury closed the proceedings.



The SOCIETY OF ST. OSMUND has prepared, and will shortly issue, a translation of the Day Hours of the Sarum Breviary. It will appear in one volume, consisting of about 800 pages; the paper employed will be the usual thin Breviary paper, so as to render the book of convenient size for the pocket. No complete Sarum *Diurnale* has as yet been issued, nor have the English offices of the sick and dying been before translated. The translation has been made by the Rev. W. Lowndes, sometime vice-principal of Ely Theological College, with the assistance of some other priests. The Rev. G. H. Palmer has supervised the rendering of the hymns and antiphons, which will be found to be adapted to the ancient musical setting. The cost of producing the present work is so heavy that it has been found necessary to publish it by subscription. The edition will be limited, and copies will be issued to subscribers of one guinea, post free, in sheets or in cloth binding, according to choice. The hon. sec. of the society is Mr. W. Antrobus Luning, 67, Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N.



At a meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held at Chesham's College on November 4, Mr. W. H. Guest exhibited and presented to the society a copy of *An Account of the Parish of Cartmel*, by Dr. Whittaker, 1818.—Mr. J. M. Shentab exhibited an interesting collection of Babylonian coins and antiquities.—Mr. George C. Yates exhibited a curious old horseshoe found at Mobberley.—Mr. Yates read a communication from Mr. H. Swainston Cowper on the bone cave recently discovered in the grounds of Mr. W. Pitt Miller, of Merlewood, a member of the society. It is situated in the face of a small cliff, or ledge of limestone, close to the road leading to Grange. The site is about 200 feet above sea-level. When first discovered, the cave-mouth was blocked with rubbish.

The material removed from the entrance consisted of loose soil mixed with stones, in which great quantities of animal bones and a few human bones were found. These have been examined by Professor Hughes, who found among them, besides one undoubted "lumbar vertebra of an adult male of small stature," examples of red deer, roe deer, bos longifrons, wolf, pig, badger, and cat. One bone has been cut by some sharp instrument. Besides these, there were seven Northumbrian Stycas of Eanred, Ethelred II., and Archbishop Vigmund, several fragments of red and black pottery, apparently Roman, and some charcoal. A few fragments of glass were discovered immediately within the entrance. Further excavations will probably be carried out shortly.—Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., forwarded a paper on the bride-stones and other archaeological objects near Congleton, which he illustrated with original drawings. The present dilapidated condition of this interesting example of a British barrow is due to the circumstance of the superincumbent stones having been utilized by the local authorities for making and repairing roads. Dr. Renaud also gave an interesting account of the mortuary cross in Biddulph Churchyard, and the seven very early coffin-slabs preserved in the churchyard.—A paper on Pardon brasses, by Mr. William E. A. Axon, was read by the chairman, the same being illustrated by a series of rubbings and drawings contributed by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A.—Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., read some notes from a Yorkshire diary of the seventeenth century.—Mr. George Esdaile read a valuable paper on the Nico Ditch (so called in the Ordnance Survey), although, he said, he had not found that name in any deed or charter respecting the district. In a deed of A.D. 1150 it was called "magna fossa," the great ditch, and in others of later date the muckle, the meikel, the mickle, and amongst the country people it was known as the Nickle and the Lickle, all seemingly derivatives of muckle, great. The passages in Harland's *Mamcestre* (Chet. Soc. Pub.) as to the "Nico ditch falling into the Gorebrook," and stating that "the Blackbrook, Mickleditch, and Cornbrook are the same," are manifestly wrong, as the ditch enters Platt Brook and not the Gorebrook, and the Blackbrook or Cornbrook crosses Oxford Street about a mile and a half further off. Mr. Esdaile traced the course of the Nico Ditch from its beginning at its highest level on Ashton Moss, at the boundary of Ashton and Droylsden, about 330 feet above the datum, and showed a gradual fall of 230 feet in five miles to its junction with Platt Brook. He assumed that it was originally made at an early date in the Saxon period for the purpose of draining Ashton Moss, and the mosses of Droylsden, Gorton, Reddish, Levenshulme, Withington, Rusholme, including Birch and Platt, Chorlton, Moss Side, Hough, and Stretford as to some part at least, and also including the Great Moss (Magnam Mussam).

The opening meeting of the new session of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Chapter House, St. Paul's, on November 17, when a lecture was delivered by Rev. Canon Browne, F.S.A., on "Christian Art in Early England," with lantern illustrations.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE BOKE OFF RECORDE OF KIRKBIE KENDALL.
Edited by Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A.
T. Wilson, Kendal. 8vo., pp. xiv., 433. Price 12s. 6d.

This is another of the valuable series of extra volumes issued by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, and edited with unwearied skill by that talented antiquary, Chancellor Ferguson. This "Boke off Recorde" is a volume of 350 leaves, the property of the Corporation of Kendal. Its secondary title is "A Register contaynyng all the Acts and Doinges in or concerninge the Corporation within the towen Kirkbie Kendall, begynnyng at the first entrance or practysinge off the same, which was the eighte day off Januarii, Anno Regno Dne Elizabethhe Dei Gra Angl Franc et Hibne Regine Fidei Defensor, etc., Decimo octavo, 1575." The volume opens with a street directory of the inhabitants in 1575, with their contributions towards the expense of having the borough incorporated. The total amount collected was £133 8s. Prior to this incorporation, Kendal was governed by the township juries, but it enjoyed, under a charter of Richard I., a weekly market, and under charters of Edward I. and II. a fair. The list of subscriptions is followed by lists of municipal dignitaries and officials, drawn up by successive town clerks, and forms of oaths of office. Next follow lists of freemen, arranged under their respective trades, including chapmen, mercers, salters, shearmen, fullers, dyers, websters, feltmakers, haberdashers, drapers, tailors, embroiderers, whilters, cordyners, curriers, tanners, girdlers, sadlers, card-makers, glovers, armorers, butchers, smiths, innholders and alehouse-keepers, wrights, wallers, joiners, slaters, glaziers, plasterers, barbers, fletchers, coopers, masons, labourers, petty chapmen, pewterers, scriveners, etc., with the names of the freemen employed and the apprentices enrolled from 1571 to 1621. Besides the by-laws of the various trade companies, the "Boke" contains orders relating to the Corpus Christi plays, the perambulation of the boundaries of the borough, the market tolls, and regulations for the standings in the market and for purchasing victuals, the restrictions against foreigners and strangers, beggars, lewd women, common drunkards, and scolds, football-playing in the streets, swine ranging about unringed, working on Sundays, etc. There are also curious orders for the regulation of games, and of feasts at weddings, at churchings, and on other occasions; for the attendance of aldermen and burgesses on set days, when they shall wear their best violet gowns; for the lighting and watching, and the quenching of sudden fires. It also contains a great many rules and orders for the regulation of domestic matters, and gives an insight into the social life and condition of the people, their municipal

customs, peculiar trade arrangements, and the management of the concerns of the town, and presents a vivid picture of urban life of the middle-class inhabitants of this small northern borough in Elizabethan and early Stuart days.

The night-watchmen were to be six "tall, manly men," who were to be on duty from nine p.m. to four a.m., armed with a halberd or bill, and wearing an iron skull-cap. No wedding or bridal dinner was to be provided for more than fourscore persons. No ale was to be sold upon any Sunday or holy day "in the tyme of mornynge prayer, communyon, or evenynge prayer," or after ten o'clock at night. On holy days the head burgesses were to wear their gowns to and from church without light-coloured hose or doublet. A fine of 2d. was to be paid by anyone who suffered the bucket of the well of Fynkelstrete "to run down from the axletree of its own accord without help or stay of hand to let the same go down orderly by litle and litle easily." Anyone daring to play football in the streets was to be fined 12d., and in addition the heavy sum of 3s. 4d. for every window broken by the play. All persons above the age of twelve playing within the borough at kattstick and bullvett (spell and knur) were to be fined 2d., and if no goods imprisoned for two hours. Such extracts might be considerably multiplied, but enough has been cited to show the interest of this volume to the student of the domestic and urban customs of Englishmen three centuries ago, whilst to the local antiquary and genealogist the excellent index of names makes the work additionally attractive. Mr. Wilson has only printed 250 copies of this record, and it will indeed be strange if they tarry long upon his shelves.



THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD BY COLUMBUS, 1492. By Frederick Saunders. *Elliot Stock*. Pp. 145, nine full-page illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Saunders' design, in the present well-printed, attractive, and timely little volume, is to present a sketch of the wonderful career of Columbus, especially with regard to his eventful voyage. It is a cleverly-executed compilation from accepted authorities, and no one is more capable of turning such material to good account than the librarian of the Astor Library. The first chapter on "Ante-Columbian Explorers" is a scholarly epitome of the latest researches in this direction. Mr. Saunders concludes the chapter with the following somewhat involved and delicately-balanced estimate: "After all that has been adduced to show what navigators may have discovered in advance of Columbus (although their contributions to our stock of maritime knowledge must not be undervalued, and notwithstanding that his grand discovery was less the result of design than accident), still the noble name of the great admiral will ever continue to be associated with that of America, and retain the lofty eminence it occupies in the grateful esteem of mankind."

The illustrations brighten the pages, and are fairly accurate in their costume and details. But the one that will most please the antiquary is the facsimile of the opening page of the "First Letter" of Columbus.

It is taken from the choice copy in the Astor Library. Although six editions of the Latin version of this letter (which excited a profound sensation throughout Europe) were exhausted within a year, in addition to the Spanish, French, German, and Dutch translations, only four of the Latin copies are supposed to be extant, two of them being in the British Museum. This little relic consists of only four small leaves or eight pages, printed in Gothic type, yet it realized at a recent sale over four thousand dollars, making it in proportion to its size the most expensive book in the world.



INDIAN FAIRY TALES. Collected and edited by Joseph Jacobs. Illustrated by John D. Batten. *David Nutt*. Small demy 8vo., pp. xvi., 256. Nine full-page and numerous smaller illustrations. Price 6s.

In good time for Christmas, Mr. Joseph Jacobs has given us another delightful volume of fairy tales. Last year the sources from which he drew his collection were Celtic, this year they are Indian. As he states in the preface: "From the extreme west of the Indo-European world, we go this year to the extreme east. From the soft rain and green turf of Gaelicdom, we seek the garish sun and arid soil of the Hindoo. In the land of Ire, the belief in fairies, gnomes, ogres, and monsters is all but dead; in the land of Ind it still flourishes in all the vigour of animism. Soils and national characters differ, but fairy tales are the same in plot and incidents, if not in treatment." Hence it follows, from this last assertion, that the majority of the tales in this volume, though all derived from the East, have been also known in the West in one or another of their varying forms. How this remarkable similarity arose—whether brought from India, as the home of the fairy tale, by the Crusaders, gipsies, traders, or early missionaries—is a question still before the courts, and one which Mr. Jacobs, though throwing much light upon it, does not attempt to settle. Mr. Batten has surpassed himself in the illustrations. Children who have delighted in Mr. Jacobs's two previous volumes of English and Celtic fairy tales will be equally fascinated with these new pages, whilst for children of an older growth there are a variety of learned small-print "Notes and References" at the end of the work. It is a volume with which no one who ever looks at a fairy tale can possibly help being delighted.



COINS AND MEDALS: THEIR PLACE IN HISTORY AND ART. By the author of the British Museum Catalogues. Edited by Stanley Lane-Poole. Forty-four illustrations, second edition. *Elliot Stock*. Pp. x., 286. Price 6s.

This is a book whose object is to show us what are the teaching powers of coins, what is their value as historical documents and monuments of art, and what relations they bear to other branches of artistic and archaeological research. Its pages will be of real service to the antiquary and coin-collector, but they are primarily intended for the general student, in order that he may know what he may expect to learn from any particular branch of numismatics. A series of essays which appeared in the *Antiquary* for 1883

forms the nucleus of the volume, but they have been much enlarged and revised, as well as fresh chapters added. In this second edition a few misprints have been corrected.

Dr. Reginald Stuart Poole writes on the general study of coins. Dr. Barclay V. Head takes Greek coins as his subject; he is particularly successful in his concise treatment of the seven successive styles of art, and their chronological sequence from B.C. 700 to A.D. 268. Illustrations are given of silver coins of Thasos, Tarentum, Gela, Selinus, Agrigentum, of one with the head of Mithridates, and of a Syracusan medallion.

Roman coins are treated by the competent pen of Mr. Herbert A. Grueber, F.S.A. How little was it thought in the history of the great empire that the coins of Vespasian and Titus, recording on the reverse the conquest of Judæa, would soon be followed by imperial coinage bearing a distinctively Christian character! Mr. Charles F. Keary, F.S.A., writes on the coinage of Christian Europe, and also on English coins. The English types illustrated are a British gold coin, a penny of Offa, a noble of Edward III., an angel of Edward IV., a sovereign of Henry VII., and an Oxford crown of Charles I.

Dr. Percy Gardner, F.S.A., takes as his subject early Oriental coins, giving examples of the early Jewish shekel and half-shekel, and of the coin of Simon Bar Cochale in the reign of Hadrian.

Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has an excellent section, a model of concise treatment, on Mohammedan coins, whilst the coins of India are treated of by that gentleman in conjunction with Dr. Gardner. Professor Terrien de la Couperie describes the varied coins of China and Japan. Mr. Warwick Wroth, F.S.A., writes the last essay, which treats of medals—specimens, that is to say, issued to commemorate persons or events, but intended to circulate as media of exchange. The examples selected for illustration are (Italian) portrait of Malatesta, (German) portrait of Ringelberg, (Dutch) portraits of the De Witts, and (English) portraits of Philip and Mary.

The volume is well printed, pleasantly got up, and thoroughly indexed; the embryo archaeologist, as well as the practised numismatist, knows that the names of the authors of the respective essays are in themselves an ample guarantee of the reliable and thorough character of the letterpress.



CHOICE PASSAGES FROM THE WRITINGS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH. Selected and edited by Dr. A. B. Grosart. *Elliot Stock*. 24mo., pp. xii., 202. Price 3s. 6d.

We are glad to welcome another of the daintily-got-up and charmingly-printed little volumes of Mr. Stock's "Elizabethan Library."

The selection contained in these pages from the writings of Raleigh shows much discriminating scholarship. The editor (Dr. Grosart), in his introduction, says, with regard to the principle upon which the quotations have been made: "An endeavour has been made to bring together representative quotations whereby to illustrate his distinction of style, the stately march of his sentences, his cultured allusiveness, his picked and packed words, and at the same

time to preserve personal traits of character, opinion, and sentiment, and the lights and shadows of his splendid and many-sided career—the career of an Englishman of high heroic mould, whose simple name abides, a spell to all the English-speaking race."

One of the objects of a book of selections should be to send students to the entire works of the author. Dr. Grosart, however, tells us that the only available collective edition of the works of Raleigh is the utterly unworthy one, in eight vols., issued by the Oxford University Press in 1829. We hope that the issue of this delightful little volume will urge some enterprising publisher to undertake a complete edition.



THE BOOK-LOVER: A GUIDE TO THE BEST READING. By James Baldwin. *G. P. Putnam's Sons*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. vi., 222. Price not stated.

This tasteful little volume opens with a prelude in praise of books, which is a series of extracts from writers as widely separated by time as Richard de Bury of 1344 and Kingsley or Carlyle of our own generation. The first chapter is on the choice of books; the author ends with a list of twenty-five that he considers "best in the great world of letters." Here they are. The worst of it is that no two literary men would compile similar lists, if asked to select twenty-five:

Plato's *Dialogues* (Jowett's translation).

**The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown*.

Bacon's *Essays*.

Burke's *Oration and Political Essays*.

Macaulay's *Essays*.

Carlyle's *Essays*.

*Webster's *Select Speeches*.

Emerson's *Essays*.

**Essays of Elia*.

Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Dickens's *David Copperfield*.

Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.

Kingsley's *Hypatia*.

George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss*.

Hawthorne's *Marble Faun*.

Washington Irving's *Sketch-Book*.

Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*.

Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister* (Carlyle's translation).

Cervantes' *Don Quixote*.

Homer's *Iliad* (Derby's or Chapman's translation).

*Homer's *Odyssey* (Bryant's translation).

Dante's *Divina Commedia* (Longfellow's translation).

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Shakespeare's Works.

Mrs. Browning's Poems.

*Longfellow's Poetical Works.

Goethe's *Faust* (Bayard Taylor's translation).

We have appended asterisks to five of this selection which, in our opinion, have no claim to rank amongst the first twenty-five. We cannot understand the composition of a man's mind who does not place Wordsworth on a far higher level than Longfellow. Nor is it easy to agree with the estimate of what are the masterpieces of George Eliot or of Hawthorne.

With the longer lists in the chapters headed "Courses of Reading in History," "Courses of Reading in Geography and Natural History," etc., we are in frequent discord, but yet, on the whole, the book is catholic and suggestive, and might with advantage be put in the young student's hands.



BENEATH HELVELLYN'S SHADE. By Samuel Barber. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo., pp. x., 166. Price 4s. 6d.

These notes and sketches in the valley of Wythburn are pleasantly put together, and prove the author to be a well-read and observant man, and, moreover, no mean antiquary. The interesting facts collected together in Chapter III. about the Roman road running through Wythburn from Grasmere to Keswick, the hamlet called "the City," the curious enclosures, the ancient stone circle, and the Steading Stone are all the more valuable, as much of this district will shortly be submerged in the extended Thirlmere, when the Manchester Water-Works Scheme is finished, and the level raised. The chapter on the Parsons of the Dale and Mountain is quaint; from it we cull the following paragraph: "A number of Cumbrian clergy once discussed together what pursuit would be adopted by each as an intellectual refuge in case an isolated mountain parish were assigned to him. One spoke in favour of Geology, another of Art, another of Natural History, and so on. At last a quiet individual was asked what hobby he would adopt. He frankly and decidedly replied, 'I should drink!' Sad, but perhaps not true alone of the candid one who made the remark. And the anecdote suggests a serious reflection for all who contemplate embracing a life of solitude, whether they have a sufficiency of spiritual and mental armour to fit them for the encounter with the enemy in the wilderness."



THE PRYMER, OR PRAYER-BOOK OF THE LAY PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES, IN ENGLISH, circa A.D. 1400. Edited by Henry Littlehales. Part II., Collation of MSS., with introduction. *Longmans, Green and Co.*

We have already noticed in terms of praise the first part of this work, and we are glad to receive the present volume (the second of a projected series of three), wherein is shown by collation the variations of all the known MS. Prymers in English, with one exception—Glasgow MS., vol. viii., 15. This last MS. is written both in English and Latin. The first volume supplied the whole of the text of the MS. English Prymer of St. John's College, Cambridge. The third volume will deal with the history of the Prymer itself, its relation to the service-books proper, and the use of the book both in church and at home. The temporary introduction to this volume as to the general uses, etc., of the Prymer is an enlargement of the article on that subject which Mr. Littlehales contributed to the *Antiquary* (vol. xxv., p. 99). The MSS. collated with the St. John's, Cambridge, example are three in the British Museum, five in the Bodleian, one at Queen's College, Oxford, one in the Cambridge University Library, one at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and one in the Glasgow Hunterian Library. There are two charming facsimile plates.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF BILDESTON. By Frederic Salmon Growse. Privately printed. 4to., pp. 97.

The account of this Suffolk parish does great credit to Mr. Growse's industry and research, especially as we learn that the MS. was prepared more than thirty years ago, in 1859, and laid aside on the writer being summoned to India. Returning recently to England, Mr. Growse slightly revised the MS., and sent it to the press. The fact of this book being privately printed, and one of the twenty-five copies sent to us by the author as a gift, does not in any way prevent our looking carefully at the work accomplished. We have pleasure in stating that it is but seldom that a local history has passed through our hands that has given us so much satisfaction, and we sincerely hope that the author may have health and opportunity to somewhat enlarge his work, and to issue an edition for which there would surely be a fair demand among the intelligent of the eastern counties. It was quite time that the little town of Bildeston should obtain a historian, for it has hitherto been almost systematically ignored. Bildeston has a most stately fifteenth-century church, and its quiet streets are rendered picturesque by many an old half-timbered house. Towards the end of the seventeenth century it fell into decay, the population diminished, the market was disused, and the ancient chapel of St. Leonard, which stood in the centre of the town, was destroyed. Quotations as to its early history are given from the Domesday Survey, Pipe Rolls, Hundred Rolls, Testa de Nevill, Pope Nicholas's Taxation, etc. The list of rectors begins in 1304, and various notes are given of those of the last two centuries. This is followed by a list of the lords of the manor from 1086, with notes. In 1219 the manor came to Godfrey de Loveyn, through marriage with the heiress of Cornhill, and remained in that family till 1351, when it passed by marriage to the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex. It subsequently changed hands with some frequency. Grants of the market and fair are transcribed, a list of trade tokens given, and a statement made as to the charities. One of the most interesting sections deals with the book of churchwardens' accounts. It begins with an entry at Easter, 1516, giving the names of those chosen as highway surveyors, collectors of the cess, and "Sesours for Vermin." Unfortunately there is then a blank till 1565, when regular accounts begin. The last entry is in 1673. Descriptions are given of the destroyed chapel of St. Leonard, of the present interesting church, of some deeds in the parish chest, and of the monuments and tablets, with accounts and pedigrees of those they commemorate.

The second part of the volume contains pedigrees and genealogical notices of the following families, all of which are or were connected with the parish: Alston, Barker, Beaumont, Blomfield, Brand, Cooke, Cole, Edge, Growse, Johnson, Loveyn, Parker, Parsons, Revett, Salmon, Stebbing, Terry, Wade, and Wilson.



DEANERY OF BICESTER. PART VI. HISTORY OF UPPER AND LOWER HEYFORD. By Rev. J. C. Blomfield, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. 4to., pp. 164.

This is a good continuation of a good local history, upon which we have several times favourably com-

mented during its progress. An interesting feature is the facsimile of a 1604 map of Lower Heyford, which shows the acre-strips or furlongs in almost exactly the same way as they had been laid out a thousand years before by the first English settlers. Mr. Blomfield, however, though he quotes largely from Seeborn's *Village Community*, shows that he has not at all grasped the tenure upon which land used to be held, or the old principle of common rights. Mr. Henry George, upon whose rendering of history he animadverts, is far nearer the mark than Mr. Blomfield. The registers are of unusual interest, and are well described. The advowson of Lower Heyford is in the gift of Corpus Christi College, and that of Upper Heyford in the gift of New College; the connection of these colleges with the two parishes is worked out in a full and interesting manner. The lists of rectors of the two Heyfords, beginning in the thirteenth century, are unusually complete, and are well annotated.

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THE RURAL DEANERY OF CARTMEL, ITS CHURCHES AND ENDOWMENTS. Edited by R. H. Kirby, R.D., and other Clergy. James Atkinson, Ulverston. 8vo., pp. 125. Price not stated.

We do not quite know why this book should have been sent us, as the accounts of the parishes are far too brief and modern to be of any value to the antiquary. Its object seems to be chiefly polemical, and intended as a defence to attacks on endowments. There is one matter, however, with which we have some concern. On p. 44 it is said: "It is a difficult matter to furnish a complete list of the curates of this chapelry (Cartmel Fell). Probably the only place where such a list is obtainable up to 1856 is the Diocesan Registry at Chester, but at a prohibitory cost." Again on p. 74, under the account of Staveley-in-Cartmel, it is stated in a note that, "owing to this portion of the diocese of Carlisle having formerly been in the diocese of Chester, any records relating to Staveley are to be found in the Chester Diocesan Registry. The Registrar, when applied to, declined to give any information unless payment was made by fees for search, etc." If we understand these charges as merely implying that the Registrar refused to search and copy without fee, we don't think there is any ground of complaint; but if he declined to allow incumbents to consult the Episcopal Registers for literary purposes, save under heavy charges, then his conduct is unusual and blameworthy. If the latter supposition is correct, an appeal to Bishop Jayne would probably at once settle the matter. For our own part, having had occasion to consult the early registers of six of our old sees, we have always met with much civility, and an entire lack of fee-claiming, from registrars and their clerks.

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THE HERALDRY IN THE CHURCHES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. By Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A. Part II. C. E. Turner, Hemsworth. Crown 8vo., pp. 138. Price 7s. 6d.

The first part of this meritorious work has already been noticed in our columns (vol. xxvi., p. 230). This second division deals with the Wapentake of Barkston Ash, the northern division of the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, and the Soke of Doncaster.

It is evidently compiled with care, and will be of some value to heralds and genealogists, though it has the same blemishes that were noted in the previous part. Why are not the old and puzzling arms on the battlements and bench-ends of Drax Church noticed?

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From the large number of SMALLER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, and MAGAZINES that lie upon our table we notice: *Notes on the Oxfordshire Domesday*, by J. L. G. M. (Henry Frowde), price 3s. 6d.; a small but really valuable contribution to the lore of the Great Survey.—The fifth volume of the *Bookworm, a Treasury of Old-time Literature* (Elliot Stock), pp. 380.—The first volume of the *London and Middlesex Note Book*, edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. (Elliot Stock), 8vo., pp. 288, illustrated, price 10s.; of much value to antiquaries.—The *Etruscan Numerals*, by Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A. (D. Nutt), a reprint from the *Archæological Review*.—The fourth and concluding part of vol. i. of the *Essex Review* (Edmund Durrant); it is a first-class quarterly county journal, whether we look at letterpress, illustrations, or printing; it is remarkably good for 5s.—*A Guide to St. Peter's Church, Howden*, by Rev. W. Hutchinson, M.A. (William Andrews and Co.), is an admirable sixpenny handbook to this noble fabric, embellished with a ground-plan and several charming illustrations.—*Autograph Letters, Manuscripts, and Historical Documents* is a most tasteful illustrated catalogue of eighty quarto pages, issued by Noel Conway and Co., of Birmingham.

We also desire to offer a cordial welcome to the first (October) number of *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* (Frank Murray), which is a monthly sixpenny venture under the joint editorship of Mr. J. Potter Briscoe and Mr. John Ward. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., opens with "Some Initial Words," and Messrs. Ward, Hodgkin, Stenson, Sutton, Stapleton, and Tudor have short separate papers, in addition to the small type "Queries, Replies, and Suggestions."

We have also received the current numbers, but cannot now offer any comments, of *Byegones, Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, *Minerva*, *Celtic Monthly*, *East Anglian*, and *Western Antiquary*.

The *Builder*, October 22, reviews "Architecture, a Profession or an Art," from the institute point of view.—October 29 has some further illustrations of old Chester.—November 5 treats of the cathedral church of Truro, both in its present state and in its finished design; certainly Mr. Pearson is producing a fabric worthy to take its place by the side of some of our mediæval conceptions of a big church.—November 19 has a letter from Mr. Philip H. Newman on the recently-discovered ancient wall-paintings at St. Nicholas, Harbledown.

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Among the books received, held over for subsequent review or notice, are *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire*, *Sketches of Cairo*, *Books in Chains*, *Dale Abbey*, *The Canadian Beaver*, *Culture in Early Scotland*, *Buckfast Abbey*, *Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*, and *Papal Penitentiary*.



Correspondence.

THE WHITBREAD FAMILY.

As an amateur genealogist I compiled, last year, a table of the Whitbread family. There is a missing link in that table which I should much like to supply, especially in connection with the approaching inauguration of the Howard Statue in our Market Place, the centenary memorial to the philanthropist. He was second cousin to the statesman, the second Samuel Whitbread, and left his estate to the Whitbreads. *John Howard's grandfather married one of the seven daughters of Wm. and Lettice Whitbread of Cardington*, all of whose birth registers I have found there. The date of this marriage was probably between 1675 and 1700. The issue of it, who was father to the philanthropist, is merely mentioned as "upholsterer" in "West Smithfield," and a Nonconformist. He died 1742, his son John being about sixteen years old. The missing link would be completely supplied by the marriage register, as it would give (1) the first name of Mr. Howard, (2) ditto of Miss Whitbread, and (3) the date of the marriage. Any one, however, of these three items would be welcome, and I should be willing to pay a little for the quest for them. Can you guide or help yours faithfully,

EDWIN RANSOM.

24, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.

[Answers to be forwarded direct to Mr. Ransom.—ED.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



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